

An Naidheachd Againne

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San fhoghar sa chaidh, bhòt daoine na h-Alba an aghaidh neo-eisimeileachd bhon Rìoghachd Aonaichte. Ann an 2013, sgrìobh Alison Lang aiste air ar son mu dhaoine ann an Dùn Èideann a' feitheamh – a' feitheamh air cothroman nas fheàrr don a' Ghàidhlig agus air a' bhòt. Dh'ìarr sinn oirre innse dhuinn ciamar a tha cùisean a-nis.

Tha Alison Lang a' fuireach ann an Dùn Èideann. Is e ionnsachadh a rinn i air a' Ghàidhlig agus tha i na ball-bùird air buidheann charthannais airson luchd-ionnsachaidh, Cli Gàidhlig (<http://www.cli.org.uk>). Às dèidh dhi a bhith ag obair aig Pàrlamaid na h-Alba agus airson MG ALBA, com-pàirtiche leis a' BhBC anns an t-seanail telebhisean BBC ALBA, tha i a-nis ag obair air a ceann fhèin mar sgrìobhadair. <http://www.alisonlang.co.uk>

Alba an déidh an Reifreinn *le Alison Lang*

Bhiodh e furasta suidheachadh poileataigeach a thomhas nan robh an saoghal aig fois, ach tha iomadh rud a' goil 's a' gluasad sa bhoglach agus tha coltas eadar-dhealaichte air gach turas a chì thu e.



Alison Lang (all photos in article)

Last fall, the people of Scotland voted against independence from the United Kingdom. In 2013, Alison Lang wrote an essay for us about Gaelic speakers in Edinburgh who were waiting both for the vote and for expanded support and opportunity for Gaelic. We asked her to tell us how things are now.

A very fluent Gaelic learner, Alison Lang lives in Edinburgh. In addition to her primary work now as a free-lance writer, she is a board member of the non-profit organization for learners Cli Gàidhlig (<http://www.cli.org.uk>). She has previously worked for the Scottish Parliament and for MG ALBA which partners with the BBC in the television channel BBC ALBA. For more about her books and other writing (along with excerpts), see <http://www.alisonlang.co.uk>

Scotland after the Referendum *by Alison Lang*

It would be easy to assess a political situation if only the world would stand still, but there's all manner of boiling and bubbling in the quagmire and it looks different every time you look at it.

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Sia mìosan às dèidh an reifreinn air neo-eisimeileachd, tha ceannardan ùra aig na Nàiseantaich agus aig na Làbaraich ann an Alba, bho leig Ailig Salmond agus Johann Lamont dhiubh an dreuchdan, ach ged a tha coltas misneachail agus fìor chomasach air Nicola Sturgeon san dreuchd ùir aice mar Phrìomh Mhinistear na h-Alba, tha dùbhlàn nas motha ro Jim Murphy – a tha na BhP aig Westminster is nach robh riamh na BhPA – ma tha e airson dearbhadh gu bheil barrachd fa-near dha na bhith na theachdaire bho na h-àrd-stiùirichean Làbarach ann an Lunnainn.

Nan robhas a’ leantainn pàtran àbhaisteach nan taghaidhean Albannach, bhiodh taghadh airson Pàrlamaid na h-Alba air faire sa Chèitean 2015, ach chaidh a chur dheth gu 2016 gus nach tigeadh e aig an aon àm ri taghadh coitcheann na Rìoghachd Aonaichte – agus is cinnteach gum bi buaidh aig na thachair san reifreann air toraidhean an taghaidh seo.

Sa chiad dol-a-mach, thàinig daoine a-mach airson an bhòtan a chur san reifreann. Aig 84.6 às a’ cheud, bha seo nas àirde na aig bhòt sam bith eile a chaidh a chumail a-riamh san RA. Cha do bhòt ach 65% san taghadh RA ann an 2010 agus dìreach 52% san taghadh Albannach ann an 2007 – an leth chuid againn coma, shaoileadh tu, mu nam BPA againn. Ach ma tha an àireamh de luchd-bhòtaidh àrd san taghadh choitcheann RA air 7 Cèitean am bliadhna, dh’fhaodadh tòrr atharrachadh. A rèir chunntasan-beachd bho chionn ghoirid leis a’ Mhorair Ashcroft*, tha adhbhar dòchais aig na Nàiseantaich, agus bu chòir feagal a bhith air cuid de na buill Làbarach, fiù ’s sna suidhean as sàbhailte thuige seo.

Agus is e seo an rud neònach. Ged a chaill an iomairt “Bu chòir” an reifreann, le 55% den t-sluagh a’ bhòtadh an aghaidh neo-eisimeileachd, tha daoine air a bhith a’ gabhail ballrachd sa Phàrtaidh Nàiseanta – agus sa Phàrtaidh Uaine, a tha cuideachd airson neo-eisimeileachd – ann an àireamhan do-chreidsinneach bhon uairsin. A bheil an reifreann caillte air an sluagh a

Six months after the referendum on Scottish independence, both the SNP and the Labour party have new leaders, following the resignation of Alex Salmond and Johann Lamont, but while Nicola Sturgeon appears confident and eminently capable in her new role as First Minister, there’s a bigger challenge facing Jim Murphy – a Westminster MP who has never sat in the Scottish Parliament – if he is to prove that he’s more than an errand boy for the London-based Labour leadership.

If the usual pattern of Scottish parliamentary elections had been followed, we’d be expecting to go to the polls in May 2015, but this election has been postponed to 2016 to avoid its coinciding with the United Kingdom general election – and it looks certain that what happened in the referendum will have an impact on the results of this forthcoming election.



For one thing, people came out to cast their votes in the referendum. The turnout of 84.6 per cent was higher than in any other UK vote ever held. Only 65% voted in the UK election of 2010 and only 52% in the Scottish election of 2007 – apparently half of us couldn’t care less who our MSPs are. But if the number of voters in this year’s UK general election on 7 May is high,

lots could change. According to recent opinion polls by Lord Ashcroft*, the Nationalists have reason to be hopeful, and some Labour MPs ought to be pretty scared, even those holding what have hitherto been the safest seats.

And here’s the funny thing. Although the “Yes” campaign lost the referendum, with 55% of the populace voting against independence, people have been joining the SNP – and the Scottish Green Party, which also advocates independence – in extraordinary numbers ever since. Has the lost referendum finally woken the people up to democracy, sixteen years after we re-established our

* <http://lordashcroftpolls.com/2015/02/scottish-battleground/>

dhùsgadh gu deamocrasaidh mu dheireadh thall, sia bliadhna deug às dèidh dhuinn a' phàrlamaid againn ath-stèidheachadh?

'S e firinn na cùise gu bheil cuid a shiostaman ann an Alba eadar-dhealaichte bho na tha tachairt anns a' chòrr den RA, a thaobh foghlam, slàinte agus lagh. Agus ged nach bi sinn neo-eisimeileach san aithghearrachd, tha tomhas de smachd againn a-nis air na cìsean againn fhìn, fo Achd na h-Alba 2012 – cumhachdan a' buntainn ri cìsean corporra, fearainn agus àrainneachd, a tha a' tighinn gu buil am bliadhna airson a' chiad turais.

Tha barrachd na seo air faire fo chinn aonta aithisg a' Mhorair Mhic a' Ghobhainn* – tiomnadh chumhachdan airson chisean teachd-a-steach, shochairan sòisealta, ola, còmhdhail phoblach is eile. Stèidhichte cho luath 's a bha an reifreann seachad, tharraing Coimisean Mhic a' Ghobhainn nam pàrtaidhean uile còmhla, agus dh'iarr e air na nàimhdean poileataigeach a bha a' strì an aghaidh a chèile fad an t-samhraidh a bhith ag obair còmhla airson aonta a ruighinn air na cumhachdan a bharrachd a gheibheadh Alba.

Dh'iarr iad air a' mhòrshluagh am beachdan a chur a-steach cuideachd, agus fhuair iad còrr air 18,000 teachdaireachd an taobh a-staigh mìos. Ged a bha daoine sgìth às dèidh na h-ìomairt, is cuid againn le cridhe briste cuideachd, bha daoine fhathast airson a bhith an sàs san deasbad.

Agus bidh an deasbad a' leantainn, tro na comataidhean ag èirigh à obair a' Choimisein, ann an deasbadan poblach san dà Phàrlamaid – agus sna seanaidhean sa Chuimrigh agus ann an Èireann a Tuath, gun teagamh – agus cuideachd am measg an t-sluaigh.

Oir air an 18mh den t-Sultain 2014 cha deach ach aon cheist a chur – am bu chòir do dh'Alba a bhith na dùthaich neo-eisimeilich? Cha bu chòir, thuirt a' mhòr chuid. Ach tha an aon cheist sin air iomadh ceist eile a thogail, a' chuid as motha aca gun fhreagairt fhathast,

parliament?

The truth is that much of Scottish public life is quite separate from what happens in the rest of the UK, with different education, health and legal systems. And although there's no immediate prospect of independence, we now have a measure of control over our own taxes under the Scotland Act 2012 – powers concerning corporation, land and environmental taxes, which are taking effect for the first time this year.

More of the same is on the cards under the broad-brush agreement of the Smith Commission report* – the devolution of powers concerning income tax,

welfare benefits, oil, public transport and other issues. Established immediately after the referendum, the Smith Commission drew all the parties together, asking the political enemies who had been campaigning on opposite sides all summer to work together and agree on what

further powers Scotland should be given.

They asked the public to submit their views too, and they got more than 18,000 responses within a month. People may have been tired after the campaign, and some of us were broken hearted, but people still wanted to be involved in the debate.

