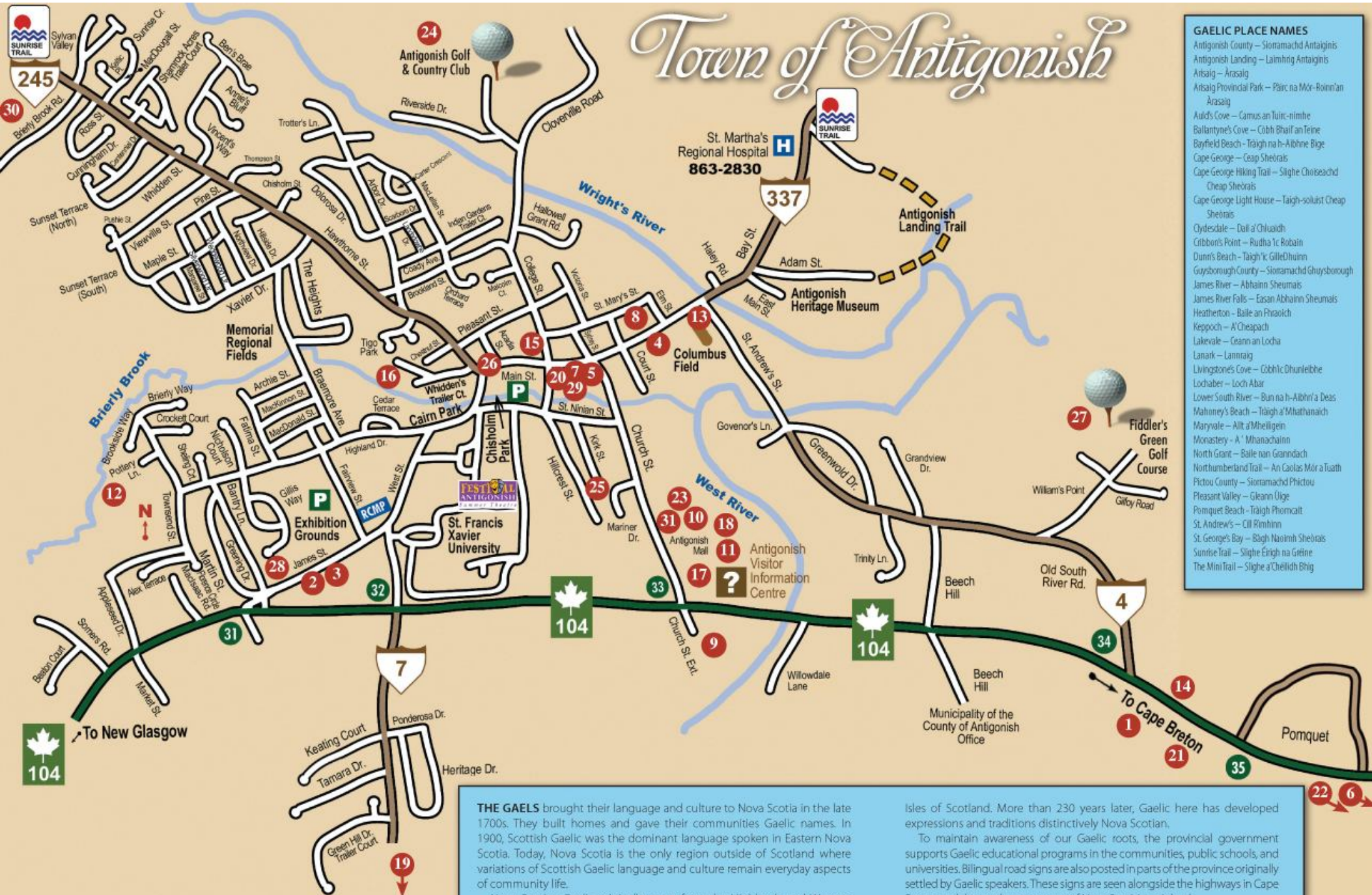


Town of Antigonish



- GAELIC PLACE NAMES**
- Antigonish County – Sìomachd Antaiginis
 - Antigonish Landing – Laimhng Antaiginis
 - Artsalg – Àrasalg
 - Artsalg Provincial Park – Pàirc na Mòr-Boinn'an Àrasalg
 - Auld's Cove – Camus an Tuic-nimhe
 - Ballantyne's Cove – Còbh Bhaill an Teine
 - Bayfield Beach – Tràigh na h-Àibhne Òige
 - Cape George – Ceap Sheòrais
 - Cape George Hiking Trail – Sìlghè Chòiseachd
 - Cheap Sheòrais
 - Cape George Light House – Taigh-soluis Cheap Sheòrais
 - Clydesdale – Dail a' Chluaidh
 - Cribbors Point – Rudha 'c Robain
 - Dunn's Beach – Tràigh 'c Gilidhuinn
 - Guysborough County – Sìomachd Ghuyrsborough
 - James River – Abhainn Sheumais
 - James River Falls – Easan Abhainn Sheumais
 - Heatherton – Baile an Fhàoch
 - Keppoch – A' Cheapach
 - Lakevale – Ceann an Loch
 - Lanark – Lannraig
 - Livingstone's Cove – Còbh 'c Dhunleithe
 - Lochaber – Loch Abar
 - Lower South River – Bun na h-Àibhne 'a Deas
 - Mahoney's Beach – Tràigh a' Mhathanaich
 - Maryvale – Ailt a' Mheilighen
 - Monastery - A' Mhanachainn
 - North Grant – Baile nan Geanndach
 - Northumberland Trail – An Caolas Mìr a Tuath
 - Pictou County – Sìomachd Phictou
 - Pleasant Valley – Gleann Ùige
 - Pomquet Beach – Tràigh Phomcalt
 - St. Andrew's – Cill Rìmhinn
 - St. George's Bay – Bàgh Naomh Sheòrais
 - Sunrise Trail – Sìlghè Èirigh na Grèine
 - The Mini Trail – Sìlghè a' Chelidh Èigh

THE GAELS brought their language and culture to Nova Scotia in the late 1700s. They built homes and gave their communities Gaelic names. In 1900, Scottish Gaelic was the dominant language spoken in Eastern Nova Scotia. Today, Nova Scotia is the only region outside of Scotland where variations of Scottish Gaelic language and culture remain everyday aspects of community life.

Nova Scotian Gaelic originally came from the Highlands and Western

Isles of Scotland. More than 230 years later, Gaelic here has developed expressions and traditions distinctively Nova Scotian.

To maintain awareness of our Gaelic roots, the provincial government supports Gaelic educational programs in the communities, public schools, and universities. Bilingual road signs are also posted in parts of the province originally settled by Gaelic speakers. These signs are seen alongside the highways in Cape Breton and the north-eastern part of Nova Scotia's mainland.