

Glengarry Place for the Arts



presents

The 2nd annual

Glengarry Heritage Day

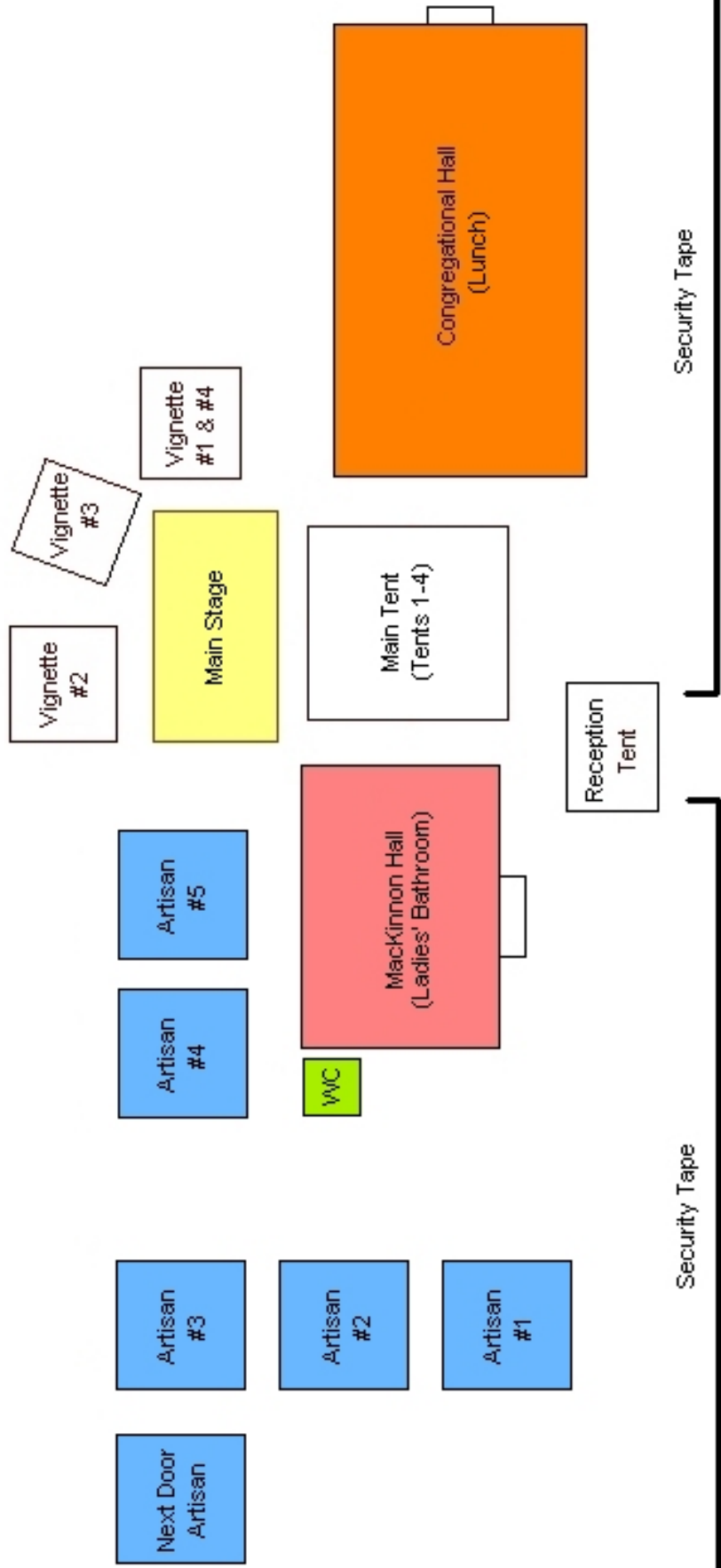
SUNDAY, AUGUST 5th 2007

11:00am to 4:00pm

Entrance: **\$7**

(includes a "Ploughman's" Lunch
served in the historic Congregational Hall)

Glengarry Heritage Day 2007



Glengarry Place for the Arts

GLENGARRY HERITAGE DAY
SUNDAY, AUGUST 5th 2007

PROGRAM

10:45 - 11:00	Piping	Field
11:00 - 11:10	Welcome	Main Stage
11:10 - 11:20	Vignette #1 : <i>St. Andrew's Flag</i>	Main Stage
11:20 - 11:30	Gaelic Singers	Main Stage
11:30 - 11:45	Vignette #2 : <i>The Thistle</i>	Main Stage
11:45 - 12:00	Ceilidh Dancing	Main Stage
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch	Congregational Hall
12:30 - 13:00	Fashion Show by Red Bolero	Congregational Hall
	Artisans Show case	Field
13:30 - 14:00	Irish Dancers	Main Stage
14:00 - 14:15	Vignette #3 : <i>White Heather</i>	Main Stage
14:15 - 14:30	Our Medieval Heritage - Fashion	Main Stage
14:30 - 14:45	Gaelic Singers	Main Stage
14:45 - 15:00	Vignette #4 : <i>Bruce and the Spider</i>	Main Stage
15:00 - 15:30	Card Reading & mysticism	Main Stage
15:30 - 15:50	Ceilidh Dancing	Main Stage
15:50 - 16:00	Farewell - <i>Glengarry My Home</i> <i>Words overleaf</i>	Main Stage