And the debate will continue, through the committees established to carry on the work of the Commission, in public debates in both Parliaments – and in the Welsh and Northern Irish assemblies, no doubt – and also among the people.

Because on the 18th of September 2014 only one question was asked – should Scotland be an independent country? No, said the majority. But that one question has raised a myriad of further



* <https://www.smith-commission.scot/>

ach is ann mar sin a tha poilea-taigs.

Is iad na sgoilearan eachdraidh a bhios a' tomhas aig a' cheann thall dè cho math no cho dona 's a chaidh cùisean a làimh-seachadh tron iomairt airson neo-eisimeileachd agus às a dèidh. An-dràsta, tha sinn ro fhaisg air, fhathast sa bhoglach agus feuchainn ri cumail a' dol. Ach is math a bhith an sàs ann.



questions, most of them still without answers, but that's politics for you.

Students of history will eventually judge how well or how badly the independence campaign and its aftermath were handled. Right now, we're too close to it, still in the quagmire and trying to pick our way through. But it's good to get stuck in.



Ann an ANA Màirt 2013 (2013-1) sgrìobh Alison aithisg mu dheidhinn phlanaichean a thaobh ghoireasan Sgoil Eòlais na h-Alba a dhèanadh rannsachadh cudromach fada na bu dorra do na h-oileanaich. Seo fios bhuaipe air mar a tha cùisean a-nis.

In the March 2013 issue of ANA Alison also reported on a plan of the University of Edinburgh that would have made access to important research materials difficult for the students in the Celtic and Scottish Studies department. Here's her update for you.

Bho chionn dà bhliadhna bha oileanaich san Roinn Cheiltis aig Oilthigh Dhùn Èideann a' strì airson tasglann agus leabharlann Sgoil Eòlais na h-Alba a chumail còmhla. Tha prionnsabal an oilthigh air dearbhadh gun tèid an gleidheadh agus bidh obair a' dol air adhart airson seo a thoirt gu buil am bliadhna, ged a tha an roinn fhèin a-nis ann an togalach eile.

Two years ago the students of Edinburgh University's Celtic department were campaigning to keep the departmental library and School of Scottish Studies archive from being spit up. The principal of the university has confirmed that the collections will be preserved and work will be going ahead this year to bring this about, although the department itself is now housed in another building.

Chaidh ollamh ùr fhasdadh airson na roinn cuideachd, às dèidh don dreuchd a bhith bàn fad deagh ghreis. San Ògmhios 2013, chaidh an t-Ollamh Rob Dunbar fhasdadh dhan chathair airson chànanan, litreachas agus eachdraidh Ceilteach, agus chaidh an t-Ollamh Wilson MacLeòid fhasdadh mar ollamh na Gàidhlig.

A new professor has been appointed to the department too, after the post was vacant for a long period. In June 2013, Professor Rob Dunbar was appointed to the chair of Celtic languages, literatures, history and antiquities, and Professor Wilson McLeod became professor of Gàidhlig.

Tha an dithis aca nan sàr-eòlaichean chan ann air litreachas na Gàidhlig a-mhàin ach air poileasaidh agus planadh cànan, agus tha iad air a bhith an sàs ann an rannsachadh, comhairle agus coiteachadh a thaobh gnothaichean laghail a' buntainn ris a' Ghàidhlig, mar Achd na Gàidhlig 2005 agus Clàr Eòrpach nam Mion-chànanan.

Both have expert knowledge not only of Gaelic literature but of language planning and policy, and have been involved in researching, advising and lobbying on legal matters relating to Gaelic, such as the Gaelic Language Act 2005 and the European Charter on Regional and Minority Languages.

Donald Macdonald, a native of Harris, has been a stalwart supporter of Gaelic learners on this side of the ocean for years upon years. Just about anyone on the East Coast who has wanted to improve their Gaelic could tell you about Donald, between his over-the-phone classes, his web page, and his self-made publications based on the old gold-standard Teach Yourself Gaelic by Roderick Mackinnon.

Donald left us in November 2014, but everything he has done for his students has stayed with us. He was a stickler for correctness, and leaned heavily toward his Harris dialect for his students to adopt – and who could blame him? He gave of himself – as we see in the following piece submitted by Rachell Blessing – as if his students were family. In many ways they were, and his clear and proud love of his native language was evident to all who studied under him, and kept their ties to him. He could be demanding, at times, but it was clear that he only ever asked of his students what he knew they could do – and mostly it was to believe in themselves, that they could also have this beautiful language he cherished.



Remembering Donald Macdonald

by Rachell Blessing

It breaks my heart to know Donald Macdonald has passed. I now hold the many wonderful memories of my learning Gaelic from him very close to my heart. He opened my eyes to the beauty of the music and the magic of the poetry. He helped me realize that Gaelic is so much more than just a language. He touched so many lives over the years and we are all very blessed and grateful to have had him in our lives.

I was very timid when I started attempting to learn Gaelic but Donald wouldn't give up on me and he worked so patiently with me and helped me realize that I could do anything I put my mind to. He taught me Gaelic, yes, but he also taught me to believe in myself.

I started with half an hour a week but before long I begged and begged for more time so for years it was four mornings a week and I loved every second he shared with me.

Not only a very talented teacher but a wonderful story-teller! He always had a story or two to share about his life and about his childhood growing up in Harris.

He and his wonderful wife Cynthia would open their home to students so that we could be part of an immersion. We always had plenty to do and learn and as you can imagine, it was always a great deal of fun and adventure. I loved sitting around the dinner table sharing made up stories with each other in Gaelic. We would all take turns starting a story then passing it to the next person to add their own ideas and on and on it went. Great way to learn vocabulary and just have fun.

Donald helped me find confidence in myself and that helped me achieve my goals of learning and teaching. We worked as a team, I would do the beginning classes and as soon as the students were ready to move on they would start working with him. It was an honor to be a part of helping others learn Gaelic and learn it from someone as passionate about the language as he was.

We will all miss him terribly, but I will think of him and thank him every time I pick up a novel in Gaelic and start a new adventure that wouldn't have been possible if not for Donald Macdonald.



Litir bho'n Cheann-Suidhe

le Micheal MacAoidh

Halo, a chàirdean,

Aig an àm seo dhe'n bhliadhna, tha sinn deiseil agus ro-dheiseil comharra an earraich fhaicinn, agus sinn a' dol tro gheamhradh fuar is fada. Ann am bliadhnaichean eile, dh'fhaodadh tu ràdh cuideachd, geamhradh anns nach tachradh mòran de thachartasan Gàidhlig, ged a tha mòran againn a' dol gu clasaichean agus buidhnean sgrùdaidh airson ar cuid Gàidhlig a neartachadh agus a leasachadh. Tha mi cinnteach gu bheil sibh a' coimhead air adhart ri iomairtean mar Beinn Seanair, am Mòd ann a Ligonier, agus rudan a thèid a chumail ann an Canada agus Alba.

Tha sinn toilichte gun tèid againn air innse gu bheil aon rud co-dhiù air nochdadh tro mhiosan a' gheamhraidh a chumas an Comunn againn nur n-inntinnean – agus tha mi a' bruidhinn air Guth nan Gàidheal, ar roinn de phrògraman rèidio. Mar a tha na teachdaireachdan agus beachdan a chaidh fhàgail againn mu na prògraman ag ràdh, chòrd e gu mòr ris na daoine a chaidh ann agus a dh'èisd ris. Agus, mar a chualas air a' phrògram fhèin, ma tha smuain agaibh air rudan ùr a chuireas sinn air Guth nan Gàidheal, nach sgrìobh sibh thugainn.

Agus tha sin gam thoirt gu cuspair eile, ceangailte ris na sgrìobh mi gu h-àrd – tha sinn a-nis a' gabhail fadachd ri làithean grianach, blàth an earraich agus làithean samhraidh às dèidh sin – an dearbh aimsir a tha math airson rudan a dhèanamh a-muigh agus air falbh bho'n taigh cuideachd. Tha mi a-mach air Beinn Seanair, Mòd nan Lochan Mòra, am Mòd Nàiseanta, agus tachartasan ann an Ceap Breatainn. Tha sinn fortanach gu bheil goireasan mar seo againn, a cheart cho math ris an eadar-lìon, airson ar cuid Gàidhlig a thoirt air adhart. Mholainn gun tèid sibh dhan làrach lìn againn gu tric airson faighinn a-mach cuin' a bhios gach iomairt, agus gum feuch sibh ri dhol ann.

Agus rud eile – feumaidh gach iomairt a th' againn daoine a tha deònach an làmhnan a chur a-steach airson dèanamh cinnteach gum bi an iomairt soirbheachail. Nan robh sibh air smaoinichadh gun còrdadh e ruibh a bhith an sàs ann an rud mar Beinn Seanair no am Mòd, “latha grianach air choireigin”, uill, tha an latha sin air tighinn – feuch an coimhead sibh a-mach air an uinneig! As dèidh dhomh sin a ràdh, 's dòcha gum biodh e na b' fheàrr fuireach gus an Cèitean airson a' ghrian fhaicinn – ach feuch nach fan sibh cho fada sin ann a bhith a' tabhainn ur cuideachadh do'n Chomunn!

Le meas,

Micheal MacAoidh



Letter from the President

by Mike Mackay

Hello friends,

At this time of the year, we are ready – quite ready – to see signs of spring, having gone through a cold, long winter. Other years, you might also say, a winter in which not many Gaelic events were happening, though many of us go to classes and study groups to strengthen and improve our Gaelic. I'm sure that you are looking forward to events like Grandfather Mountain, the Mòd in Ligonier, and others held in Canada and Scotland.

