

An Naidheachd Againne

The Newsletter of An Comunn Gàidhealach Ameireaganach / The American Gaelic Society

An t-Earrach 2014, Leabhar XXX, Àireamh 1
Spring 2014, Volume XXX, No. 1

Several of us in ACGA have had the pleasure of meeting Gillebrìde MacMillan's son Niall and have become aware that Gillebrìde and his wife Maite intend for Niall and their new daughter Anna to be quadrilingual in Gaelic, Gallego, Spanish, and English. We asked Gillebrìde to tell us how they're going about this ambitious, but very interesting, goal.

“Cia mhead? A bheil sibh glic?”

le Gillebrìde Mac 'Illemhaoil

Bha mise riamh ag iarraidh Gàidhlig a thoirt do mo chuid chloinne fhin gus am b' urrainn dhomh a ràdh gun tug mi dhaibh an cothrom Gàidhlig ionnsachadh nan òige, gus am biodh eòlas aca air cultar an teaghlaich agam fhin agus bhon a bha mi air leughadh mu na buannachdan dhan eanchainn mu bhith dà-chànanach. Bidh mi cuideachd a'

“How many? Are you out of your mind?”

by Gillebrìde MacMillan

I had always wanted to speak Gaelic to my own children so that I could say that I had given them a chance to grow up with Gaelic, so that they would have knowledge and experience of my own family culture, and because I had read about the many benefits of bilingualism. I also teach Gaelic to adults and I often have students whose parents spoke



The MacMillan Family

Gillebrìde MacMillan

In This Issue

Blueberry Bannock (Bilingual Recipe)	4
Sgoil nan Eun neo Sgeulachd Iain Fhearchair Òig	5
Review: Deò	7
GMGSL Week	8
Call for BOD Nominations	9
Dè Do Naidheachd?	10
About Ubs! (Contest)	11
An t-Ionnsachadh Bòidheach (Youth Page)	12
Saoghal nam Blòg Gàidhlig	13
Scottish Gaelic in the Finger Lakes	15
On-Line Faces of ACGA	15
Criomagan	16
Dè Tha Dol? (Gaelic Events)	17

Go to <http://www.acgamerica.org> for more information on upcoming ACGA events and other Gaelic-related activities.

teagasg Gàidhlig do dh'inhich agus bidh mi tric a' coinneachadh ri feadhainn a tha ag ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig a chionn 's gun robh Gàidhlig aig am pàrantan. 'S e an aon duan a bhios aca air fad 's iad ag innse gu bheil aithreachas orra nach do dh'ionnsaich iad an uair a bha iad òg agus gu bheil a-nis aithreachas air am pàrantan nach tug iad Gàidhlig dhaibh. Mar sin, cha robh mi airson gum biodh mo chuid chloinne fhìn anns an t-suidheachadh sin – math 's gu bheil e a bhith ag ionnsachadh Gàidhlig nad inbheach le buidhnean mar ACGA!

Ach, 's e gnothach a th' ann an uair as e mion-chànan ciad chànan an dithis phàrant. Sin an suidheachadh anns a bheil mise, le dithis chloinne òga, Niall (2½) agus Anna (6 mìosan) ann an Glaschu, Alba. 'S ann à Galicia ann an ceann a tuath na Spàinne a tha mo bhean, Maite, agus 's e cànan na dùthcha sin, Gallego, a' chiad chànan aice agus cànan a teaghlach. Mar sin, los gun robh an dithis againn ag iarraidh gum biodh Gàidhlig agus Gallego aig ar cloinn, dh'aontaich sinn gum bruidhneamaid na cànanan sin riutha. Tha sinn gu math làidir cuideachd nach eil sinn ag iarraidh Beurla no Spàinntis a chumail bhuapa agus cha robh ann ach rud nàdarach gum bruidhneamaid na mion-chànanan, na cànanan a bu dlùithe dhuinn, ris a' chloinn.

Chan eil teagamh nach eil Alba a-nis nas cleachdte ri daoine a bhith a' bruidhinn chànanan a bharrachd air Beurla. Tha Foghlam tro mheadhan na Gàidhlig anns na bliadhnaichean mu dheireadh air aithne mun Ghàidhlig àrdachadh agus tha na tha de dhaoine bho thaobh sear na Roinn Eòrpa m.e. Pòlanaich a tha a-nis a' fuireach ann an Alba, air dà-chànanas a dhèanamh na rud an ìre mhath àbhaisteach. Ach a dh'aindeoin sin, chan eil cùisean air a bhith furasta dhuinn le proifeiseantaich leithid dotairean agus luchd-obrach slàinte ag ràdh rinn nach eil feum ann a bhith a' toirt Gàidhlig dhan chloinn. Gu dearbh, an t-seachdain seo fhèin thuirt banaltram rinn nach robh feum dhuinn a bhith a' bruidhinn Gàidhlig oir gur e, "Beurla a bhios sinn a' bruidhinn ann an Alba". Mar as trice, tha mi gu math sèimh ach cha robh mi buileach cho solt an latha ud.

Gaelic but did not speak to them in the language. It always seems to be the same feelings of regret from them that they weren't taught the language as children and they often say that their parents also regret not passing on the language to them. Therefore, I didn't want my own children to be in that type of situation – even if they might have lots of fun at immersion courses such as those offered by ACGA!

But, it's a whole different matter when both parents are minority language native speakers. That is exactly the situation that I find myself in, with two children, Niall (2½) and Anna (6 months) in Glasgow, Scotland. My wife, Maite, is from Galicia in northwest Spain and Gallego is her native language and the language of her family. Therefore, since we both wanted to pass on Gaelic and Gallego to our children it seemed an obvious choice for us to speak both those languages to our children. We certainly do not want to shield them from English and Spanish, in fact Gallego is closely related to Spanish, but speaking our own native languages was the most natural thing for us to do.

There is no doubt that Scotland is now more aware of bilingualism in society. The success of Gaelic Medium Education has raised awareness of Gaelic and the increase in migrants from Eastern Europe, e.g. Polish, has meant

that Scots are more aware of bilingualism. Despite that, however, things have not been easy for us as many professionals such as doctors and healthcare professionals have questioned why we speak Gaelic to our children. Indeed, it was only last week that a nurse said to me that there was little use in Gaelic because "we speak English in Scotland". Now I'm normally a placid guy but I was tested that day!



Niall

Gillebride MacMillan

Ach 's e a' cheist, ciamar a tha a' dol dhuinn a' bruidhinn nam mion-chànanan ris a' chloinn ann am baile far a bheil sinn air ar cuairteachadh le Beurla? Anns a' chiad dol a-mach, tha e cudromach gum bi sinn a' dèanamh sgaradh eadar na cànanan. 'S e Gàidhlig a-mhàin a bhios mise a' bruidhinn ri Niall agus Anna agus 's e Gallego a-mhàin a bhios Maite a' bruidhinn riutha. Ged a bhruidhneas mise Gallego cha bhi mi a' bruidhinn ris a' chloinn sa chànan sin uair sam bith. Bidh sinn cuideachd a' cleachdadh tòrr dhealbhan gus am briathrachas anns gach cànan a dhaingneachadh, bidh sinn a' cluich gheamannan cànan gus a bheil an fheadhainn bheaga ag ionnsachadh briathrachas gun fhiosta dhaibh ann an dòigh spòrsail, bidh sinn a' dèanamh tòrr òrain is rannan leotha agus bidh sinn a' leughadh mòran sgeulachdan dhaibh. Ann an dòigh, 's e rudan gu math àbhaisteach a tha sin a bhios pàrantan a' dèanamh le pàistean – 's e dìreach gu bheil againne ri dhèanamh ann an dà chànan nach eil iad a' cluinntinn ach ainneamh air taobh a-muigh an taighe againn fhìn.

Tha làn fhios againn gu bheil Niall (tha Anna caran òg fhathast) a' tuigsinn Gàidhlig agus Gallego agus thèid aige air rudan a dhèanamh an uair a thèid iarraidh air anns gach cànan. 'S e an aon duilgheadas gu ruige seo nach eil e a' bruidhinn fhathast ach tha sinn beò ann an dòchas gun tòisich e uair sam bith tuilleadh agus nach fhada gum bi e a' bleadraich anns an dà chànan.