Glengarry My Home

Choral Version

Gaelic Choir

Gleanna Garaidh mo chridhe, Gleanna Garaidh mo ruin
Leis an beanntan an aghmhor, leis an gleannan an grinn
Gun aitearach airde gun spaydukuhn binn
Ach an taite cho boidheach
Gleanna Garaidh no chridh.

Cha ceol a phiob agus oreinn is gaidhlig gu leor
Tir nan heenshurun jeelus
Tir mo graidh stonyuh cor
Bi mo gurrachd mo mholadh
Mo beanneachan ciuin
Gleanna Garaidh mo chridhe
Gleanna Garaidh mo ruin.

All

It's been two hundred years since the Highlander's song
First rang through the woods on the winter nights long
They sang of their hills and the life they had known
Of their once happy days in their old Highland home.

They were stripped of their Gaelic, their tartan and song
They had nothing but mem'ries which they passed along
There's no myth, there's no wonder, just let it be known
All their mem'ries still live in Glengarry my home.

For it's proud you should be if Glengarry's your home.

Full Text

In the hills of Glengarry my heart lingers still
By the lakeside, the burnside, the sturdy stone mill
In my dreams there I wander with friends of my own
In that old Scottish county, Glengarry my home.

Through the woods and the wilds all the highlanders came
They brought fame to Glengarry and gave it the name
And I cannot forget it wherever I roam
'Tis a Scots bit 'o heaven, Glengarry my home.

Though the heather blooms not where the Scotch River
flows
Still a love for the old land in every heart glows
Don't forget the old county wherever you roam
For it's proud you should be if Glengarry's your home.

How I love the old county 'tis a heaven to see
As I love the young lassie who's waiting for me
And I cannot forget it wherever I roam
'Tis a Scotch bit 'o heaven Glengarry my home.

It's been two-hundred years since the Highlander's song
First rang through the woods on the winter nights long
They sang of their hills and the life they had known
Of their once happy days in their old Highland Home.

They were stripped of their Gaelic, their tartan and song
They had not nothing but memories which they passed
along
There's no myth, there's no wonder, just let it be known
All their memories still live in Glengarry my home.

When the end of life's story comes closer to me
By a bend in the river I'll bide just a wee
Be it hot day in summer or winter winds blown
Have a piper play for me Glengarry my home.

Wrap me up in my tartan and my old sgian dubh
With my cromach in hand then I'll bid you adieu
Though it's far I must travel I'll not feel alone
Heaven's filled with old friends from Glengarry my home.

Author - **Ken MacRae**

Glengarry Place for the Arts

GLENGARRY HERITAGE DAY
SUNDAY, AUGUST 5th 2007

Glengarry Place for the Arts is a not-for-profit charitable organization founded, in 2001, in Glengarry County, Ontario, to promote the Celtic Arts. It's growth and successes are largely due to the efforts of volunteers and supporters.

We would specifically like to thank:

Gordon Presbyterian Church for providing us with the opportunity to offer outreach to the community on these premises.

The Glengarry Highland Games Committee for their encouragement and assistance in advertising this event.

The Highland Society of Glengarry for the work they have done to keep the Celtic arts alive in Glengarry.

The Vignette Actors:

Allison Grogan, Robert Grogan, Sharon Grogan, Ariel McNeil, Tatianna McNeil, Amanda Derouchie, and Sabrina Altieri. Special thanks to Pat Grogan, Lesley Orr and Marian Hemingway.

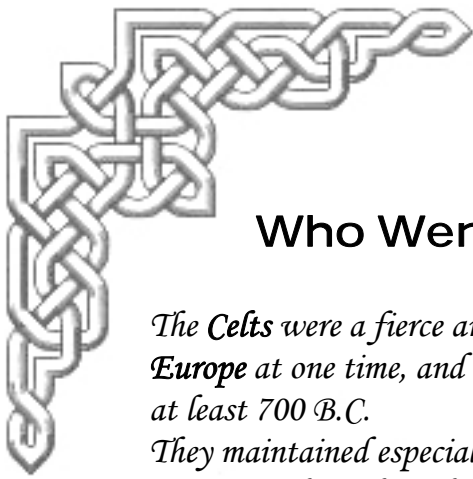
The Artisans:

Doug MacKenzie, Joanne McConkey (*Elegance in Wood*); Katherine Ledevin (*Celtic Iron Works*); Samantha Butcher, Sandy MacPherson (*Celtic Treasures*); Monica Patrowski (*Card Reading*).