We're pleased that we can say that there's one thing that's appeared through the winter that keeps the society in your thoughts – and I'm speaking of Guth nan Gaidheal, our new collection of radio programs. The messages and opinions we've received about the program tell us that you've enjoyed the programs, those who have listened. And, as you've heard, if you have any thoughts about what we can put on Guth nan Gaidheal, please write!

And that brings me to another point, connected with what I've written above – we are now anticipating the warm, sunny days of spring, and summer after that – the exact kind of weather that is good to be doing things outside, and away from home as well. I mean by that last part Grandfather Mountain, the Great Lakes Mòd, the National Mòd, and Cape Breton events. We are fortunate that we have resources like these, along with the internet, to advance our Gaelic. I recommend that you go regularly to our website to see when each event will take place, and try to attend them!

And another thing – each event needs people who are willing to contribute their efforts to make sure that the event is successful. If you had been thinking that it would be fun to get involved in something like Grandfather Mountain, or the Mòd, “one sunny day”, well, the sunny day has come – look out the window! After saying that, perhaps it would be better to wait until May to see the sun – but don't wait till then to offer your help to ACGA!

Respectfully,

Mike Mackay

Sgoil nan Eun neo Sgeulachd Iain Fhearchair Òig le Liam Ó Caiside

Caibideil a h-ochd: Fo Bhruid

*“There sounded in my ears a roaring of water as of a huge mill-dam;
the thrashing of heavy sprays, the thundering of the sails,
and the shrill cries of seamen.”*

~ Kidnapped, by Robert Louis Stevenson

Dhùisg Iain nuair a bhuaill uisge fìor fhuar a aodann. Bha e na shìneadh air ùrlar ann an seòmair beag, a’ coimhead suas air an aon duine glè mhòr, allabharach, grannda a chunnaic e air an t-sràid, agus triùir eile ri thaobh. Abair gun robh ceann goirt aige.

Chuimhnich e na thachair dha, gun deach a bhualadh bhon chùil, ach nuair a dh’fheuch e ri èirigh, mhothaich e gun robh a làmh air an ceangal ri ròpan, agus a chasan cuideachd. An rud bu neònaiche, bha an seòmair seo a’ gluasad suas agus sìos, agus bho thaobh gu thaobh.

“An ann am bàta a tha mi?” shaoil Iain, gun fhios aige gun tuir e sin os àrd.

Rinn am fear grannda glag gàire agus chunnaic Iain a-rithist na fiaclan biorach, briste, dathte aige, a bheul mar tholl anns an fheusaig fhada dhuibh a thuit na figheachain gu crios mu a mheadhan. Cha robh ad air an duine idir; dìreach ceann fuilte fiadhaich gun chìreadh.

“S ann! A bheil sibh cofhurtail gu leòr, a mhaighstir òig, neo a bheil am pathadh oirbh fhathast?” thuirt an spùinneadair, oir b’ e spùinneadair a bh’ ann, bha Iain cinnteach. Bha seann chòta mòr aige, paidhir dhag aig a mheadhan agus bha a aodann air a speach. “Bucaid eile a tha dhìth oirbh, ’s dòcha?” thuirt e le fanaid. Rinn na fìr eile rochd gàire.

Dh’èirich Iain na shuidhe. “Cò sibhse ... càit’ a’ bheil mi, agus carson a tha mi air mo cheangal mar seo?” thuirt e. “Tha uiread de cheistean agad, tha e soilleir gur e sgoilear a th’ annad,” thuirt an duine grannda. “Tha thu aig muir, ’ille bhig, agus tha fhios agad fhèin carson a tha thu ceangailte. Tha thu nad phrìosanach. Agus cò mise? Dh’fhaodadh tu ‘Cnàmhan Dubha’ a thoirt orm. Sin an t-ainm a thug

an sgioba dhomh anns na h-Innsean fad air ais.”

“Ach càit’ a bheil sinn a’ dol? Agus dè tha thu ’g iarraidh bhuamsa?” dh’fhaighnich Iain dheth. “Chan e mise a tha ag iarraidh rud sam bith bhuat,” thuirt Cnàmhan Dubha, “ach tha mi eòlach air duine aig a bheil ùidh gu math geur annad. Ùidh cho faobharach ri sgithinn. ‘Balach tana cho dubh ris an fhithich, gille gleusta Sheòrais Bhochanain.’ Seadh, tha sinn eòlach air do mhaighstir,” thuirt e, nuair a chunnaic e iongantais ann an aodann Iain. “Tachraidh tu ri mo mhaighstir fhèin nuair a ruigeas sinn caladh, agus chì sinn dè bhios an dàn dhut.”

Chuir Cnàmhan Dubha a làmh air dag a bha crochte na diollaid aig a chrìos.

“Gus an tig an uair sin, fuirich thusa sàmhach an seo, agus cuimhnich, tha thu gun ùidh fhaighinn às. Ma bheir thu trioblaid sam bith dhomh, cuiridh mi peilear annad!”



Le sin, thionndaidh Cnàmhan Dubha agus na seòladairean eile, agus dh’fhalbh iad. Dh’fhàg iad Iain ann an dorchadas. Dh’fhairich e gu math tinn le gluasad a’ bhàta agus pian bhon sgileog a fhuair e air an t-sràid. Cha robh fhios idir aige dè cho fada ’s a bha e am broinn a’ bhàta — uairean neo latha, is dòcha — agus bhuaill an t-acras air gu trom.

Ach cha robh e cho muldach ’s a dh’fhaodadh e bhith. Shaoil e gun robh e ann an àite na bu chruaidhe nuair a bha e na phrìosanach anns an t-sithein, fo gheasaibh, agus ann an cèidse. Smaoinich Iain air a athair, Fearchar Òg, a bha na phrìosanach anns a’ bhruagh fhathast. Air na thachair dha às dèidh Blàr Chùil Lodair. Dh’èirich a mhisneachd, beagan.

Às dèidh ùine, thàinig seòladair a-steach tron doras le lòchran na làimh agus chroch e an solas air

dubhan. Chaidh e air a ghlùn ri taobh Iain agus thug e uisge glan, milis dha à botalan. Thug e beagan bidh dha cuideachd, ged nach b' urrainn do dh'Iain mòran itheadh. "Chan eil thu cho dona, mar a tha thu faireachdainn an-dràsta, 'ille, ged is math an smaile a thug iad dhut," thuirt e, a' coimhead air ceann a' bhalaich. "Cha do bhris iad do cheann, co-dhiù. 'S e biadh agus cadal a tha dhith ort a-nise." Ach nuair a dh'iarr Iain air a làmhan a fhuasgladh, thuirt an seòladair. "A Dhia, glèidh mi! Cha dùraig mi sin a dhèanamh airson mo bheatha, a bhalaich. Bhiodh an Cnàmhan Dubha ud gam fheannadh!" Agus dh'fhalbh e.

Thuit Iain na chadal. Thàinig bruidhear thuige. Bha e coiseachd ann an àite dorcha, uaimh fo thalamh ma dh'fhaodte, agus bha cuideigin neo rud air choreigin ga leantainn. Chuala e guth a' glaothaich bho a bheulaibh, "Thàinig an t-àm, ach an tàinig an duine? An tàinig an duine?" Dh'fheuch e ri bruidhinn, "Thàinig!" ach cha b' urrainn dha sìon a ràdh. Dh'fhairich e anail air cùl a chinn. Bha cuideigin, agus cha robh fhios aige an e duine no bèist a bh' ann, dìreach air a chùlaibh. Thòisich e a' tionndadh mun cuairt, ach mus do thionndaidh e, dhùisg e.

Bha cuideigin aig an doras. An tàinig an seòladair air ais, neo Cnàmhan Dubha fhèin? Car tiota, smaoinich Iain air ainm eile, "Mac na h-Oidhche," ach an uair sin chaidh an doras a fhosgladh. Cha b' e duine neo uamhas a bh' ann idir, ach nighean òg. Bha lòchran coinne aice, agus nuair a thàinig i a-steach, leum cridhe Iain. Cò bh' ann ach an nighean a chunnaic Iain tron chloich, a' chlach a thug a athair dha anns an t-sìthein, clach Choinnich Odhair.

"Shaoil mi gur e tusa a bh' ann, ach cha robh mi cinnteach gus a' mhionaid seo, 'ille na sgàthain," thuirt i ris.

Stad an sgeulaiche agus thuit ciùneas air. Bha coltas

Clach air a Chàrn

*Malcolm Stephen "Maxie" MacNeil
September 21, 1927 - February 26, 2015*

*Gaelic storyteller and longtime member of Cape
Breton's Iona Gaelic Singers*

air mar gun robh e a' meòmhrachadh cuideigin, a aire leagta air rudeigin a chunnaic e fad air ais neo fad às.

"Gabh mo leisgeul," thuirt e às dèidh greis. "Dh'òchuimhnich mi dè cho bòidheach 's a bha i. Bhiodh e duilich dhomh a dealbh a thoirt dhuibh ged a bhiodh sinn nar suidhe còmhla bliadhna agus latha."

"Nuair a bhios tu 'g innse na naidheachd, an ann mar dhealbh a chì thu Iain agus an nighean seo?" dh'fhaighnich Eilidh dha. "Dìreach mar a bhiodh i na seasamh air mo bheulaibh an-dràsta," thuirt e. "A bheil cuimhn' agaibh air Deirdre? Bha an nighean seo coltach rithe — dìreach, deas, 'dealbhach na pearsa, sgiamhach na maise,' mar a thuirt iad fad air ais. Bha sùilean dorcha, biorach, beòthail aice, dath an fhithich air a gruag, a cneas mar eala nan tonn ... ach tha mi air a dhol air seachran, gabhaibh mo leisgeul, a charaidean."

A Website to Watch

LearnGaelic define themselves as "a one-stop shop for anyone and everyone interested in learning Scottish Gaelic," and they mean it!



