

# An t-Eilean Dorcha

air a rian do chòisir le Seonaidh Morton

tradaiseanta

♩ = 90

Bagpipes

7

Bagp.

13

Bagp. **A**

19

Bagp.

25

Bagp.

31

Bagp. **B**

A. *p* **B**

Air mo thù - ras don iar 's ann bu mhian-nach a  
 ma - ra cho sèimh sèi-deach reidh staigh don  
 lea - gan am measg\_ gach ceàrn san taobh

*p*

Bar. Ho - ro, ho -

36 *mp*

A. bhi, far bheil àil - leachd nan eathar dol fo sgèith sa chuan  
 bhàigh, far bheil sruth dol don chu - an clann suaimh - neach len  
 siar, anns a' mhoch mha-dainn thràth 's e ri dearr - sadh sa

Bar. ro Ho - - ro, ho - -

40 *mp*

S. Creag Dhearg 's e fo bhlàth fai - leah\_ cù - bhraidh cho  
Air an traigh gheal mar air - gead bi mi falbh oirr' gach  
Eòin na ma - ra ri seinn 's a' toirt\_ sò - las dom

A. sìos: Creag Dhearg 's e fo bhlàth fai - leadh cù - bhraidh cho  
gàir': Air an traigh gheal mar air - gead bi mi falbh oirr' gach  
ghrian: Eòin na ma - ra ri seinn 's a' toirt\_ sò - las dom

Bar. ro Ho - - ro, ho - -

44 *mf* *f*

S. saor, air a' bheinn\_ ud as àird san Eilean Dor - cha. Eilean  
latha, 's bi mi fhìn air ais a-rithist san Eilean Dor - cha.  
chridh', 's iad ag i - tea-lachd gu h'àrd san Eilean Dor - cha.

A. saor, air a' bheinn\_ ud as àird san Eilean Dor - cha. Eilean  
latha, 's bi mi fhìn air ais a-rithist san Eilean Dor - cha.  
chridh', 's iad ag i - tea-lachd gu h'àrd san Eilean Dor - cha.

Bar. *mp* *f*  
ro Ho - - ro, Dor - cha. Eilean

49 **C**

S. òi - ge mo ghràidh 's tu tha tà-ladh mo chridh', is mi seò - ladh bhon

A. òi - ge mo ghràidh 's tu tha tà-ladh mo chridh', is mi seò - ladh bhon

Bar. òi - ge mo ghràidh 's tu tha tà-ladh mo chridh', is mi seò - ladh bhon

54

S. *mp*  
 Ò-bain 's a' dol seach - adh Ti - ridh: Bidh mi glac - adh a

A. *mp*  
 Ò-bain 's a' dol seach - adh Ti - ridh: Bidh mi glac - adh a

Bar. *mp*  
 Ò-bain 's a' dol seach - adh Ti - ridh: Bidh mi glac - adh a

58

S. *mf*  
 dh'aith-ghèarr gach mais' a tha gam dhith, 's bi mi fhìn air ais a -

A. *mf*  
 dh'aith-ghèarr gach mais' a tha gam dhith, 's bi mi fhìn air ais a -

Bar. *mf*  
 dh'aith-ghèarr gach mais' a tha gam dhith, 's bi mi fhìn air ais a -

62

S. *rall.* *f*  
 1.2. rithist san Ei-lean Dor - cha. Dor - cha.

A. *p* *f*  
 rithist san Ei-lean Dor - cha. Gaoth na Dor - cha.  
 Fìor àil

Bar. *f*  
 rithist san Ei-lean Dor - cha. Dor - cha.

Note that bagpipes (the Great Highland Pipe, a' phìob mhòr) have somewhat variable tuning, with the standard being E flat major (C minor). However, it is customary to write music for them in the key of D major (B minor).

If you're unfamiliar with the Gaelic, here is a rough guide to how to say it. Note that most consonants (and digraphs, such as "ch") have two sounds in Gaelic, one when they're next to A, O or U and another when they're next to E or I. For B, C, F, G, H, M, N and P this difference isn't very noticeable and can usually be effected by imagining the letter concerned is followed by a Y-sound (semi-vowel glide) when around I and E, otherwise not. Likewise the digraphs TH, SH, FH and PH (note that both TH and SH sound like H, the sound of "house", not like TH in "thin" or "then" or "Beethoven" or like SH in "ship"). However, D, L, R, S and T - and the digraphs BH, CH, DH, GH and MH - are somewhat different. Around E or I, BH and MH will usually be similar to the V in "van", but with MH having a nasal sound. Around A, O or U they're often more like a W as in "wet". An exception is "inbhir", where the BH generally sounds like a Y-glide. DH and GH generally sound like a voiced version of the CH in "loch" when around A, O or U, but like a Y-glide when around E or I. CH is obviously like the CH in "loch" when around A, O or U, but like a German CH as in "ich" when around E or I. L approaches the Polish L-with-a-line-through-it sound when around A, O or U, much like a lowland Scot will generally pronounce L anyway, but is much narrower (more like the L heard in "hilly") around E or I. R is trilled (as in Spanish) around A, O or U, but often sounds more like the TH in "the" when around E or I. S is a standard voiceless S around A, O or U, but sounds like SH in "ship" around E or I. D and T are like a typical French or Spanish D and T when around A, O or U, but often more like the J and CH heard in "judge" and "church" around E or I.

Note also that voiceless stops (C, P and T) are pre-aspirated (as well as post-aspirated) in medial or final positions Gaelic, and that medial or final B, D and G sound more like unaspirated voiceless stops in Gaelic.

FH is completely silent, apart from in "fhathast", which actually sounds as if it's spelled "hast": also in the words "fhìn" and "fhèin" it sounds like H. Also "rithist" actually sounds as if it was spelled "reesht".

The combination AO sounds like a Swedish or German Ö.