A dh'aindeoin 's nach eil Niall a' bruidhinn fhathast, nan canadh cuideigin rinn an-diugh na chaidh a ràdh rinn aig an fhìor thoiseach, "Cia mhead? A bheil sibh glic?" bhithinn cinnteach gun robh sinn ceart ann a bhith a' bruidhinn Gàidhlig agus Gallego ri ar cloinn. Ann an Alba, bidh clann air an cuairteachadh le Beurla agus anns an Spàinn bidh iad air an cuairteachadh le Spàinntis agus chan eil teagamh againn nach ionnsaich iad na cànanan sin tro ùine anns an sgoil (fìù 's ann an sgoil Ghàidhlig) agus air saor-làithean anns an Spàinn. Anns an t-saoghal ioma-chànanach, eadar-cheangailte a th' againn, tha fhios gur e a bhith gan cur an eòlas air cànanan agus dòigh smaoinichaidh eile as glìce 's nach e a bhith gan ceangal ri àireamh nas lugha de chànanan aig aois cho òg.

But I suppose the big question is, how are we getting on with two minority languages in a city where they are surrounded by the English language? In the first instance, it is important that we separate the languages. I speak only Gaelic to Niall and Anna and Maite speaks to them in Gallego only. Although I am able to speak Gallego I never speak it to the children. We also use a lot of flashcards to reinforce vocabulary, we play a lot of language games so that the children learn the languages in a fun way without realising that they are learning. We also sing lots of songs and recite rhymes and we read lots of stories, Dad in Gaelic and Mum in Gallego. In some ways, these are normal things that lots of parents do with their children – only difference being that we do such things in 2 languages that the children don't hear very often outside our own home.

We know for sure that Niall (Anna is a bit young yet) understands Gaelic and Gallego as he is able to follow commands and point to the correct picture when he hears certain words. The only problem is that he isn't speaking yet although we are still hopeful and expectant that one day he will start to blether away in both languages.

Despite Niall not talking yet, if someone said to me today what was said to me at the very start, "How many? Are you out of your mind?" I would answer with certainty that we were doing the right thing in speaking Gaelic and Gallego to our children. In Scotland, children are immersed in English and the same goes for Spanish in Spain. We are certain that they will learn English in school (even in Gaelic schools) and that they will learn Spanish on trips to see the family in Spain. In the multi-lingual, inter-connected world in which we live, surely it is more sensible to give children a wider perspective on life rather than restricting them to fewer languages at such a young age.



Bha am bonnach glè chudromach ann am biadh nan Tùsanach Canèideanach fada ro theachd na Eòrpach ann an Ameireaga a Tuath, ach an uair a ràinig na h-Albannaich dh'atharraich na stuthan agus an dòigh anns an robh e air ullachadh. Tha caochladh seòrsa eadar-dhealaichte de bhonnach Albannach ann le feadhainn gun mhilseachadh agus feadhainn eile milis. Faodaidh sibh dearcan beaga sam bith a chur ann an àite nan sùbhan gorma anns an reasabaidh gu h-ìosal.

Bannock was a staple of Native Canadians long before Europeans arrived in North America, but with the coming of Scots fur traders the ingredients and manner of preparation changed. There are many different varieties of Scottish bannock, some savoury and some sweet. You can substitute the blueberries in the recipe below with any small berry.

Bonnach Sùbhan Gorma

1 1/2 chupa min làn-chruithneachd
1 chupa min-fhlùir
1/2 chupa min-choirce air an roiligeadh
2 spàin-bhùird pùdair-fuine
1 spàin-bhùird siùcair
1/2 spàin-tì salainn
1/2 chupa ime fuar
1 chupa bainne
1/2 chupa de shùbhan gorma (ùr no reòite)

Blueberry Bannock

1 1/2 cups whole wheat flour
1 cup all-purpose flour
1/2 cup rolled oats
2 tbsp baking powder
1 tbsp granulated sugar
1/2 tsp salt
1/2 cup cold butter
1 cup milk
1/2 cup blueberries (fresh or frozen)

Ann am bobhla mòr, measgaich ri chèile a' mhin làn-chruithneachd, a' mhin-fhlùir, a' mhin-choirce, am pùdair-fuine, an siùcar agus an salann. Geàrr an t-ìm anns a' mheasgachadh seo gus am bi e coltach ri criomagan garbha. Beag air bheag, cuir am bainne ann, a' dèanamh taois bhog. Cuir na sùbhan gorma ann agus measgaich còmhla.



Janice Chan

In large bowl, mix together the whole wheat flour, all-purpose flour, oats, baking powder, sugar and salt. With a pastry blender, cut in the butter until the mixture resembles coarse bread crumbs. Gradually add milk to make a soft dough. Mix in blueberries (or other fruit).

Brùth am measgachadh ann an cearcall mu 1 x 7 òirlich tarsainn. Cuir am bonnach air treidhe-fuine. Sgrìob bàrr a' bhonnaich ann an ochd pìosan ach na geàrr tron taois. Cuir craiteachan dhen mhin làn-chruithneachd air. Bruich ann an teis-meadhan na h-àmhainn e aig teas 425 F airson leth-uair an uaireadair, gus am bi e òr-dhonn.

Press into a 1-inch (2.5 cm) high x 7-inch (18 cm) diameter circle. Place on a baking sheet. Score into 8 wedges, cutting almost, but not completely through. Sprinkle with a tablespoon of whole wheat flour. Bake in the centre of a 425°F oven until lightly browned, about 30 minutes.



Do you have a favourite recipe that you'd like to share with other ACGA members? Submit it in a bi-lingual 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!

Sgoil nan Eun neo Sgeulachd Iain Fhearchair Òig

Le Liam Ó Caiside

Caibideil a Sia: An Saoradh

“Tha ar cinn fo ‘na choille, ’s èigin beanntan a’s gleannain thoirt oirn,
Sinn gun sùgradh gun mhacnus, gun èibhneas, gun aitneas, gun cheòl.
Air bheag bidhe no teine, air na stùcan an laidheadh an ceò,
Sinn mar chomhachaig eile, ag èisteachd ri deireas gach lò.”
~ Iain Ruadh Stiùbhart, “Latha Chuilodair”

“M’ athair? Sibhse?” thuirt Iain. Ach bha fhios aige an làrach nam bonn gur e an fhìrinn a bh’ ann. Chunnaic e sùilean a bhràithrean na shùilean-san. Dh’aithnich e aodann fhèin anns an aodann roimhe. Agus bha falt athar cho dubh ris an fhalt a bh’ aigesan. “Ach bha dùil againn gun deach ur marbhadh!”

“Cha deach, Iain,” thuirt Fearchar Òg, “ged a thàinig am bàs gu math dlùth dhomh air Latha Chùil Lodair.” “Ach ciamar a thàinig sibh a-mach? Carson a tha sibh ann an seo?” dh’fhaighnich Iain. “Sgeul caiste, a mhic, sgeul an-chaiste gu dearbh,” fhreagair e. Agus thòisich athair Iain air an sgeul innse mar a leanas: “Chaidh mi tro iomadh cath agus còmhrag leis a’ Phrionnsa ann am Bliadhna Theàrlaich, a’ dol bho bhlàr gu blàr agus an do ràinig sinn Blàr Chùil Lodair. Chan innis mi dhut mòran de na chunnaic mi an latha ud, na fir threubhach a bha sgairteil air an reubadh le peilearan agus urchraichean mus robh cothrom againn deannal nan claidheamh a thoirt dar nàimhdean. Thàinig mise às beò, ach bha na còtaichean dearga air mo thòir. Chaidh mise fon choille. Rinn mi mo dhicheall a thilleadh, ach bha na saighdearan Gallda air gach taobh dhìom, romham agus air mo chùlaibh.