They've got dictionaries, lessons, videos, and links to dozens of other interesting and helpful Gaelic-related sites for everyone from absolute beginners to advanced Gaelic learners.

You can read the LearnGaelic website in English or Gaelic; click on a button in the upper right hand corner to switch languages.

What are you waiting for? Click here: <http://www.learn Gaelic.net>

The On-Line Faces of ACGA

Like most organizations in the modern world, ACGA has several on-line faces, including more than one website, a Facebook page, a conversational forum, a YouTube page, and even a Twitter account.

Our main website, www.acgamerica.org, includes a blog for announcements, tips, articles, etc. It also contains an archive of newsletters, detailed information about our major events, information about ACGA and how to join, learning resources, and more.

Our forum site, forum.acgamerica.org, is a collection of conversational forums, some public, some for members only, and some for ACGA's internal organizational functions.

Our [Facebook](#) page is a public face of ACGA. Because this page is integrated into a social network, it has a very different feel from our website, and likely attracts a different crowd.

Our *Guth nan Gàidheal* radio channel has its own website, at gng.acgamerica.org. There you can learn all about our Gaelic and Gaelic-related radio content, and find out how to listen. GnG also has its own [Facebook](#) page and [Twitter](#) feed.

We don't have very much video content on our ACGAmerica [YouTube channel](#) yet (we're looking for more), but what we do have is interesting and ACGA-relevant.

Our Twitter account ([ACGAgaelic](#)) is used for ACGA announcements.

Some of our events have their own web presence, too. The [ACGA Mòd](#) website contains a lot of information about past, present, and future Mòds. And our Gaelic Song and Language Week at Grandfather Mountain has its own [Facebook](#) page.

Seanfhacal na Ràithe – Pictured Proverb

Do you know what familiar Gaelic proverb is illustrated here?

Check page 24 to see if you're right.



Caleb Wilson



Gaelic singer and ACGA member Gillebrìde MacMillan performed in the 16th annual Pipes of Christmas concert, sponsored by the Clan Currie Society this past December in New York City and New Jersey. Gillebrìde is pictured here with ACGA Board of Directors member, John Grimaldi (right).

Behind the Scenes at Rèidio Guth nan Gàidheal

Steaphanaidh Carlyle, GnG Executive Producer & ACGA Vice President

As I am writing this, I am working on the final edits for the third *Guth nan Gàidheal* (GnG) broadcast which is due to premiere on Hard to Port Radio on February 24th.

I confess that I rather enjoy this part of the production process – taking all of the finished programs, promotional jingles and music tracks and melding them into a complete broadcast, and I hope that you’ve been enjoying the programs that we’ve been making for you.

I thought that it might be interesting for readers of *An Naidheachd Againne* to get a glimpse behind the scenes of GnG, and learn what goes into making our radio shows.

As Executive Producer it’s my job to oversee the entire creation process for each broadcast from start to finish, which is just a fancy way of saying that I have to coerce other people into doing what needs to be done!

In actual fact, I’m also the Broadcast Editor (editing all the shows into the broadcast you listen to), and sometimes Program Editor (or Engineer), working with people such as Cam MacRae on *Ar Guthan*, Mike Mackay on *An Saoghal Againne*, and Angus MacLeod on *Mar a chuala mi i* to engineer their programs so they are ready for you to hear.

Sometimes, I receive a complete show (for example *Gaelcast*) for which little or no editing is required, and all I have to do is make sure that it goes into the correct place in the broadcast – shows like that make my job easy!

When we were conceiving the idea for *Rèidio Guth nan Gàidheal*, one of the most important concepts was the idea that we needed to make the whole process of making programs as accessible to our members and outside groups as possible. That meant that we needed to ensure that anyone – even people with no radio or podcast production skills – could bring their ideas to life without needing a recording studio or expensive equipment.

To that end, I wrote a Program Production Guide which is a PDF file that is given to anyone who

applies (and is approved) to produce a program. The idea was to show that it doesn’t take expensive equipment to make a radio program, only some basic equipment, a good recording environment, patience and the willingness to observe some rules and work hard to make the end result as good as it possibly can be.

Rèidio Guth nan Gàidheal is broadcast on my own Internet Radio station, Hard to Port Radio (HTPR) which is licensed to play music in the United States. One aspect of this is that I am also able to broadcast “syndicated” programs (that is, programs made in-house, or by a third party) such as *Rèidio Guth nan Gàidheal* so long as I report any music played during that program.

Let’s take a look at what goes into making a typical show.



A show like *Ar Guthan* is a good example of how we are able to produce a program using inexpensive equipment and have the people involved several hundred miles apart (Cam MacRae, the show's host, is based in Illinois while I am based in Baltimore).

Using HTPR's extensive Celtic music library, Cam selects the tracks she wants to use in a typical program and then writes her dialogue, while at the same time keeping an eye on the total program length (a little under one hour in this case). She practices reading the dialogue, checking to see that it flows well and sounds good.

She then records her dialogue using a portable digital recorder and then sends the dialogue files to

me, along with a “cue sheet” which details the entire program from start to finish, showing the order in which the music tracks and dialogue are to be used. I check the dialogue for any obvious sound problems, and I process them to reduce background noise and to make the sound levels consistent.

Then, with reference to the cue sheet and using a type of software known as a Digital Audio Workstation, or DAW for short (in this case a program called Pro Tools), I bring all of the parts together to make a single program.



Once I am satisfied that it sounds good, the completed show is then handed off to the GnG Program Approval Team. It’s their job to check the show for anything I

might have missed, as well as checking any Gaelic language used. If there is a problem with a particular piece of dialogue, Cam re-records it and then I edit it into the program and it may be checked again.

At the end of this process, we have a program that is ready to be used in a broadcast.

A similar process is followed with the other shows, *An Saoghal Againne* and *Mar a chuala mi i*. Mike Mackay and Angus MacLeod record their dialogue (plus, in the case of *An Saoghal Againne*, other material that Mike produces) and then they transfer the digital audio files to me, along with a cue sheet which may also include any music they want to use, and I edit them into a program.

When it comes to editing the final broadcast, the trick is to make it all fit together. Just playing one show after another without any dialogue in between makes for a tedious listening experience, so I also have some extra pieces of dialogue which I can use between shows. These extra pieces go by several names (jingles, promotionals, bumpers, spots, sweepers, etc.) depending on their intended use, and their purpose is to introduce programs, pass on information or promote events.

Using all of these elements, along with some additional music tracks, I can edit an entire 3 or 4-

hour broadcast together in a surprisingly short time. I then listen to the end result several times to check for any problems, as well as to check that the whole thing flows well from start to finish.

Only after all of these steps are completed is the program imported into the HTPR broadcast scheduler, ready for you to hear.

That’s all there is to it!

So why not get involved?

What we would dearly like is for this to become a community effort, and that’s why we are opening up the chance to produce programming to the membership as well as to our friends in Nova Scotia, Scotland, and elsewhere. We would like everyone to feel that they have something to contribute.

If you have an idea for a show, or are interested in producing your own Gaelic-themed program, why not get in touch with us at gng@acgamerica.org, and let’s see if we can bring your idea to life.

How to Listen to Guth nan Gàidheal

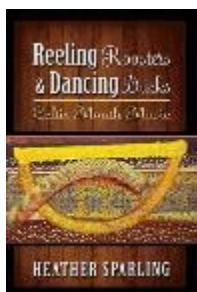
To listen live, go to the Guth nan Gàidheal website home page at <http://gng.acgamerica.org>.

Click on “On Air” in the upper left, and you’ll find the current broadcast schedule and instructions for how to listen

For licensing reasons, the musical content of GnG is only available via streaming, at the indicated times. However, non-musical content is available later, as well, in Podcast form. This allows you to download the audio files, or even to subscribe for automatic download via podcast players and RSS readers. To use any of these methods, go to the GnG home page (URL above), and look at the left-most column. You’ll find the RSS feed, individual podcast episodes, and (for Apple device owners) an iTunes subscribe button.

Tha sinn ro-thoilichte mu fhoillseachadh an leabhair ùir air puirt-à-beul le Heather Sparling, a tha na ball ACGA. Tha Dr. Sparling na h-ollamh de dh' eitneòlas-ciùil aig Oilthigh Cheap Breatainn, agus ise gu math barantaichte gus innse dhuinn mun dualchas-ciùil seo agus mun cho-theacsa eachdraidheil, chultarach is phoileataigeach aige. Bha sinn airson lèirmheas fiosrachail fhaighinn bho chuideigin a tha fìor-eòlach air a' chuspair. Mar sin, chuir sinn cuireadh gu Uilleam Lamb agus dh' aontaich e gu coibhneil. 'S e òraidiche ann an eitneòlas Albannach aig Oilthigh Dhùn Èideann a th' ann an Dr. Lamb, agus tha e an sàs ann an rannsachadh a tha ceangailte ris an aon chuspair.

We're excited to note the publication of ACGA member Heather Sparling's new book about puirt-a-beul, *Reeling Roosters & Dancing Ducks*. Dr. Sparling is a professor of ethnomusicology at Cape Breton University and is very well qualified to analyze this musical tradition in its historic, cultural, and political context. We wanted a knowledgeable review of the book by someone well acquainted with the field, so we invited Will Lamb and he kindly agreed. Dr. Lamb is a Lecturer in Scottish Ethnology, at the University of Edinburgh, whose research interests are closely related to the subject matter of Heather's book.



