

An Naidheachd Againne

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

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Rugadh ‘s thogadh Kathleen Reddy ann an Alba Nuadh. Dh’iarr sinn oirre a dh’innse dhuinn ciamar a thàinig i gu bhith a’ fuireach ann an Uibhist a Deas ann an coimhearsnachd Ghàidhealach.

Kathleen Reddy was born and raised in Nova Scotia. We asked her to tell us how she came to be living in South Uist in a Gaelic-speaking community.

Bho Alba Nuaidh gu Uibhist a Deas

le Kathleen Reddy

Bha e ann sna làithean a dh’fhalbh agus tha e againn fhathast san latha an-diugh: am beachd gun cum a’ Ghàidhlig daoine air ais anns an t-saoghal. Cha ghabh mise ri seo idir, gu h-àraidh nuair a smaoinichas mi air mo bheatha fhèin on a thòisich mi air Gàidhlig ionnsachadh.



Bornish

Ged a chaidh mo thogail ann an Alba Nuaidh gun a bhith ga cluinntinn ach ann an òrain air an rèidio, bha e soilleir dhomhsa gur e a’ Ghàidhlig cànan mo dhualchais agus gun robh mi airson a bruidhinn. Mar sin, ghabh mi cùrsaichean Gàidhlig nuair a bha mi nam oileanach aig Oilthigh an Naoimh Fransaidh Xavier. ‘S beag an fhios a bh’ agam aig an àm sin gun robh mi air tòiseachadh air slighe dhan na h-Eileanan an Iar ann an Alba.

Fhad ‘s a bha mi aig an oilthigh, fhuair mi sgoilearachd gus mìos a chur seachad air Gàidhealtachd na h-Alba, a’ frithealadh chùrsaichean goirid aig Sabhal

From Nova Scotia to South Uist

by Kathleen Reddy

It was with us years ago and exists even today: the opinion that Gaelic keeps people back from getting on in the world. I don’t agree with this at all, especially when I think of my own life since I began to learn Gaelic.

Although the only Gaelic I heard growing up in Nova Scotia was in songs on the radio, it was clear to me that Gaelic was the language of my heritage and that I wanted to speak it. So I took Gaelic courses as a student at Saint Francis Xavier University. Little did I know that I had begun a journey to the Western Isles of Scotland.

While I was at university, I received a scholarship to spend a month in the Highlands of Scotland, attending

In This Issue

Scholarship Winners.....	3
Cassie Smith Christmas: Dreagh Ùr	5
ACGA Outreach Report.....	7
Disean Scott.....	9
New Media and Reviews	11
Bradán Bacalta le Cnòthan Pheacain	14
Dè Do Naidheachd?	15

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

Mòr Ostaig, a' cholaiste Ghàidhlig air an Eilean Sgitheanach, agus a' fuireach còmhla ri teaghlach ann an Uibhist a Deas. Chan fhaca mi riamh àite coltach ri Uibhist a Deas – bha e cho lom às aonais chraobhan agus bha na taighean sgapte, gun sgeul air baile mòr. Ach bha rudeigin sònraichte mun eilean. Bha e sàm-hach is iomallach is fiadhaich, agus bha na daoine còir, gu math dileas dhan càirdean agus ris a' chreideamh aca – mar a bha mo mhuintir fhèin. Agus bha a' Ghàidhlig am beul an t-sluaigh.



Kildonan Beach

Thug an turas sin orm a chur romham tilleadh a dh'Alba gus ionnsachadh fhaighinn a bhith nam thid-sear Gàidhlig. Chaidh mi a Cholaiste Cnoc Iòrdain ann an Glaschu, agus fhuair mi obair ann an àrd-sgoil ann an Inbhir Pheofharain, baile beag snog air a' Ghàidhealtachd.

Às dèidh beagan bhliadhnaichean ann an Alba, thill mi dhachaigh agus fhuair mi an sàs ann an teagasg is leasachadh na Gàidhlig air taobh eile a' chuain. Bha e na urram a bhith ag obair còmhla ri coimhearsnachd na Gàidhlig ann an Alba Nuaidh. 'S e obair ghaisgeil a tha tòrr Ghàidheal a' dèanamh gus a' chànain a bhrosnachadh an sin.

Ach bha an t-seann dùthaich gam ghairm air ais – Uibhist gu h-àraidh. Thàinig mi a dh'fhuireach ann an Uibhist a Deas o chionn trì bliadhna. Chan eil an t-slighe air a bhith rèidh on àm sin agus na riaghailtean in-imreachais a' fàs nas raige. A dh'aindeoin sin, tha cothroman gu leòr air a bhith agam a thaobh obair teagaisg agus a bhith a' fàs nas comasaiche sa chànain. Tha Uibhist cho prìseil dhomh is a bha e a-riamh: na tràighean fada geala, na speuran farsaing agus an solas is an t-side ag atharrachadh fad na h-ùine. Chan eil an rathad a tha romham buileach soilleir, ach bidh mi daonnan taingeil airson a' chothroim a bhith a' tighinn beò anns a' choimhearsnachd Ghàidhealach air an eilean eireachdail seo.

short courses at Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, the Gaelic College in the Isle of Skye, and staying with a Gaelic-speaking family in South Uist. I had never seen a place like South Uist – it was bare and treeless and the houses were scattered, without a town to be seen. Yet there was something special about the island. It was quiet and isolated and wild, and the people were kind, devoted to their families and to their faith – not unlike my own people. And they spoke Gaelic.