“Thug mi orm gu beanntan agus gleanntan far nach robh duine ri fhaicinn neo ri fhaighinn. Rinn mi taighean gun cheò annta, gun charaid, gun chompanach, agus is minig a bha mi ann an cunnart mo bheatha. Cha robh rud ann ri ithe ach feur uaireannan, agus theab gun do bhàsaich mi leis an acras.



“Ach aon latha, nuair a dhìrich mi gu gleann iomallach, chunnaic mi eilid cho brèagha ’s a chunnaic mi riamh. Bha gunna agam fhathast, ged nach robh ach peilear neo dhà agus beagan fùdair air fhàgail.

“Chuir mi an gunna rim shùil, ach an uair sin cha b’ e eilid a bh’ ann, ach boireannach, boireannach a bha cho bòidheach, cho eireachdail ’s gun deach mo dhalladh greiseag. Nuair a thug mi an gunna a-nuas bho mo shùil, gu dè a bha romham ach eilid a-rithist. Chuir mi an gunna rim shùil an dara h-uair, agus cò chunnaic mi ach am boireannach, agus ise a’ tighinn thugamsa thar a’ ghlinne, gu luath, gun a casan a gluasad. Nuair a bha i rim bhroilleach, rug i orm, agus thuirt i rium, ‘Tha thu agam a-nise, a leannain, agus tha mo ghaol agus mo gheasan ort fhèin.

Thig thu dhachaigh leam dhan t-sithean.
Cha bhi thu air do dhealachadh bhuam idir gus an latha a cheadaicheas mi e, ma cheadaicheas mi idir e.’ ”

Stad Fearchar greis. Cha robh e a’ coimhead ro chofhurtail. “B’ i Aoife a bh’ ann, a mhac, an aon bhoireannach a ghlac thusa agus a tharraing thu dhan t-sithean seo. Agus ’s e sin an t-adhbhar nach tàinig mi dhachaigh thugad agus gu do mhàthair agus gud bhràithrean, mar bu chòir dhomh iomadh bliadhna air ais.” “Ach tha sibh òg fhathast,” arsa Iain, “bu chòir dhuibh a bhith nas sine.” “Tha mi trì bliadhna deug anns an t-sithean, a mhic,” thuirt athair. “Cha laigh an aois orm cho fad ’s a tha mi anns an t-sithean, ach tuitidh na bliadhnaichean orm anns a’ bhad ma thèid m’ fhuasgladh às an t-sithean.”

“Ach nach eil dòigh agaibh tighinn às? Nach tig sibh còmhla rium?” thuirt Iain. “Cha b’ urrainn dhomh

falbh gus am faighinn facal bho Aoife,” thuirt athair. “Agus chan eil fhios agam cuine thigeadh am facal bhuaipe. Thuirt i rium uair nach fàs i sgìth dhìom airson mìle bliadhna, ’s dòcha.

“Ach tha fhios agad a-nise far a bheil mi, a mhic. Dh’fhaoidte gum b’ urrainn dhut dòigh neo cleas fhaighinn airson a bhith gam shaoradh latha air choreigin. Ach tha seo cudromach — na abair facal ris an teaghlach, neo ri do mhàthair, mum dheidhinn-sa. Cuimhnich, chan eil fhios aig Aoife agus na sìthichean gur tusa mo mhac. Ach dh’aithnich mise thu. Dh’aithnich, agus cuimhnichidh mi thu.

“Feumaidh tu cabhag a dhèanamh an-dràsta, cho fad ’s a tha iad aig an dannsa fhathast, tron doras seo agus suas gu cliathaich na beinne. Às dèidh sin, bidh do thuras rèidh. Ach tha rud agam dhut mus falbh thu.” Chuir e a làmh anns an sporan agus thug e a-mach clach bheag, chruinn, ghorm le toll na meadhan. “Seo dhut clach Choinnich Odhair,” thuirt Fearchar. “a’ chlach a thilg e ann an Loch Lomhair. Shaoil e an uair sin nach faicte sealladh gu bràth dhith gus an tràghadh iad Loch Lomhair, ach cha do smaoinich e air na sìthichean. Bha eagal orra gum faigheadh do mhaighstir fhèin neo Mac na h-Oidhche a’ chlach, ach thug Aoife dhomh i. ’S tric a bha mi coimhead ort agus air do mhàthair ’s do bhràithrean troimhpe. Cùm i am falach agus sàbhailte, agus bheir a’ chlach comas dhut fiosrachadh fhaighinn air nithean fad air falbh agus, is dòcha, nithean a bhios a’ tachairt san àm ri teachd.”

Cha robh fhios aig Iain dè bu chòir dha a ràdh. “Ach nach bi Aoife feargach, nach bi thu ann an cunnart?” thuirt e. “Chan e a’ chiad uair a bhiodh ann, mar a thuigeas tu latha de na làithichean. A-mach leat, a-nise, agus mo bheannachd leat, ’ille.” Dh’fhosgail Fearchar an doras beag agus phut e Iain troimhe. Bha e ann an slighe gu math caol agus b’ urrainn dha dìreach a dhol sìos air a làmh agus air a ghlùinean. Ach mu dheireadh, ràinig e doras beag eile, agus an uair a dh’fhosgail e an doras seo (’s e clach a bh’ ann air an taobh a-muigh), bha e na sheasamh fo na rionnagan.

Thug e a bhonn às gus an robh e fada, fada bho Shrath Shuardail agus an t-sithean. Cha robh fhios

aige càite an robh e, ach thug e a-mach a’ chlach, agus sheall e tron toll. Chunnaic e, fad air falbh, Sgoil nan Eun air an rubha, agus bha fhios aige air an t-slighe dhachaigh. Ann am priobadh na sùla, bha seabhag ann far an robh balach, ag itealaich fo sholas na gealaich.

Mus do bhris an latha, ràinig Iain an caisteal, agus bha e na bhalach a-rithist. Ach bha e suas aig mullach an tùir an uair a thàinig e a-steach. Dh’fheumadh e dol sìos staidhrichean chun an lios, chun an talla agus chun nan seòmraichean eile. Cò thachair ris air an t-slighe sìos ach an Draoidh Mòr. “Tha thu anmoch a’ tighinn dhachaigh, ’ille,” thuirt e gu crosta ri Iain. Ach mus tuirt Iain leisgeul, rinn e gàire. “An dà, tha mi faicinn chùisean mar a tha iad,” ars an draoidh. “Tha mi an dùil gun do dh’ionnsaich thu rud neo dhà bho na sìthichean.” “Ach ciamar a bha fhios agaibh?” thuirt Iain. “Tha solas an t-sithein nad shùilean fhathast,” fhreagair an draoidh, agus chaidh e seachad air a thuras a-nìos.

An uair a ràinig Iain seòmar nam balach, bha a charaidean nan cadal. Thug e a’ chlach a-mach uair eile, ’s bha e a’ smaoinichadh gum faicheadh e athair aon uair eile. Ach cò chunnaic e tron toll ach nighean òg dhubh, le sùilean dorcha, biorach, beòthail, a’ coimhead air ais air mar a bha a’ chlach na làmh fhèin.

Ann an taigh na cèilidh, cha robh e fada ro bheul an latha. Bha e cho ciùin an uair a stad an sgeulaiche ’s gun smaoinichadh duine gur e sinne a bha fo gheasan. “Uill, tha nighean ann a-nise,” arsa Eoghann. “Tha nigheanan air cùl a h-uile sgeul,” thuirt an sgeulaiche. “Dh’fhaoidte gur ann aice a tha an sgeul seo, an àite Iain. Cò aige a tha fios? Ach fòghnaidh sin airson greis. Chan e naidheachd na h-aon oidhche a th’ againn. Thigibh air ais a-nochd agus gheibh sibh tuilleadh. Beannachd leibh.” Agus dh’fhàg am bodach sinn mar sin, ann an dùil agus ann an dòchas chun na h-ath oidhche.