Sparling, Heather

Reeling Roosters & Dancing Ducks: Celtic Mouth Music

Sydney, NS: Cape Breton University Press, 2014. (ISBN: 9781927492130)

Lèirmheas le Uilleam Lamb

Fad còrr is ceud bliadhna, cha robh ann ach aon leabhar ri fhaighinn air òrain dannsaidh nan Gàidheal; 's e sin *Puirt a Beul* (1901) le Keith Tormod Dòmhnallach. Tha dà chloich air a' chàrn a-neist agus an t-Oll. Heather Sparling air *Reeling Roosters & Dancing Ducks* (2014) a chur far comhair. An taca ri leabhar an Dòmhnallaich, chan e cruinneachadh ciùil a tha seo, ach foillseachadh sgoileireil a chòrdas ris a' mhòr-shluagh cuideachd. 'S e prìomh-amas Sparling a bhith a' mineachadh eachdraidh agus co-theacs cleachdadh phort-à-beul bhon fhianais sgrìobhte agus bhon obair-làraich aice fhèin ann an Ceap Breatainn. 'S e sgoilear eitneòlas-ciùil a th' innte aig Oilthigh Cheap Breatainn, agus dh'ionnsaich i a' Ghàidhlig gu fileantachd. Mar sin, tha i air leth freagarrach a bhith gar treòrachadh tron raon seo.

Tha an leabhar fhèin snasta agus sgrìobhte ann an dòigh a thàlaidheas caochladh seòrsa leughadair, sgoilearan agus fileantaich maraon cho math ri daoine a tha tachairt ri ceòl na h-Alba airson a' chiad uair. Anns a' chiad dà chaibideil, an dèidh a bhith a' mineachadh gu dè th' ann am puirt-à-beul agus an

Review by Will Lamb

For over one hundred years, only one book could be found on the topic of Gaelic dance songs: *Puirt a Beul* (1901) by Keith Norman Macdonald. There are two cobbles on the carn now, with Dr Heather Sparling's publication of *Reeling Roosters and Dancing Ducks* (2014) [which takes its name from the lines of the famous port that begins *Ruidhliadh na coilich dhubha / is dannsaidh na tunnagan* ('Tha black cockerels will reel / and the ducks will dance')]. Compared to Macdonald's book, this isn't a music collection as such, but an academic monograph that will also appeal to a wide readership. Sparling's main aim is to explain the history and contextual practice of puirt from written evidence as well as from fieldwork that she conducted in Cape Breton. As an ethnomusicologist at the University of Cape Breton and a fluent Gaelic speaker, she is an eminently suitable person to lead us through this subject area.

The book itself is orderly and attractive, and written in a way that will appeal to many types of readers: scholars and Gaelic speakers alike, as well as those who are encountering Scottish music for the first time. In the first two chapters, after explaining what

luach dhuinn, tha Sparling a' toirt sùil air an tàrma-chadh, agus an càirdeas do dh'fhidhlearachd is piobair-eachd. Tha deasbad car toinnte agus buaireasach ceangailte ri ciamar agus cuine thàinig iad gu bith, agus tha Sparling a' toirt dhuinn cunntas cothromach. Dhomhsa, 's e seo an t-earrann as luachmhoire dhen leabhar.

Ge-tà, bha mi iomagaineach uaireannan gu robh i ag aideachadh air an dara làimh nach eil sinn cinnteach – air sgàth cion fianais – cuine a nochd iad (t.d. 95, 312), ach air an làimh eile a' dol leis a' bharrail nach fhaod iad a bhith nas sine na meadhan na h-ochdamh linn deug (t.d. 314). Tha caochladh cuir air clò Chaluim. Co-dhiubh, dhèilig i gu h-èifeachdach ri stòireannan faoine gun do nochd na puirt mar chleachdadh diomhair gus danns' a chumail an dèidh na h-ionnstramaidean a bhith air an losgadh aig ministearan is sagairt ro-dhiadhaidh. Tha i a' leigeil fhaicinn gum faod sinn a bhith amharasach mu chuid mhòr nan naidheachdan seo.

Anns na h-earrannan mu dheireadh, tha Sparling a' ceangail port-à-beul ri poilitigs ath-bheothachadh na Gàidhlig. Tha uallach air cuid nach tuig luchd-labhairt ùra gu bheil fad a bharrachd ri rùrachadh ann an cultar na Gàidhlig seach òrain bheaga, luideach a ghabhas ionnsachadh gun mòran spàirn. Na dhèidh sin, tha Sparling a' sealltainn gum faod aobhar sònraichte a bhith aig puirt san àm ri teachd: 'They serve to connect various components of Gaelic culture and therefore demonstrate the necessity of the language's survival for the proper maintenance of Gaelic culture as a whole' (t.d. 301). Is dòcha nach eil iad cho luideach sin aig a' cheann thall!

Tha an leabhar a' lionadh beàrn chudromach ann an sgoilearachd na Gàidhlig, agus mholainn rud no dhà gu buannachd an ath-fhoillseachaidh, ma thig an latha. Bhiodh mapaichean feumail, agus b' fheàrrde e sùil eile a thoirt air litreachadh na Gàidhlig agus cuid dhe na h-eadar-theangachaidhean. Feumaidh mi aideachadh gu bheil mi mì-chofhurtail leis an fho-thiotail *Celtic Mouth Music*. Bha dùil leam gum biodh eisimpleirean ann de 'cheòl beòil' Cuimris, Breatnais no Còrnais ach chan eil sgeul orra. 'S e a th' againn an seo ach tuairisgeul ealanta air cleachdadh sònraichte Gàidhlig na h-Alba (agus na h-Èireann, gu ìre), agus chanainn gum biodh e na b' fheàrr am facal 'Celtic' a sheachnadh, air na h-adhbharan a tha Sparling fhèin a' toirt dhuinn san ròrdh (t.d. 11-18). Air a shon sin, tha mi deimhinne gum faigh duine sam bith a thogas an leabhar seo tlachd agus fiosrachadh ùr às, agus tha fhios gum bi fèill mhòr air.

[Tha sreath de dh'agallamhan video anns a bheil Heather a' bruidhinn air an leabhar aig: <http://tinyurl.com/hspuirt>.]

puirt-à-beul are and their significance, Sparling considers their origins, and their relationship with fiddle and pipe traditions. The debate over how and when puirt came to be is involved and slightly polemic, but Sparling provides a balanced account of the various positions. However, she seems unsure of her own position at times, admitting that the dearth of evidence prevents us from knowing when they began (pp. 95, 312), whilst adopting the stance that they are a mid-eighteenth century innovation (p. 314). In any case, she deals effectively with the daft theory that puirt arose in response to the burning of musical instruments by over-zealous priests and ministers. She exposes most of the associated anecdotes as apocrypha.

In her final sections, Sparling turns to the connection between puirt and the politics of Gaelic revitalisation. Some worry that new speakers of the language fail to appreciate that there is much more to the culture than facile, silly wee songs. On the other hand, Sparling suggests that puirt may have an important role to play in the time to come: "They serve to connect various compo-



nents of Gaelic culture and therefore demonstrate the necessity of the language's survival for the proper maintenance of Gaelic culture as a whole" (p. 301). Perhaps they aren't so silly after all.

The book fills a major gap in Gaelic scholarship, and I would suggest a few things towards the next printing should it occur. Maps would be useful, and it would be worthwhile revisiting the Gaelic spelling and English translations. I am also uncomfortable with the sub-title *Celtic Mouth Music*. I would have expected examples of mouth music in Welsh, Breton or Cornish [to justify it], but none are in evidence. What we have here is an accomplished description of a unique practice of the Scottish Gaels (and those of Ireland, to a lesser extent), and I would eschew the word 'Celtic' for the very reasons that Sparling herself advances in the introduction (see pp. 11-18). Despite these small reservations, I guarantee that anyone who lifts the book will take pleasure and new knowledge from it, and it deserves the warmest of receptions.

[There is a series of videos of Heather discussing the book at: <http://tinyurl.com/hspuirt>.]

Bidh ACGA a' tairgsinn sgoilearachd gach bliadhna do dh'oileanach-oilthigh Gàidhlig làn-thìde à Ameireaga a Tuath. Feumaidh Gàidhlig no teagasg na Gàidhlig buannachd fhaighinn às an fhoghlam. Tha fiosrachadh mun sgoilearachd seo ri fhaighinn aig www.acgamerica.org/aid/scholarships/. Nar beachd-sa, tha sinn a' cur cruth eile air cùisean, agus iarraidh sinn orrasan a shoirbhicheas earrann a sgrìobhadh air ciamar a bhios iad a' cleachdadh na sgoilearachd no dè a tha am prògram air dèanamh comasach dhaibh. San aiste a leanas, tha Nathaniel Harrington, a bhuannaich an sgoilearachd ann an 2014 – ag innse dhuinn mu na ciad mhiosan aige aig Sabhal Mòr Ostaig.

ACGA offers a scholarship each year to full-time university students, from North America, who are pursuing a program intended to benefit Scottish Gaelic or its teaching. Information about this scholarship can be found at www.acgamerica.org/aid/scholarships/. We think we're making a difference, and we ask our recipients to tell us a bit about how they're using the scholarship or what their studies have enabled them to do. In the article below, 2014 scholarship winner Nathaniel Harrington tells us a bit about his first few months at Sabhal Mòr Ostaig.

Mo Chiad Mhìosan aig Sabhal Mòr Ostaig

le Nathaniel Harrington

'S mise Nathaniel Harrington, agus tha mi à Boston, anns na Stàitean Aonaichte. Cheumnaich mi bho Oilthigh Yale, ann an Connecticut, anns a' Chèitean 2014, agus sgrìobh mi mo thrachdas fo-cheum mu dheidhinn litreachas Gàidhlig Albainn Nuaidh eadar na 1920an agus 2008. Thòisich mi ag ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig air a' Chùrsa Inntigidh le Sabhal Mòr Ostaig as t-earrach 2012, agus, le taic bhon Chomunn Ghàidhealach Ameireaganach, tha mi aig an t-Sabhal Mhòr a-nis airson Teisteanas Foghlam Àrd-Ìre ann an Gàidhlig is Conaltradh fhaighinn.