Our Sponsors:

Celtic Treasures, Maxville & Cornwall
Montcalm & Associates, Moose Creek
Glengarry Bus Lines & Roxborough Bus Lines, Maxville
Jtec Distribution, Cornwall
MacEwen Petroleum, Maxville
Perfect Vision (Productions) Inc., Maxville

The volunteers and performers who have given freely of their time to bring us today's activities.



The Celts:

Who Were They, and What Were They Like?

The Celts were a fierce and proud tribal people. Their culture dominated most of Western Europe at one time, and was prevalent throughout what later became known as Britain from at least 700 B.C.

They maintained especially strong links with the peoples of northern France and the Low Countries through trade and adoption of coinage, types of pottery, and goods imported from other parts of the world.

After the Roman settlement of Britain, most Celts settled under their invaders, absorbing their customs and language into their own.

Tribes that resisted were pushed back to the fringes of Britain, into Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, and over the sea to Ireland, where their culture and language remained intact.

Before the Romans and the establishment of towns, people lived together in small settlements with their relatives and extended families. These villages were made up of Roundhouses with timber frames, thatched roofs, and stone or mud walls. Stone weights were hung from roofs to prevent the thatching reeds from blowing away.

Most of these circular houses seem to have had one central, communal living space with a hearth, in which the entire family cooked, ate, and worked. There were partitions round the sides of the chamber for sleeping areas.

A Stockade, and sometimes a ditch and earth wall around the enclosure kept the domestic animals safely inside.

The Druids were priests, mystics and healers, and greatly honoured and revered within the Celtic culture.

Bards, the musicians and poets of the Celts, were valued as keepers of the oral histories of the people, their rulers, and their battles.

The Celts were reputed to be a tall, fair, and well-built people. They valued physical fitness, strength and bravery, and took pride in their appearance. In Celtic society, women as well as men could be warriors and chieftains.

As well as using tanned leather and animal pelts as clothing, Celts dressed in brightly coloured plaid textiles, woven on upright wooden looms hung with clay weights.

The Celts were renowned for their artistic skills and craftsmanship. Their blacksmiths were skilled in the production of highly decorated iron instruments, tools and weapons. As Iron was difficult to work and still scarce, each costly iron implement or sword had great significance

and was valued as a status symbol by its owner. Many swords and spearheads have been found in rivers and lakes, where **Celtic** warriors would have thrown them, as a valuable sacrifice to their Gods.

As theirs was an **oral culture**, the **Celts** left no written records. They made their lasting mark in other ways, however, leaving Britain with a landscape rich in circles of stone, chalk carvings, burial mounds, and ruins of hill forts.

Carved into the chalk of Dragon Hill at Uffington in Oxfordshire, **The Uffington White Horse** is thought to be more than 2000 years old. As with similar ancient chalk carvings, its purpose is a mystery, but it could have had religious significance, or have marked the territory of an indigenous tribe.

One of the greatest monuments in the world, **Stonehenge**, is made of enormous stone Sarcens and Trilithons of Preseli blue stone, laboriously transported from the Preseli mountains in Wales to be set upright in a complex ring. The earliest of these stones are thought to date from 2750 B.C., but the construction of Stonehenge, in its various stages, most likely took place over hundreds of years.

The purpose of **Stonehenge** is not known for certain, but its layout suggests that it may have been used as an observatory to map the planets. It could also have been used as a tribal meeting place, or as a sacred temple to celebrate the seasons. On **midsummer's day**, the sun rises exactly over the **Heel Stone**, casting light into the circle.

The **Celtic** people developed advanced **metalworking skills** and embellished their work with beautiful art, featuring their famous **Knot Work** of intertwining, sinuous designs. Many beautiful pieces of jewelry and carving have survived, and craftsmen today often copy the ancient, intriguing designs.

Celtic Craftsmen worked in **Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper and Iron** to create beautiful items for personal adornment, sometimes using **gemstones** and **amber** set into the metal with great skill.

The Celtic Torc, the circlet worn around the neck by chieftains, was a ceremonial symbol of leadership and status in **Celtic** society, indicating the wearer's role and high rank within the community.

Elaborate torcs, rings, brooches, clasps, pendants, and buckles of great beauty, imaginatively decorated and skillfully executed, have all been found in archaeological excavations in **Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Cornwall, and northern France**.

(Adapted from various sources)