Grace Note Publications recently announced the publication of *Deò*, a (bilingual) book of Gaelic poetry by Marcas Mac an Tuairneir (Mark Spencer-Turner). It is described as the first book of “gay-themed” poetry in Scottish Gaelic – a significant event in multiple ways. We asked Nick Freer to take a look at it and give us his impressions. It seems clear from both his impressions and our own that this book is likely of interest to a much broader community than the “gay-themed” characterization would suggest. You can buy (paperback or e-book) or just inspect the book at: <http://tinyurl.com/mgd4wky>.

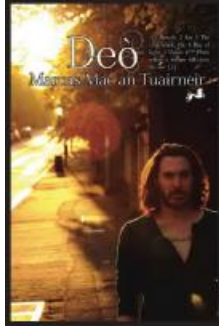
Deò

le Marcas Mac an Tuairneir

Lèirmheas le Neacal Freer

Thuirtd duine air choreigin rium gun robh leabhar ùr bàrdachd air nochdadh a chaidh a sgrìobhadh le duine “gay.” Agus gun robh daoine ag ràdh gur e deagh stuth a bh’ anns an leabhar, le bàrdachd air a’ chuspair shònraichte sin ann cuideachd. Nach inntinneach sin. Tha an saoghal air caochladh ann an iomadh dòigh, ach eadhan fichead bliadhna air ais, cò smaoinich gum biodh bàrdachd “gay” (neo “gèidh”) mun cuairt gu bràth ann an solas an latha? Dh’fhaighnich mi fhìn do dhaoine aig an àm sin ciamar a chanadh tu “gay” ann an Gàidhlig, ’s cha robh facal aca dhaibh idir. ’S ann caran mì-chofhurtail a bha iad a’ bruidhinn mu dheidhinn sa chiad dol a-mach.

Cheannaich mi *Deò* le Marcas Mac an Tuairneir, agus leugh mi air mo Kindle e. Gu dearbh, chan eil an t-ùghdar a’ sgrìobhadh dìreach air sin a-mhàin, ach cuideachd air eachdraidh, bàrdachd fhèin, teaghlaichean, agus tha deannan òran ann cuideachd. Mar a chanas daoine, “I may not know art, but I know what I like,” chòrd an leabhar seo rium glè mhath, ach feumaidh mi aideachadh aig an aon àm, nach fhaca mi pìos sam bith a bha làn aoibhneis, ach ’s docha mar bheatha fhèin, beagan aithreachais agus bròin ann.



Deò

by Mark Spencer-Turner

Review by Nick Freer

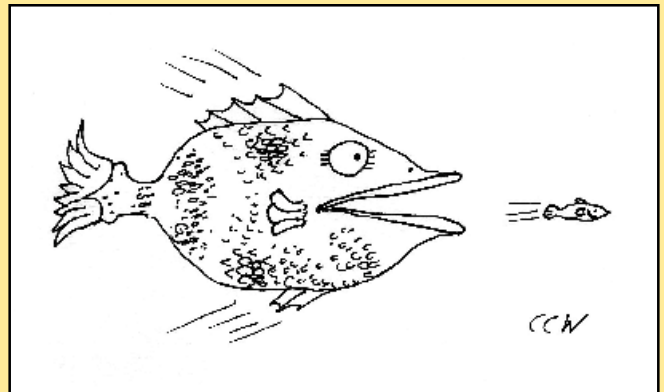
Someone or other told me that a new book of poetry had appeared that was written by a gay man. And that people were saying that there was good stuff in the book, with poetry on that particular subject, too. Isn’t that interesting? The world has changed in many ways, but even twenty years ago who would have thought that “gay poetry” would ever be around in the light of day. At that time I asked people how one would say “gay people” in Gaelic and they had no word for them at all. They were somewhat uncomfortable speaking about the subject in the first place.

I bought *Deò* by Mark Spencer-Turner and read it on my Kindle. Certainly the author is not writing only about that topic but also about history, poetry itself, families, and there are a few songs included. As people say, “I may not know art, but I know what I like.” I enjoyed the book very much, but at the same time I have to admit that I didn’t see any piece that was full of joy but perhaps like life itself, with a little regret and sadness.

Seanfhacal na Ràithe – Pictured Proverb

Do you know what familiar Gaelic proverb is illustrated here?

Check page 16 to see if you’re right.



BEINN SEANAIR GRANDFATHER MOUNTAIN GAELIC SONG & LANGUAGE WEEK

Interested in Scottish Gaelic, the ancient and revered tongue of Scotland that's spoken and sung today? Please join us for the 16th Annual Grandfather Mountain Gaelic Song and Language Week, July 6-11, 2014, at Lees-McRae College, Banner Elk, NC.

An Comunn Gàidhealach Ameireaganach (The American Scottish Gaelic Society, ACGA) brings you three distinguished Gaelic Instructors for a week of educational and fun-filled classes at Beinn Seanair (Grandfather Mountain, in Gaelic). Christine Primrose is a Scottish Royal National Mòd gold medal winner for Gaelic song. Angus MacLeod is a revered story-teller and has worked in short Gaelic films. They will be teaching the intermediate and advanced classes. Nicholas (Neacal) Freer, a Gaelic learner and experienced teacher, will conduct the beginners' classes.



Christine Primrose is a native of Carloway, Lewis, in the Outer Hebrides. As part of growing up in a traditional Gaelic community, she began singing at a young age. Christine is a

Gold Medal winner for Gaelic singing at the Scottish Royal National Mòd for 1974 and her recent accolades include "Gaelic Singer of the Year" at the Scottish Traditional Music Awards in 2009. Her tours have taken her worldwide, including Europe, North America, Australia, and New Zealand, taking her distinctive voice and the Gaelic language to a wide audience. She is also in demand as a tutor: she currently tutors on the (BA) Gaelic and Traditional Music Course at Sabhal Mòr Ostaig. We are delighted to have her join us at Beinn Seanair.

Here's a fun clip of Christine in "Kitchen Music" <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UkpvDIXovt8> where she not only makes the meal, but sings for it, too!

Another clip of Christine performing Mo Cheist Am Fear Ban / My Darling Is the Fair One

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4Ne4UIEWjXE&list=PL280DBF3DE164A29F>

Here's an interesting article about Christine: <http://www.folkmusic.net/htmlfiles/inart663.htm>



Angus MacLeod is a Gaelic speaker, singer, storyteller, artist, writer and actor. He was born to Gaelic speaking parents in the Cape Breton Gàidhealtachd. He learned Gaelic on

his own through song and by speaking with local elders, augmented by classes at various institutions in Nova Scotia. Angus began teaching in 1998. Since then he has taught Gaelic language and song at the Gaelic College of Arts and Crafts, St. Francis Xavier University, and Cape Breton University and at many venues throughout Canada and the U.S. Along with being a performer for Celtic Colours Festival for many years, Angus has appeared as an actor in three Gaelic short films. Angus was the first instructor in North America to use the Total Immersion Plus methodology for teaching Gaelic. He is presently Vice-President of, and a teacher with, the Atlantic Gaelic Academy as well as teaching in-person classes in Cape Breton, online classes as a private instructor and writing a bi-weekly Gaelic / English blog for www.Celticheart.ca.

He is a renowned story-teller and also an accomplished Gaelic singer who conducts Gaelic song workshops in Nova Scotia. We offer him the heartiest of welcomes to Beinn Seanair.

Click here to see Angus in the first Gaelic language short film made in North America, Faire Chaluum MhicLeoid / The Wake of Calum MacLeod <http://vimeo.com/7221607>

Here's Angus in an excerpt from the 2012 Gaelic rendition of Edgar Allen Poe's The Tell-Tale Heart / An Cridhe Cabaireach http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fqU51d_ZTIA



Nicholas (Neacal) Freer has been a student of Gaelic since 1988 and began teaching beginner and intermediate level students in 1995. A keen student himself, Neacal has attended the Gaelic College in St.