Nuair a thàinig mi gu Sabhal Mòr Ostaig aig toiseach na Sultaine, cha robh mi cinnteach idir dè ris am bu chòir dhomh a bhith an dùil. A chionn 's gun tàinig mo 'visa' thugam gu fadalach, cha robh mi ann airson na seachdain inntigidh, mar sin cha robh fhios agam eadhon dè na modalan a bhiodh agam: fhuair mi m' iuchair ann am pasgan anns an Ionad Fàilte, oir ràinig mi a' cholaiste Disathairne às dèidh àm na dinneir.

Bha a' chiad sheachdain caran eadar-dhealaichte ris na bha mi an dùil, air an taobh acadaimigeach, ach bha mi cinnteach gun robh mi far am bu chòir dhomh a bhith. Bha Gàidhlig anns a h-uile àite: na soighnichean air dorsan an leabharlainn agus a' chomplann, an leabhar-oileanach a bh' anns a' phasgan a fhuair mi aig an Ionad Fàilte a' chiad fheasgar, an luchd-naidheachd air an rèidio, na postairean air a' bhalla. Agus 's e àite fìor-bhrèagha a th' anns an Eilean Sgitheanach.

My First Months at Sabhal Mòr Ostaig

by Nathaniel Harrington

My name is Nathaniel Harrington, and I am from Boston, in the United States. I graduated from Yale University, in Connecticut, in May 2014, and I wrote my undergraduate thesis about Nova Scotia Gaelic literature from the 1920s to 2008. I started learning Gaelic on Sabhal Mòr Ostaig's Cùrsa Inntigidh in spring 2012, and with support from ACGA, I am now at Sabhal Mòr for a Certificate of Higher Education in Gaelic and Communication.

When I came to SMO at the beginning of September, I was not at all sure what I should expect. Since my visa arrived late, I (unfortunately) missed the Induction Week, so I did not even know what modules I would have: I picked up my key in an envelope at the reception desk, because I arrived on a Saturday after dinner.

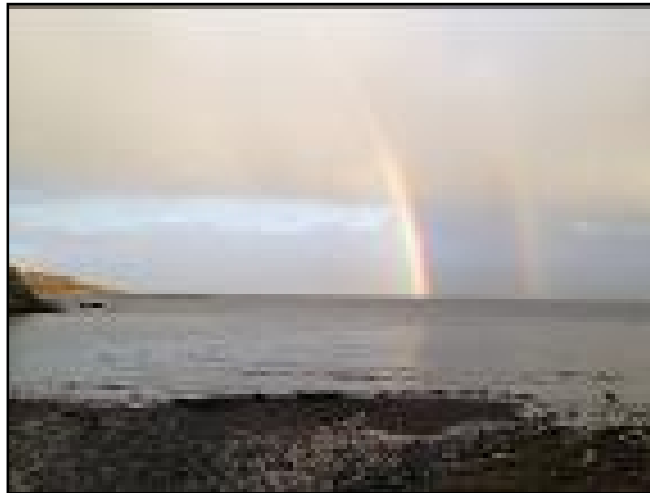
The first week was a little different than I had expected, academically speaking, but I was sure that I was where I wanted to be. Gaelic was everywhere: on the signs on the library and computer room doors, in the student handbook that was in the folder I got at reception the first night, playing on the radio in the lobby of the main building, on the posters on the wall. And Skye is truly beautiful.

Initially, it was a bit difficult to meet people, but now I have found friends, from all over the Gaelic world (except Canada, unfortunately) and from other places as well — England, Spain, Germa-

Aig an toiseach, bha e caran doirbh daoine a choinneachadh, ach an-diugh tha mi air caraidean a dhèanamh, às a h-uile pàirt de shaoghal na Gàidhlig (ach Canada, gu mì-fhortanach) agus à àiteachan eile, cuideachd — à Sasainn, às an Spàinn, às a' Ghearmailt. Tha coimhearsnachd an t-Sabhail Mhòir beag, ach mar sin 's e coimhearsnachd chàirdeil gu leòr a th' ann, far a bheil a h-uile duine faisg air a chèile, agus bha a h-uile duine aig a' cholaiste air fàilte a chur orm.

Tha mi air tòrr rudan ùra a dhèanamh on a thàinig mi an seo. An toiseach, dh'ith mi biadh nach do dh'ith mi riamh anns na Stàitean: chan fhaca mi paidh-èisg mus robh mi ann an Alba. Tha mòran buntàta ann, mar a shaoileadh tu, agus tha am biadh Meagsaganach aig a' chidsin an seo nas fheàrr na bhithinn an dùil. Chaidh mi (dà uair, a-nis) do thaigh-òsta leis na h-oileanaich eile, far an do chluich mi an fhìdeag — ged a bha mi ga cluiche anns a' chòmhlán caismeachd aig Yale, cha do chluich sinn ceòl traidiseanta na Gàidhlig ro thrì, ach tha mi ag aithneachadh cuid de na fuinn.

Ach, an rud as cudromaiche, tha mi a' cleachdadh agus a' leasachadh mo chuid Gàidhlig. Mus tàinig mi gu Eilean a' Cheò, cha robh mi cleachdte ri bhith a' bruidhinn ri daoine nach robh nan tidsearan dhomh, ach an seo, tha Gàidhlig aig a h-uile duine, luchd-teagaisg agus oileanaich. Bha eagal orm nach biodh Gàidhlig gu leòr agam, ach ged nach tuig mi a h-uile facal fhathast, bu bheag na dùbhlain a bh' agam aig an toiseach, agus tha mi a' fàs nas fheàrr gach latha. Tha mi toilichte agus taingeil gum b' urrainn dhomh tighinn an seo, agus feumaidh mi ràdh nach bithinn an seo gun an taic a thug ACGA thugam. Mòran taing dhuibh uile.



ny. The community at Sabhal Mòr Ostaig is small, but as a result it is a friendly, close-knit community, and everyone has been very welcoming.

I have done a lot of new things since I got here. First of all, I have eaten food I had never had in the US: I had never seen fish pie (paidh-iasg) before I was in Scotland. There are a lot of potatoes here, also, of course, and the Mexican food the kitchen here makes is surprisingly good. I have gone (twice, now) to a local hotel to play music with some of the other students. Although I did play the tin whistle in the marching band at Yale, shockingly, we did not play a lot of traditional Gaelic music, but now I can recognize a number of tunes.



Nathaniel air na creagan aig Dùn Sgàthaich, far an deach Cù Chulainn ionnsachadh leis a' mhnaoi-chogaidh Scàthach

But, most importantly, I am using and improving my Gaelic. Before I came to Skye, I was not used to speaking Gaelic to people who were not teaching me the language, but here, everyone speaks Gaelic, faculty as well as students. I had worried initially that my Gaelic would not be good enough, but although I still do not understand every word, I had few problems at the beginning, and I am getting better every day. I am both happy and thankful that I was able to come, and I should say also that I would not be here without the support I received from ACGA. Thank you all.





An t-Ionnsachadh Bòidheach

by Caroline Root, Youth Page Editor

Geama Maidseaidh / Matching Game

Maids na beathaichean seo ris na h-ainmean aca, a' mhòr-thìr far a bheil iad a' fuireach agus am biadh as fheàrr leotha.



Ainm beathaich

liopard sneachda
gràineag
sioraf
leòmhann na beinne
capaidhbeara
cangaru
ceann-fionn



Mòr-thìrean

Aimeireaga a Deas
Aimeireaga a Tuath
An Roinn Eòrpa
Àisia
Astràilia
Antartaigea
Afraga

Biadh

duilleagan
iasg
lusan
caora Thibeiteach
seilcheag
feur
fiadh



Dealbhan le Caroline Root / Drawings by Caroline Root

We've been following the preparations of the Dunoon Grammar School group that's going to Nova Scotia to further their connectedness to the Gaelic language and culture. ACGA has made a Gàidhealtachd Support grant to cover a portion of their expenses. One of the students in this group, Eilidh NicDhòmhnaill, was kind enough to send us this bilingual progress report.

Dunoon Grammar School Prepares for Nova Scotia Trip

by Eilidh NicDhòmhnaill

Diluain 2na an Ghearran. Latha nan deuchainnean tòiseachail (neo 'prelims') nuair a bheil sinn a' faighinn a' chothrom a bhith a' feuchainn ar deuchainn ron latha mu dheireadh dhe'n Chèitean.

Ach, tha e cudromach airson adhbhar eile, adhbhar a tha gar dèanamh toilichte; chan eil ach 7 seachdainnean gu leth air fhàgail ro ar turas a dh'Alba Nuadh.

Bhon uair a sgrìobh sinn mu dheireadh, tha sinn air a bhith ag obair gu math cruaidh airson airgead a thogail, tachartasan a chur air dòigh agus, cuideachd, ullachadh a dhèanamh airson ar deuchainnean àrd-ìre agus sàr-àrd-ìre a tha a' tòiseachadh dìreach mìos an dèidh ar turais.

Tha measgachadh de dh'faireachdainnean againn airson an àm ri tighinn ach tha aon rud ann a tha soilleir nar n-intinn, tha sinn uile a' coimhead air adhart ri ar turas agus tha sinn uile cinnteach gun robh e airidh air an obair chruaidh a bh' againn ri dhèanamh air a shon!



Monday 2nd February. The day of the preliminary examinations, when we get the chance to try our exams before the big day in May.