Ann's (Nova Scotia), Sabhal Mor Ostaig (Skye), as well as studying with Morag Craig at Cothrom Na Feinne. He served as US National Gaelic Mòd Chair from 2004 to 2010. He has won multiple gold medals in story-telling and been interviewed on Radio nan Gàidheal. Several of Neacal's students have gone on to compete at the Scottish Royal National Mòd and in the US National Mòd. Known as an energetic

teacher who adds humor and merriment to the learning experience, Neacal is a welcome addition to this summer's teaching roster .

Please join us for this wonderful week of Gaelic fun and learning! We hope to see you there!

If you can help us promote this great event with one of Gaeldom's finest singers, please contact John Grimaldi at iainmartainn@aol.com .

Registration via <http://www.acgamerica.org/events/grandfather-mountain/> !

There's still time!

The deadline for declaring your intention to run for ACGA Board of Directors is fast approaching, but you still have until March 31, 2014 to let us know you are interested in trying for one of the 4 positions that will become vacant this summer.

The duties of a Director are not onerous, but we do depend on each and every one to participate in some small way so that the work of ACGA's Board doesn't fall to the few.

Directors are expected to:

(1) participate in quarterly teleconferenced Board meetings via Skype and any (very rare) special Board meetings to discuss specific issues. We promise that each meeting will last no longer than 2 hours.

(2) maintain a presence, at least a few times a week, in the online Board Room in the ACGA Forum to assist with Board actions between meetings; and

(3) take actual responsibility for some piece of the workload, not necessarily a large piece, but enough to help avoid burning out the two or three who would otherwise have to take responsibility for it all.

In order to work efficiently, ACGA has a number of committees including Publications, Outreach, Mem-

bership, Scholarship, Gàidhealtachd Support, Web, and Administration. Members of these committees may be Board members or ACGA members at large, but Board members are expected to participate. Board members can select the areas of interest to them, and work alongside other committee members. Both forum and e-mail communication are frequently used on both the Committee and Board levels.

We will be asking for a statement from each candidate - it's not as scary as it sounds ;-)- so that members can learn a little bit about who you are and any ideas you might have for ACGA. We'll ask for that statement by April 23, 2014.

Candidate statements and ballots will be emailed to members (family memberships are allowed to return 2 ballots) by April 30, 2014. Members are asked to send their completed ballots in the post to an address that will be provided, postmarked no later than May 26, 2014.

If you are interested and would like to contribute to ACGA's mandate of supporting and promoting Scottish Gaelic, please email ruadh@idirect.com by March 31, 2014.

Dè Do Naidheachd?

by Cam MacRae and Jeanne Pendergast

In these stories we chose some words for pronunciation practice and others because we were interested in their idiomatic uses.

Cam:

Ged nach robh a' mhadainn ud gu **sònraichte** àlainn, cha robh **aithreachas** sam bith orm gun d'rinn mi an oidhirp, oir bha iad uile ann air mo bheulaibh: Eige, Rùm, Sòthaigh, Canaigh agus an Cuiltheann. Seallaidhean dìreach sgoinneil anns gach àird, seallaidhean a bha air a bhith ann bho **linn nan con**. Uill, 's dòcha nach eil sin **gu litireil** firinneach; tha fios agad gu bheil **liut** agam air grèiseadh, no air a bhith a' cur ris an fhìrinn, ach nan robh thu a-riamh ann an Ealaghol, bhiodh fios agad dè tha mi a' ciallachadh.



Bha mi air coiseachd fad uair a thìde bhon Bh&B agam do chidhe Ealaghoil agus a-nis, bha mi nam shuidhe aig mullach a' chnuic ri taobh a' chidhe.

“Abair masladh!” Nochd dithis bhodach rim thaobh agus bha an dàrna fear a' **trod** ris an fhear eile fhad 's a bha sinn a' coimhead sìos air a' chidhe. Bha ionad pàircidh ann aig ceann a' chidhe, agus dè bha ann ach treud de chroth Ghàidhealach, beathaichean molach mòra a' gluasad gu slaodach air ais 's air adhart am measg nan càraichean. Thog mi an camara agam.

“Abair sealladh **mì-chàilear**, gu dearbh” thuirt e ris an fhear eile. “Nach eil **callaid** aig a' chroitear ud? Dè a bhios an luchd-turais a' smaoinichadh?”

Le gàire, rinn mi air a' chidhe.

Glossary:

bho linn nan con -- from / since time immemorial (also, *bho linn cogadh nan con*) [note that *con* is the genitive plural of *cù*]

liut (f) -- talent or knack

do chidhe Ealaghoil -- *chidhe*, lenited here by *do*, is indefinite because of the genitive proper noun *Ealaghoil*

a' trod -- scolding, quarreling

mì-chàilear -- distasteful

callaid (f) -- fence, hedgerow

an luchd-turais -- although *luchd* is the plural of *neach*, it is treated as singular, *an luchd-turais*

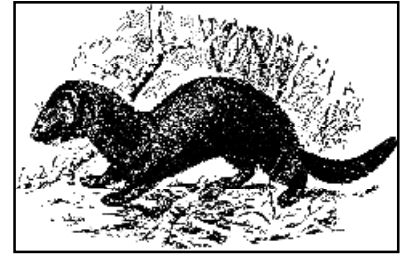
rinn mi air X -- I took off for X

Sine:

Dh'fhuirich Dòmhnall agus Calum aig aon cheann a' chlachain agus b' àbhaist dha na nàbaidhean seo a bhith a' cabadaich thairis air a' **challaid** eatorra mar a rinn an sinnsirean o **linn nan con**. Uaireannan bhiodh beagan co-fharpais aca a thaobh beathaich no bàrr air choreigin, agus an samhradh ud bhiodh Calum tric is minig a' moladh cearc gu **sònraichte** brèagha a bh' aige.

Thuirt Dòmhnall gu robh i a' coimhead “**càilear**” agus chan e droch rùn a bh' aige, ach nuair a chaidh i air chall, bha amharas aig Calum gun do dh'ith teaghlach Dhòmhnail i. Thòisich iad air **trod** ri chèile, ag ràdh rudan nach robh iad a' ciallachadh **gu litireil** ach an ceann greis bha iad a-mach air a chèile gu dubh.

Goirid an dèidh sin thachair gun tàinig gèile. Spàrr a' ghaoth an t-eathar aig mac Chalum air na creagan biorach ri taobh a' chala bhig air beulaibh nan taighean. Ruith an dithis gus cobhair a dhèanamh air a' bhalach gun smaoin idir mu dheidhinn an droch fhaireachdainn eatorra. Air an t-slighe dhachaigh, agus cas a' bhalaich air a goirteachadh, chuir na bodaich taic ris, a' coiseachd air gach taobh dheth gu sàmhach, gu smaoineachail.



Gu h-obann, thuirt Calum “tha mi duilich; tha **liut** agam air rudan a thogail ceàrr; tha mi a' smaoineachadh a-nis nach robh thu a' ciallachadh ‘blasta’ idir.” Fhreagair Dòmhnall, “tha **aithreachas** orm cuideachd; ’s e fìor-charaid dhomh a th’ annad agus cha mhòr nach do dhìochuimhnich mi sin.”

An dàrna latha an dèidh sin, thill am mionc airson cearc eile—agus an turas seo, chunnaic Calum e.

Glossary:

bàrr -- crop (besides its other common meanings: top, surface, cream); bàrr, spàrr, ceàrr are also sometimes written without the accent since the double-r indicates lengthening
tric is minig -- frequently, a lot, very often
gu sònraichte -- particularly, remarkably, especially
càilear -- attractive, admirable, splendid
gu litireil -- literally
a-mach air a chèile gu dubh -- at each other's throats, arguing angrily
rudan a thogail ceàrr -- misjudge things, take things the wrong way
aithreachas (m) -- regret

About “Ubs!” (our “farpais bheag” in the December 2013 ANA)

The banner read:

Your nearly there....
Tha thu gu bhi ann....

The correct sentences, of course, are:

You're nearly there....
Tha thu gu bhith ann....

There were four entries (all correct), so each person received one of the prize booklets donated by SNH. The winners are Harry Webb, Mike Moffitt, Reese McKay, and Jennifer Gardner. Mealaibh ur naidheachd.