But today is important for another reason, a reason which makes us happy; there are only 7 and a half weeks left until our trip to Nova Scotia.

Since the last time we wrote, we have been busy raising money, organising events and, also, preparing for our higher and advanced higher exams which start only a month after our trip.

We've got mixed feelings about what's to come but one thing is clear in all our minds, we are all looking forward to our trip and we are all certain that it was worth all the hard work we had to put into it!

Criomagan

Gaelic singer and teacher Fiona J. Mackenzie has been named archivist and collection manager of the Canna House Archive, based on the island of Canna. The collection consists of thousands of items of interest to Gaelic scholars and historians, collected by John Lorne Campbell and his wife Margaret Fay Shaw. Fiona will take up her new post in May.

FilmG, Scotland's national Gaelic short film competition, had 79 entries this year, the greatest number of entries since the competition began in 2008. This year's theme was *gealladh*, meaning promise, vow, or wager. Films in the "youth" category, many of which were submitted by schools from all over Scotland, are now on FilmG's website, along with films in the "open" category. You can watch them and vote on your favorites up until March 20th. Winners will be announced in Glasgow on Friday, March 27th.

Click on the link and find your favorite short Gaelic film: <http://filmg.co.uk/en/>

This delicious-sounding recipe comes from our friend Davine Sutherland's bilingual blog "seabordgaidhlig." You can hear Davine reading from her blog on Guth nan Gàidheal's radio magazine "An Saoghal Againne." For listening on-line or podcast options go to Rèidio Guth nan Gàidheal at <http://gng.acgamerica.org>. And you can visit her at <http://www.seaboardgaidhlig.com>.

Mions Meadhan-Thìreach

Gritheidean (airson 4)

500gr mions (mairtfheòil no uanfheòil)
2 creamh-gàrraidh meadhanach,
gun pàirt uaine dorcha rìghinn
2 phiobar-cluig dearg
2 churran meadhanach
2 làn làimhe pònair Fhrangaich no ruith,
no pheasraichean mange-tout no sugar snap
8 buntàta meadhanach ann an sliseagan
(amh no deasaichte)
pacaid tomàtohan beaga cùbhraidh
(cherry no baby plum)
2 mhuga sùgha-glasraich
no sùgha-mairtfheòil / uanfheòil
leth-thuba uachdair no tuba beag iogairt Ghreugaich
leth-phacaid càise Feta Greugaich
piobar dubh garbh-bleithte (cha cleachd mise salann
– tha salann gu leòr ann an sùghan malairteach)
lusan Meadhan-thìreach gearrte

Ma bhios na buntàta amh, bruich nan sliseagan ann am pana

Mediterranean Mince

Ingredients (for 4)

500gr mince (ground beef or lamb)
2 medium leeks,
without tough dark green part
2 red peppers
2 medium carrots
2 handfuls French or runner beans,
or mange-tout / sugar snap peas
8 medium potatoes in slices
(raw or cooked)
packet of small aromatic tomatoes
(cherry or baby plum)
2 mugs of stock
(veg, beef or lamb)
half-tub of cream or small tub Greek yoghurt
half-pack of Greek feta cheese
rough-ground black pepper (no salt;
enough in the stock)
Mediterranean herbs, chopped

If the potatoes are raw, put them on to boil in



Davine Sutherland

iad fhad 's a bhios tu a deasachadh na gritheidean eile.

Geàrr na creamhan-gàrraidh agus na piobaran-cluig nan sliseagan agus bruich air an socair iad ann am beagan ola ann am pana mòr trom, air teas meadhanach. Geàrr na currain nam pìosan tana agus cuir anns a' phana cuideachd iadsan, agus às dèidh sin na peasraichean mange-tout no pònairan. Caraich a h-uile rud bho àm gu àm gus nach bi an creamh-gàrraidh a' fàs ro dhonn.

slices while you prepare the rest of the recipe.

Cut the leeks and peppers in slices and cook them gently in a little oil in a large heavy frying pan on medium heat. Cut the carrots into matchstick slices and add them, then the beans or mange-tout peas. Stir everything from time to time so that the leeks don't get too brown.

Cuir ris am mions, beag air bheag, agus praidhig a h-uile rud gus nach bi am mions dearg fhathast. Cuir na lus an ris, agus piobar garbh-geàrrte gu leòr.

A-nis cuir an sùgh ann agus caraich gu math a-rithist e. Bu chòir dha h-uile rud bruich gu sàmhach air teas meadhanach gun mhullach gus am bi a' ghlasraich as chruaidhe al dente agus an sùgh air a lùghdachadh gu ìre mhath.

Anns an eadar-àm bidh na sliseagan buntàta deiseil. Tog bhon uisge iad agus cuir a' mhòrchuid dhiubh gu faiceallach ris a' mhions.

Cuir am mions ann an sreathan ann an soitheach quiche, le pìosan beaga càise feta eadar na sreathan, agus deasaich am mullach leis na sliseagan buntàta air fhàgail agus na tomàtohan na dà-leth (taobh geàrrte shuas). Dòirt an t-uachdar no an t-iogart air agus cuir fon ghriosach gus am bi a h-uile rud bòidheach donn. Agus sin agad e!

Add the mince a bit at a time and fry it all until the mince is slightly browned. Add the herbs, and plenty of rough-ground black pepper.

Now add the stock and stir again. Everything has to simmer away on medium heat without a lid till the toughest vegetables are al dente and the stock has reduced quite a bit.

In the meantime the potatoes will be cooked. Drain them and add the bulk of them carefully to the mince.

Layer the mince mixture in a large quiche dish, with crumbled feta cheese between the layers. Decorate the top with the remaining potato slices and the tomatoes, cut in half, cut side up. Pour the cream or yoghurt over it all and place under a hot grill till everything is nicely browned. That's all there is to it!



Do you have a favourite recipe that you'd like to share with other ACGA members? Submit it in a bilingual format to one of our editors and we'll publish it in future issues of An Naidheachd Againne. Na gabhaibh dragh—we'll pass the Gaelic by a native speaker to be sure your recipe is delicious in both languages!



Answers to Matching Game on p. 17

Freagairtean:

liopard sneachda – Àisia – Caora Thibeiteach



gràineag – An Roinn Eòrpa – seilcheag



sioraf – Afraga – duilleagan



leòmhan na beinne – Aimeireaga a Tuath – fiadh



capaidhbeara – Aimeireaga a Deas – feur



cangaru – Astràilia – lus



ceann-fionn – Antartaigea – iasg



Dè Do Naidheachd?

by Cam MacRae, Anne Landin, and Jeanne Pendergast

The three of us agreed to include the same eight words in our stories, but the results couldn't have been more different.

Cam:

Dh'fhosgail e aon sùil. Gu mall, **dh'èirich** e gu chasan agus thagh e an t-slighe aige gu faiceallach tro na **h-irisean** sgapte air an làr. Choimhead e a-mach air an uinneig, air na bàtaichean iasgaich anns a' bhàgh agus air na faoileagan gu h-àrd anns na **speuran** os an cionn. Cha robh ùidh aige ann an **luingeas** san fharsaingeachd, ach bhuineadh e do **shliochd** aig an robh ùidh mhòr mhòr ann an iasgach. Agus faoileagan.

An dèidh mionaid neo dhà, agus a cheart cho mall, thill e dhan t-sòfa. Toilichte leis an fhiosrachadh gun robh ùine gu leòr air fhàgail airson norraig bhig eile, shìn e a-rithist anns an aon **lag** bhlàth anns an robh e. Sàsaichte am measg **sòghalachd** agus gach cofhurtachd, bhiodh e **foighidneach**.

Nuair a dhùisg e an ath thuras, bha fàileadh làidir tarraingeach a' tighinn bhon chidsin. Bha Mòr air a bhith trang. Dh'èirich e a-rithist, thog e earball mar bhratach, agus a' dèanamh a chrònain àbhaistich cheòlmhoir, ghabh e ceum chun an dinneir aige.

Glossary:

gu chasan -- to his feet - *a*, his, isn't written following a word ending in a vowel because it wouldn't be pronounced; the same thing happens in in paragraph 3 with *thog e earball*, he raised his tail
os an cionn -- over them - *os cionn* is a compound preposition, a preposition where a personal pronoun goes in between the two elements of the preposition
a cheart cho mall -- just as slowly
airson norraig bhig eile -- for another small nap - traditionally the genitive for *norrag* (f) would follow *airson* making this *airson norraige bige*. I decided to go with a modern usage which looks just like the feminine dative.
lag -- (m) cavity, hollow
shliochd -- (m) branch of a family, descendants, tribe



(c)Tomo.Yun (www.yunphoto.net/en/). Used with permission.

Annag:

Bha Dòmhnall cho **mì-fhoighidneach** an **luingeas** fhàgail an dèidh sia bliadhna. Choimhead e suas ach bha an **speur** doilleir. Bha esan coma. A dh' aithghearr, chitheadh e a theaghlach agus chòrdadh an **t-sòghalachd** agus an fhois ris aig an taigh, agus chluicheadh e leis a' chloinn aige. B' e esan an treas glùn den **t-sliochd** aige a bha air a bhith anns a' chabhlaich. B' e dòigh-bheatha a bh' aige ach bu mhath a **dh'èiricheadh** dha obair eile fhaighinn an ceartuair. Gidheadh, bha e air a bhith a' coimhead air **irisean** le sanasan mu thràth. Nuair a thàinig e am bàrr às an **laig**, chunnaic e a bhean cho math ris na nigheanan aige. Dhìochuimhnich e a chùram airson greis.