If you missed out this time, you can find an online version of the same booklet here:

<http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/gaelic/roughboundsoflochaber.pdf>

We would like to run similar little contests in the future, so if you have an idea for one, we'd be happy to hear from you. (See addresses on the last page of each issue.) We do have a number of different potential prizes just waiting.



An t-Ionnsachadh Bòidheach

Caroline Root, Youth Page Editor

Gaelic Math Part Two: Multiplication

Last issue we learned how to add and subtract in Gaelic. This time we are looking at multiplication and using some bigger numbers.

One of the first things you'll need are the names for the bigger numbers. Here are the multiples of 10, 5, 2 and 3. These are the names that are used in Gaelic math books:

10 = deich, 20 = fichead, 30 = trithead, 40 = ceathrad, 50 = caogad, 60 = seasgad, 70 = seachdad, 80 = ochdad, 90 = naochad, 100 = ceud. Try counting by tens in Gaelic while doing jumping jacks.

Now try counting by 5s to 50: neoini, còig, deich, còig-deug, fichead, fichead 's còig, trithead, trithead 's còig, ceathrad, ceathrad 's còig, caogad.

Now try counting by 2s to 20: neoini, dhà, ceithir, sia, ochd, deich, dà-dheug, ceithir-deug, sia-deug, ochd-deug, fichead.

One more, try counting by 3s to 30: neoini, trì, sia, naoi, dà-dheug, còig-deug, ochd-deug, fichead 's h-aon, fichead 's ceithir, fichead 's seachd, trithead.

Now we need some words for multiplication:

<u>Gaelic</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Example</u>
uiread	times	Tha còig uiread trì a' dèanamh còig-deug [Five times three equals fifteen]
clàr uiread	times table	clàr uiread na còigean [the five times table]

Try a few Ceart (true) no Cèrr (false) problems:

- Tha deich uiread naoi a' dèanamh naochad _____
- Tha trì uiread seachd a' dèanamh fichead _____
- Tha sia uiread dhà a' dèanamh trì-deug _____
- Tha ceithir uiread trì a' dèanamh dà-dheug _____
- Tha ochd uiread còig a' dèanamh ceathrad _____



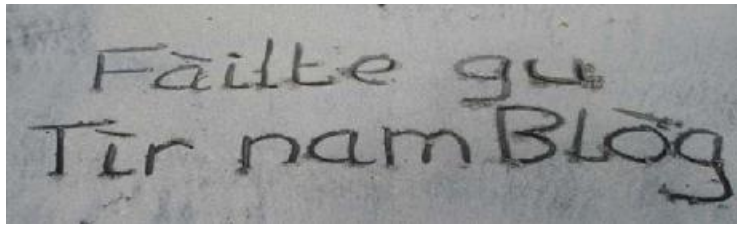
Game idea 1: Multiplication War (2 players)

Take the face cards out of a deck of playing cards. Divide the deck evenly between two players. Players hold their cards in a stack face down. On the count of trì both players turn over their top card and place it on the table. The player who says the correct product of the two numbers shown first keeps the cards. To win the game a player must win all the cards (or have more cards when the game stops).

Game idea 2: Dice Game (as many players as you want)

Each player takes a turn throwing two dice. A point is awarded for a correct answer and additional points as follows: product of 0 - 9 = 1point, product of 10 - 25 = 3 points and a product of 26 - 36 = 5 points. The player with the most points at the end of the game wins, or alternately, players can work together to achieve a total score in a given time limit and then try to beat their record.

See <http://youtu.be/157qG5B-n60> for a video demonstrating simple multiplication in Gaelic.



Saoghal nam Blòg Gàidhlig

le Rudy Ramsey

Tha mòran dhoighean ann a' Ghàidhlig ionnsachadh is a chleachdadh. Is dòcha nach do smaoinich a h-uile duine agaibh air blògaichean. Ach dhuibhse aig a bheil Gàidhlig a tha math gu leòr, faodaidh iad a bhith cuideachail is inntinneach. Bu chòir dhomh tòiseachadh le soilleireachadh, ma-thà. Dè tha “blòg” a’ ciallachadh? Uill, ’s e seòrsa de leabhar-latha a th’ ann am blòg, ach ’s e fiosrachadh poblach a th’ ann agus tha e air an eadar-lìon. Thàinig an t-ainm bho “weblog” (smaoinich air “web log”, no “web diary”).

Ma bhios tu a’ leughadh bhlògaichean Gàidhlig mar phàirt dhe do chuid foghlaim, bidh thu a’ cleachdadh do chuid Gàidhlig, a’ leughadh air fìor chaochladh chuspairean, agus a’ cumail suas ri pàirtean eadar-dhealaichte de choimhearsnachd na Gàidhlig.

Feumaidh mi aideachadh, ma-thà, gur e seòrsa de “mixed bag” a th’ ann am blògaichean, ge brith dè an cànan. Bidh daoine de gach seòrsa a’ sgrìobhadh bhlògaichean, agus bidh blògaichean a’ tighinn ’s a’ falbh fad na tìde. Tha mòran ann a tha gu math seans cuideachd (uill, a reir slatan-tomhais an eadar-lìn co-dhiù). Ach chan eil sin a’ ciallachadh nach eil iad math. “Let the buyer beware”, mar a chanas iad sa Bheurla.

Tha mi a’ sgrìobhadh an seo air blògaichean a tha sa Gàidhlig a-mhàin, no an fheadhainn a tha dà-chànanach. Mar sin dheth, bidh iad freagarrach airson luchd-ionnsachaidh aig an ìre mheadhanach no nas àirde. Tha blòg no dhà ann airson luchd-tòiseachaidh, ach bidh iadsan sa Bheurla mar as trice.

’S urrainn dhut blògaichean a lorg tro einnseanan-rannsachaidh mar Google, no tro liostaichean de làraichean-lìn. Ma bhios tu a’ rannsachadh air Google leis an abairt “blòg Gàidhlig”, mar eiseimpleir, bithidh 23,400,000 duilleag air an liosta. ☺ Airson liosta a tha beagan nas giorra, ’s urrainn dhut sealltainn air:

The World of the Gaelic Blog

by Rudy Ramsey

There are lots of ways to learn and practice Gaelic, and perhaps you haven’t thought about blogs. But for those of you with Gaelic that’s good enough, they can be helpful and interesting. I should start with an explanation, though. What does “blog” mean? Well, a blog is a sort of diary, but it’s public rather than private, and it’s on the internet. The name comes from “weblog” (think “web log”, or “web diary”).

If you read Gaelic blogs as part of your study, you’ll be practicing your Gaelic, reading about a large variety of subjects, and keeping up with different parts of the Gaelic community.

I have to admit, though, that blogs are sort of a mixed bag, whatever the language. People of all sorts write blogs, and blogs come and go all the time. There are lots of them that are quite old (well, by the standards of the internet, anyway). But that doesn’t mean that they’re no good. “Let the buyer beware”, as they say.

I’m writing about blogs that are in Gaelic only, or the few that are bilingual. Thus, they’re suitable for Gaelic learners at an intermediate level or above. There are a few blogs around that are for beginners, but they’re in English, as a rule.

You can find blogs through search engines like Google, or through lists of websites. If you do a Google search for the phrase, “blòg Gàidhlig”, for example, there are 23,400,000 pages on the list. ☺ For a list that’s a bit shorter, you can look at:

- Indigenous Blogs (Gàidhlig): <http://indigenoustweets.com/blogs/gd/>
- Tìr nam Blòg: <http://www.tirnamblog.com/>
- Tog Blog: <http://www.togblog.org/> -- liosta fada, feadhainn sa Bheurla
- Sabhal Mòr Ostaig: <http://www.smo.uhi.ac.uk/gaidhlig/gaidhlig.html>, put air “Còmhradh air an Eadarlìon”, agus seall air “Leabhraichean-lìn (Blogaichean)”.

Tha Tìr nam Blòg caran sònraichte. An àite liosta sìmplidh, bidh e a’ cur an clò na puist fhèin bho na blògaichean Gàidhlig eile. Airson nam blògaichean a th’ air an liosta aige, ’s urrainn dhut an leughadh dìreach air làrach-lìn Tìr nam Blòg. Nach inntinneach sin!

Seo feadhainn dhe na blògaichean a tha gu sònraichte math -- le taing do Shìne Pendergast airson a cuideachaidh -- ach tha mòran eile ann cuideachd:

- <http://www.seaboardgaidhlig.com/> (seaboardgaidhlig) – inntinneach, soilleirichte, dà-chananach, le Davine Sutherland
- <http://www.celticheart.ca/blog> (Cape Breton Island) -- sgrìobhainnean gu bitheanta dà-chànanach, le Aonghas MacLeòid
- <http://liamalasdair.wordpress.com/> (Cànain, Clò, is Cleachdach) – lèirbheasan-leabhair sa Ghàidhlig, is feadhainn dhiubh sa Bheurla cuideachd aig <http://liamalastair.wordpress.com/>, le Liam Alasdair Crouse
- <http://claidheamhisfearsaid.wordpress.com/> (An Claidheamh is an Fheàrsaid) – blòg ùr, gu math mùiteach, Gàidhlig a-mhàin, le Mona NicLeòid
- <http://gnothach.blogspot.com/> (An dèan seo an gnothach?) – mùiteach, Gàidhlig a-mhàin, le Steap-han MacRisnidh, aig a bheil blògaichean eile cuideachd
- <http://www.gaelcast.com/> (Gaelcast) – post mu dheireadh ann an 2010, ach inntinneach, Gàidhlig a-mhàin, le buill ACGA Micheal MacAoidh, Liam O’ Caiside, agus Eideart Bradshaw
- <http://parlamaidalba.wordpress.com/> (Blòg Pàrlamaid na h-Alba)

Chan eil e doirbh blòg agad fhèin a chur an sàs, ma bhios ùidh agad sa leithid. Ach cuimhnich gum feumar a bhith a’ sgrìobhadh gu cunbhalach. Tha sin nas duilghe na shaoileadh tu. ☺

- Indigenous Blogs (Gàidhlig): <http://indigenoustweets.com/blogs/gd/>
- Tìr nam Blòg: <http://www.tirnamblog.com/>
- Tog Blog: <http://www.togblog.org/> -- a long list, some in English
- Sabhal Mòr Ostaig: <http://tinyurl.com/y99qwlr>, click on “Còmhradh air an Eadarlìon”, and look at “Leabhraichean-lìn (Blogaichean)”.

Tìr nam Blòg is rather special. Instead of a simple list, it publishes the actual posts from other Gaelic blogs. For the blogs that are on its list, you can read the posts right on Tìr nam Blòg’s website. Isn’t that interesting!

Here are a few of the blogs that are especially good – with thanks to Jeanne Pendergast for her help – but there are lots more:

- <http://www.seaboardgaidhlig.com/> (seaboardgaidhlig) – interesting, illustrated, bilingual, by Davine Sutherland
- <http://www.celticheart.ca/blog> (Cape Breton Island) -- frequent bilingual posts by Angus MacLeod
- <http://liamalasdair.wordpress.com/> (Cànain, Clò, is Cleachdach) – book reviews in Gaelic, and a few of them also in English at <http://liamalastair.wordpress.com/>, by Liam Alasdair Crouse
- <http://claidheamhisfearsaid.wordpress.com/> (An Claidheamh is an Fheàrsaid) – a new blog, quite varied, in Gaelic only, by Mona MacLeod
- <http://gnothach.blogspot.com/> (An dèan seo an gnothach?) – varied, Gaelic only, by Steap-han MacRisnidh, who also has other blogs
- <http://www.gaelcast.com/> (Gaelcast) – last post in 2010, but interesting, Gaelic only, by ACGA members Mike Mackay, Liam Cassidy, and Ed Bradshaw
- <http://parlamaidalba.wordpress.com/> (Blog Pàrlamaid na h-Alba) – Blog of the Scottish Parliament.

It isn’t hard to set up your own blog, if you’re interested in such a thing. But keep in mind that you have to write regularly. That’s harder than you might think. ☺

Scottish Gaelic in the Finger Lakes

by Joyce Campbell

Scottish Gaelic language and culture is alive and thriving in the Finger Lakes region of New York State, thanks to the efforts and expertise of Cornell University professor Wayne Harbert and a group of enthusiastic learners. In the photo above, students (including ACGA members Bob Kibbee, Joyce Campbell and Wayne Harbert) take turns reading in Gaelic the verses of the poem *Am Bròn Binn*, based on Arthurian legend, at the annual Festival of Medieval Readings at Cornell in Ithaca. Medieval Gaelic poetry has had a presence at this festival for about ten years.

Wayne Harbert, who took courses at Sabhal Mòr Ostaig in 1997 and 2007, has been teaching a class in Scottish Gaelic at Cornell since 2000. He also teaches Modern and Middle Welsh in addition to other Linguistics courses. Both students and interested adults meet weekly for a Gaelic study group, and the Newfield Saturday Morning Gaelic Breakfast Club has been a favorite since 2007.

Several members of the group are also pipers and perform at various Scottish events in the area, and at two ceilidhs each year hosted by the Harberts. This year,



Janet McCue

A group of Scottish Gaelic learners, including (left to right): Anna Autilio, Colleen Cournoyer, Laurie Johnson, Bob Kibbee, Joyce Campbell, Wayne Harbert, Aletheia Cui, Anne Carson, and Mimi Moynes, reading the medieval Gaelic ballad “Am Bròn Binn” at Cornell University’s annual Festival of Medieval Readings.

an interesting addition to the Scottish Games in Ithaca was a waulking song demonstration. Kate Cushing led volunteers in a traditional waulking song as they worked an authentic, 6' X 30' piece of hand-woven tweed provided and woven by local resident Bill Cournoyer.

Do you have a photo of your Gaelic study group or a photo of a Gaelic event that you would like to share? If so, send it along to one of the ANA editors with a short description of the activity, the names of any people in the photo (let them know it might be published!) and we'll see if we can publish it in a future issue.

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, <http://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 (click [here](#) or search for “American Scottish Gaelic Society” on Facebook) 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.

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 presently used for ACGA announcements only, in Gaelic.

One of our events has its own website, too. The [ACGA Mòd](#) website contains a lot of information about past, present, and future Mòds.

Criomagan

Forty Years of Gaelic Literature

Sabhal Mòr Ostaig has produced an annotated list of 40 books from their library to help celebrate their 40th anniversary, with one book for each of those years. Although not all of the books are written in Gaelic, the commentary is Gaelic only. You're sure to recognize a good many of the books on the list, whether you are a fluent Gaelic speaker or not. <http://www.smo.uhi.ac.uk/gd/rannsachadh/leabharlann/taisbeanadh/>

The Naughty Little Book of Gaelic: All the Scottish Gaelic You Need to Curse, Swear, Drink, Smoke and Fool Around

Michael Newton, illustrated by Arden Powell, Cape Breton University Press, May 2014

Gaelic scholar and ACGA member Michael Newton's new book promises to take a humorous look at all of those Scottish Gaelic words that we never seem to learn in class. The official launch of the book will take place during the Scottish Heritage Weekend in April at St. Andrews University, North Carolina, where Dr. Newton will be presented with the Saltire Award for his contributions to Scottish history and culture. Meal do naidheachd a Mhicheil! <http://cbup.ca/books/newton-powell-naughty-scottish-gaelic/>

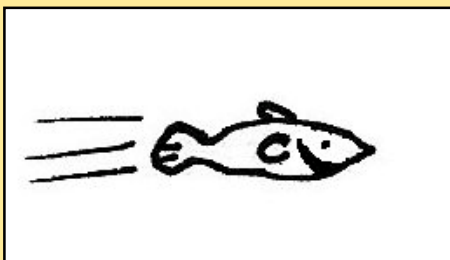
ACGA Scholarship Winner Publishes Gaelic Research

Cassie Smith-Christmas, recipient of a 2011 ACGA University Scholarship, has an article in the 2014 issue of the Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development. In her article, "Being Socialized into Language Shift: the Impact of Extended Family Members on Family Language Policy," Cassie discusses how and when the two older generations of a Gaelic-speaking family in Skye switch back and forth from Gaelic to English in their conversation and the possibility that these practices are responsible for the low use of Gaelic by the youngest generation.