Glossary:

mì-fhoighidneach -- impatient; *-mì* is a negative prefix corresponding to un-, in-, and mis-, and it will lenite any lenitable noun.

luingeas -- (m) ships, shipping; collective noun, both masculine and feminine

sòghalachd -- (f) luxury, sumptuousness

gidheadh -- however, nevertheless

iris -- (f) magazine, periodical



U.S. Navy

Sine:

Lèirmheas: “Nach do Dhùin na Neòil Oirnn,” ùr-sgeul air ùr-nochdadh mu dheidhinn nan Siosalach, teaghlach beartach a bhuineadh do Shrath Ghlais o shean. Anns a' chiad chaibideil, coinnichidh sinn ris an athair Dòmhnall. B' e àrd-oifigear ann am Ministrealachd an **Luingeis** aig àm a' Chiad Chogaidh a bh' ann. Thòisich a mhac a bu shine an **iris** air leth soirbheachail “Oir nan **Speur**,” ach an dèidh sin, bha an **sliochd** a' sìor fhàs na bu **laige** – tha **sòghalachd** is tuilleadh 's a chòir airgid aca, agus dh'fhàs iad gu tur lag-chùiseach.

Mholainn-sa gun ceannaicheadh sibh an leabhar gus faighinn a-mach dè **dh'èireas** dhaibh. 'S e teaghlach air a dheagh dhealbhadh a th' ann, agus ma bhios an leughadair **foighidneach** thig iongantas an lùib thachartasan ris nach eilear an dùil. Thàinig na neòil nam beatha, gu dearbh, ach cha b' e sin deireadh na sgeòil.

Glossary:

lèirmheas -- a review (in this case of an imaginary book)

speur -- (m) sky or heavens; *oir nan speur*, horizon

lag, laige -- weak, adjective and its comparative form

lag-chùiseach -- unenterprising

tuilleadh 's a chòir -- more than enough (more than is right), too much

èirich -- rise; also, happen to

Dè Tha Dol? Gaelic Events

Am Màrt 2015 / March 2015

“Waulking Songs and Other Things...”, Toronto ON, March 28, 2015

An evening of waulking songs, skits, readings and song circles. Enjoy waulking songs in the cultural tradition led by knowledgeable tradition bearers. Try your hand at leading a waulking song or two yourself, join in on the choruses, tell a story - hear a story, share in a reading of Gaelic literature and participate in a song circle. A full evening of Gaelic cultural events. For more information see <http://www.gaelicsocietytoronto.com>.

Last Day for Call for Candidates - ACGA Board of Directors 2015 Election, March 28, 2015

If you wish to put your name forward as a candidate for the 2015 Board of Directors election, please contact An Phillips (fiongeal@yahoo.com) or Janice Chan (ruadh@idirect.com) or make sure your letter to PO Box 103069, Denver, CO 80250 is postmarked by midnight eastern time Saturday, March 28, 2015.

Sabhal Mòr Ostaig Easter Courses, Isle of Skye, Scotland, March 30 - April 3, 2015

Weeklong Scottish Gaelic language classes at various levels will be offered, as well as a Gaelic song class with Christine Primrose.

<http://www.smo.uhi.ac.uk/en/cursaichean/cursaichean-goirid/caisg-2015/>

An Giblean 2015 / April 2015

Sabhal Mòr Ostaig Easter Courses, Isle of Skye, Scotland, April 6 - April 10, 2015

Weeklong Scottish Gaelic language classes at various levels will be offered, as well as a fiddle class for those at an intermediate level or higher.

<http://www.smo.uhi.ac.uk/en/cursaichean/cursaichean-goirid/caisg-2015/>

Cànan agus Òran / Gaelic Language and Song Workshop, Toronto ON, April 11, 2015

The Gaelic Society of Toronto and the University of Toronto Celtic Studies Program will be holding a day of Gaelic language and song for learners of Scottish Gaelic on Saturday, April 11.

The Cànan agus Òran day will run from 9 am to 4 pm at Alumni Hall, 121 St. Joseph Street (St. Michael's College, University of Toronto), Toronto ON. The day will comprise of language classes and a song workshop. Classes will be offered at the Beginner, Intermediate, and Advanced levels. Should there be enough interest, a Beginner II (between beginner and intermediate) session will also be offered.

Guest teachers: Margie Beaton, native of Eriskay, Scotland; Oighrig Keough, native of Benbecula, Scotland; Rachel Redshaw, a graduate of Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, the Gaelic College on the Isle of Skye

The cost for each day is \$40, free to U of T students, \$20 to non-U of T students and free to native speakers. Early Bird Registration - Registrations (including cheque or money order) received two weeks in advance pay \$27, non-U of T students \$15. To register email Lorrie.MacKinnon@ontario.ca

An t-Ògmhios 2015 / June 2015

2015 Conference of the North American Association for Celtic Language Teachers (NAACLT), Portland, OR, June 4 - 6, 2015

“Celtic Languages: From the Viking Age to Modern Times.” The conference will be held at Portland State University in Portland.

Call for Papers - deadline April 1 <http://www.naaclt.org/resources/Call%20For%20Papers.pdf>

Registration - <http://www.naaclt.org/registration---conference.php>

Mòd Chanada, Nepean ON Canada, June 12 - 14, 2015

The 2015 Mòd will take place at Bells Corners United Church, 3955 Old Richmond Road, Nepean, ON. Nepean is a suburb of Ottawa. This year's Gàidhlig Adjudicator is Carina MacLeod (Scotland - Fonn fonn fonn /

Carina's Comedy Couch) and the Piping Adjudicator is Craig Munro (Scotland - Red Hot Chilli Pipers, Wallace Bagpipes). For more information, please email comunngaidhligottawa@rogers.com

Mòd nan Lochan Mòra, Wellington OH, June 26 - 28, 2015

Held at the Ohio Scottish games in the Lorain County Fairgrounds in Wellington. Please contact Anne Alexander tinwhistle_aa@yahoo.com for further information.

Gaelic Immersion, King City ON, June 29 - July 4, 2015

Scottish Gaelic immersion for Beginners & Intermediate/Advanced sponsored by the Ontario School of Piping and Drumming at the King City campus of Seneca College. Day and boarding students. For more information contact ellen.mole@gmail.com or 905.841.5497 or <http://ospd.ca>.

An t-Iuchar 2015 / July 2015

Grandfather Mountain Gaelic Song and Language Week, Banner Elk NC, July 5 - 10, 2015.

ACGA's 17th annual Gaelic Song and Language Week will be held at Lees-McRae College with instructors Gillebride MacMillan from South Uist ("Gwyllyn the Bard" in the TV series *Outlander*), Joy Dunlop, Gaelic Singer of the Year in 2010 & 2011 and Kathleen Reddy, Gaelic instructor at Saint Francis Xavier University, Antigonish NS.

<http://www.acgamerica.org/gfm-2015/>

Sabhal Mòr Ostaig Summer Courses, Isle of Skye, Scotland, July 20 - 24, 2015

Weeklong Scottish Gaelic language classes will be offered at levels 1, 3, and 5, as well as a Gaelic song class with Christine Primrose.

<http://www.smo.uhi.ac.uk/en/cursaichean/cursaichean-goirid/cursaichean-samhraidh-2015/>

An Lùnasdal 2015 / August 2015

Sabhal Mòr Ostaig Summer Courses, Isle of Skye, Scotland, multiple dates, August 2015

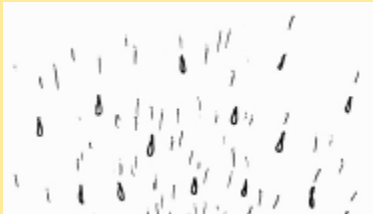
Weeklong Scottish Gaelic language classes will be offered.

August 3 - 7 - levels 1 & 2, song class with Christine Primrose

August 10 - 14 - levels 2, 4, 6 & 8

August 17 - 21 - levels 3, 5, 7 & 9

August 24 - 28 - levels 4, 6, 8 & 10



Caleb Wilson

Answer to Seanfhacal na Ràithe, p. 9

Is trom snighe air taigh gun tughadh.
- Raindrops fall heavy on a house unthatched.

Directory of Gaelic Classes & Study Groups

Arizona

Flagstaff

Study Group
Richard Ferguson
fergusdubh@yahoo.com

Phoenix

Classes
Richard Smith
coindubh@yahoo.com

Tucson

Classes
Muriel Fisher
<http://www.murielofskye.com>

California

Sacramento Area
Classes
Donnie MacDonald
minchmusic@comcast.net

North Hollywood

Study Group
Eva Gordon
celt@celticartscenter.com

Colorado

Boulder
Study Group
Sue Hendrix
susan.hendrix@colorado.edu

Denver

Lessons
Glenn Wrightson
thegaelicguy@hotmail.com

Denver

Study Group
Reese McKay
reese-mckay25@gmail.com

San Luis Valley

Phone and Online lessons
Caroline Root
<http://www.gaidhliggachlatha.com>

Connecticut

Hartford area
Classes
Thomas Leigh
tleigh.piper@gmail.com

Gaelic Song Classes
Maggie Carchrie
860-748-7549

Florida

Jensen Beach
Treasure Coast Scots-Gaelic
Study Group
sryan1812@mylincoln.edu

Illinois

Springfield
Study Group
Bill McClain
fidheall@yahoo.com

Maryland

Baltimore
Study Group
<http://tinyurl.com/Maryland-Baltimore>
Rick Gwynallen
Rgwynallen@yahoo.com
301-928-9026

Chevy Chase

Song Group
Joan Weiss
sweiss@american.edu

New York

New York
Classes
New York Caledonian Club
www.nycaledonian.org/studies.php

Newfield / Ithaca

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FOR MORE information about these resources and for information on long-distance courses, short courses, and private instruction, see our web page at <http://www.acgamerica.org/learn/classes>

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