Cassie, originally from Virginia, received her Ph.D from the University of Glasgow in 2012, and now works for Soillse, the national research network for the maintenance and revitalization of Gaelic language and culture, based at Lews Castle College, University of the Highlands and Islands, in Stornoway.

A link to a free version of the article is available to ACGA members on request by emailing webmaster@acgamerica.org

Smith-Christmas, Cassie, "Being socialized into language shift: the impact of extended family members on family language policy," Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development (2014).



A' bhiast as motha ag ithe na bèist as lugha.
The biggest beast eating the smallest beast.

Dè Tha Dol? Gaelic Events

April 2014

Nova Scotia Gaels Jam, Mabou NS, April 30 - May 4, 2016

If you're between the ages of 18 and 40 and speak Gaelic and/or have a strong interest in the language, culture and heritage, please contact [Amber Buchanan](mailto:Amber.Buchanan@novascotiagaelsjam.com) for an application form. See <http://novascotiagaelsjam.com> for more information.

May 2014

May is Gaelic Awareness Month

Mòd Chanada, University of Ottawa, Ottawa ON Canada, May 30 - June 1, 2014

Oral competitions (junior & senior), vocal music (junior & senior), group & choral competitions, instrumental competitions. Gaelic adjudicator: Beathag Mhoireasdan (Lewis). Piping adjudicator: Bruce Campbell (Duntroon). For registration information see <http://gaidhligottawa.ca/mod-2013/>

June 2014

Féis Seattle, Fort Worden State Park Conference Center, 200 Battery Way, Port Townsend WA, June 11 - June 15, 2014

The Féis is a biennial festival of Scottish Gaelic language and culture. Instructors include Cathy Ann MacPhee and Alan MacDonald. More details will be announced as they become available here: <http://www.slighe.com/>

12th Mòd nan Lochan Mòra / Great Lakes Mòd, Medina /Wellington OH, June 27 - 29, 2014

Adjudicator: Rona Lightfoot (South Uist). Competitions include Storytelling, Poetry and Song for beginners to advanced. Friday storytelling, Saturday mòd at Ohio Scottish Games and morning workshop on Sunday. Cèilidh and banquet June 28 at the Oberlin Inn, Oberlin OH. For more information / registration see <http://www.brownpapertickets.com/event/555297>

July 2014

Grandfather Mountain Song and Language Week, Banner Elk NC, July 6 - 11, 2014

Annual ACGA Gaelic song and language week at Lees-McRae College, leading up to the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games and Mòd North Carolina (see below). Instructors: Christine Primrose (Scotland), Angus MacLeod (Cape Breton), Nick Freer (USA) <http://www.acgamerica.org>

Mòd North Carolina, Grandfather Mountain Highland Games, Linville NC, Saturday, July 12, 2014

The Mòd will start at 3:00 pm on Stage Number Three behind Donald's Gaelic Ceilidh Tent. Registration forms may be picked up at the ceilidh tent at any time during the Games until 1:00 pm on Saturday. Adjudicator: Christine Primrose. See <http://www.gmhg.org/gaelicmod.htm> for more information.

August 2014

24th Annual Féis an Eilein, Christmas Island, Cape Breton NS, August 19 - 23, 2014

More details as they become available here <http://feisaneilein.ca>

September 2014

U.S. National Mòd, Ligonier PA, September 19 - 21, 2014

The U.S. National Mòd is an annual celebration of Scottish Gaelic song, poetry and storytelling sponsored by ACGA. The Mòd takes place at the Ligonier Highland Games in Ligonier, PA, not far from Pittsburgh. The three-day event includes competitions, workshops, cèilidhs and a banquet. There is a write-in Mòd for those who are unable to attend in person. For more information see <http://usmod.wordpress.com/>

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-mckay@q.com

San Luis Valley

Phone and Online lessons
Caroline Root
<http://saoghalgaidhligc.weebly.com>

Connecticut

Hartford area

Classes—Thomas Leigh
tleigh.piper@gmail.com

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

Conversation groups
Wayne Harbert
weh2@cornell.edu

North Carolina

Guilford

Classes (advanced beginner)
An Phillips
fiongeal@gmail.com

Ohio

Cincinnati

Study Group
Andrew MacAoidh Jergens
macaoidh@eos.net

Kent

Classes
Frances Acar
Classes by Skype
frances.acar@gmail.com

Oklahoma

Midwest City

Study Group
Barry Acker
bearachanse@yahoo.com

Tulsa

Study Group
Adrian Martin
almarti6527@gmail.com

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh Area

Study Group
Harry Webb
hwebb@zoominternet.net

Texas

Hurst

Classes
David Gressett
jdgressett@hotmail.com

Fort Worth

Study Group
Jonquele Jones
jonquele@flash.net

Utah

Salt Lake City

Classes by Skype
Rachell Blessing
rachell-blessing@comcast.net

Virginia

Alexandria

Classes
Nick Freer
neacalban1@aol.com

Catlett

Local in-person and via Skype
Michael Mackay
mackay@progeny.net

Tidewater

Classes
Jason Wilson
wilsonsoxford@gmail.com

Washington

Seattle

Classes & Study Groups
Slighe nan Gàidheal
<http://www.slighe.com>

Canada

New Brunswick

Fredericton

Classes

Atlanta Gaelic Academy

www.gaelicacademy.ca

Nova Scotia

Halifax

New Glasgow

Port Hawkesbury

Classes

Atlanta Gaelic Academy

www.gaelicacademy.ca

Port Hawksbury School of Gaelic

Kathleen Burbidge

kathleenburbidge@hotmail.com

Ontario

Ottawa

Classes

Randaigh Waugh

comunngaidhligottawa@rogers.com

Toronto

Classes

CLUINN

www.torontogaelic.ca

Québec

Montréal

Study Group

Linda Morrison

linda@lindamorrison.com

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>

For additions and corrections, contact Janice Chan, ruadh@idirect.com



ACGA Officers

President

Scott Morrison

7824 Butterfield Dr.

Elkridge, MD 21075

sammallets@netzero.com

Recording Secretary

Joyce Campbell

104 Rachel Carson Way

Ithaca, NY 14850

jyccmpbll@aol.com

Vice-President

Rachell Blessing

2860 So. Imperial St.

Salt Lake City, UT 84106

rachell-blessing@comcast.net

Membership Secretary

Janice Chan

43 Norbrook Cresc.

Toronto, ON M9V 4P7

Canada

ruadh@idirect.com

Treasurer

Jeanne Pendergast

340-G Union Street,

Arcata, CA 95521

jeanep99@yahoo.com

Webmaster

Rudy Ramsey

7644 Lakecliff Way

Parker, CO 80134-5933

rudy@ramsisle.com

Bookkeeper

Mike Moffitt

1549 Lowrie St., Apt. 1

Pittsburgh, PA 15212

gerhardherm@yahoo.com

Naidheachd Editor

Suzanne McDougal

5903 Mount Eagle Dr., Apt 212

Alexandria, VA 22303-2526

somcdougal@gmail.com

AN NAIDHEACHD AGAINNE

An Naidheachd Againne is the quarterly newsletter of *An Comunn Gàidhealach Ameireaganach (ACGA)*. The newsletter is published in the Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter. It is produced by the Publications Committee of ACGA.

Content Editor: Rudy Ramsey,

rudy@ramsisle.com

Layout Editor: Suzanne McDougal,

somcdougal@gmail.com

Contributing Editors:

Janice Chan, ruadh@idirect.com

Cam MacRae, cam.macrae70@gmail.com

Jeanne Pendergast, jeanep99@yahoo.com

An Naidheachd Againne welcomes submissions. Contact the editors for more information.