As a result of that trip, I decided to return to Scotland to train as a Gaelic teacher. I went to Jordanhill College in Glasgow and I got a job in a secondary school in Dingwall, a lovely little town in the Highlands.

After a few years in Scotland, I returned home and became involved in Gaelic teaching and development on the other side of the ocean. It was an honour to work with the Gaelic community in Nova Scotia. There are lots of Gaels doing amazing work to promote the language there.

But the old country was calling me back – Uist in particular. I came to live in South Uist three years ago. The journey hasn't been completely straightforward since then, with immigration legislation becoming more strict. Despite that, I've had many opportunities to be involved in teaching and to increase my own competence in the language. Uist is as precious to me as it ever was: the long white beaches, the wide skies and the constantly changing light and weather. The road ahead of me isn't exactly clear, but I will always be thankful that I've had the chance to be a part of a very Gaelic community on this beautiful island.



Kathleen Reddy

2011 ACGA University Scholarship Winners

by Heather Sparling, Scholarship Committee Chair

On behalf of the University Scholarship committee, I am delighted to announce that we have awarded \$4,000 in scholarships to four highly deserving individuals. The winner of a \$2,000 scholarship, Jason Bond, is originally from Maine but is pursuing a Bachelor of Education degree at Nova Scotia's St. Francis Xavier University. He intends to be a Gaelic teacher in Nova Scotia, where Gaelic is a teachable subject. He was inspired to learn Gaelic after hearing a Runrig CD and subsequently completed his undergraduate degree in Celtic Studies at St.FX where he was actively involved with the Celtic Society and established a Gaelic conversation circle. He wrote his undergraduate thesis on Manx history, spending several weeks on the Isle of Man to conduct research.

Jason Bond: Nuair a bhios mi nam thidsear-Gàidhlig, cuidichidh mi luchd-ionnsachaidh leis a' chànan aca a chleachdadh ann an dòigh nàdarra a tha ceangailte ri am beatha fhèin. Nuair a bha mi a' dèanamh mo chleachdadh-teagaisg, thug mi misneach dha na h-oileanaich agam ann a bhith ag innse dhomh mu dheidhinn an t-saoghail a th' aca. Rinn iad pròiseactan mu dheidhinn nan teaghlaidhean aca, an àite far an robh iad a' fuireach, a' bhìdh' is fheàrr leotha, agus chuspairean eile man deidhinn-san. Anns a' chlas Eòlas-Sòisealta agam, bha na h-oileanaich ag ionnsachadh mu dheidhinn cruth nan cinneadh-Gàidhlig agus nan dreuchdan a bh' aca. Rinn iad ceanglaichean eadar bàird nam Meadhan Aoisean agus na seanchaidhean ann an Ceap Breatainn, agus tha mi a' smaoinichadh gu robh sin feumail do luchd-ionnsachaidh na Gàidhlig. Chan urrainn dhut cultur agus cànan a sgaradh bho chèile agus bidh na h-oileanaich agam ag ionnsachadh sin anns na leasan agam.

Rachel Redshaw of North Dumfries, Ontario, is the recipient of a \$1,000 scholarship. She comes by her interest in languages honestly, as members of her family have spoken many: Greek, Arabic, English, Italian, French, Spanish and Irish Gaelic. She became fascinated by the stories of her Irish-speaking great-grandfather, who was forced to speak English in Montreal, where he lived after immigrating from Dublin. She enrolled at St. Francis Xavier because of its Celtic Studies program and fell in love with Scottish Gaelic from the moment she took her first class. She has been very involved in Gaelic-related activities in Antigonish, having volunteered for Comann Ceilteach and the university's Gaelic days, and attending Gaelic conversation sessions, Gaelic film clubs, and any Gaelic lectures or classes she can find! She has spent the past year on exchange to Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, the Gaelic-medium college on the Isle of Skye in Scotland. She hopes to pursue graduate studies at the University of Edinburgh, then return to Canada to work in a Gaelic-related career, whether with the Office of Gaelic Affairs, or as a teacher or professor.

Rachel Redshaw: An-diugh, tha fèisean Gàidhealach fhathast san sgìre agam ach chan eil an cànan ann tuilleadh. Tha pàirt dhen chultar air falbh, pàirt chudromach. Nuair a bha mi nam neach rannsachaidh eachdraidheil airson North Dumfries Township, thàinig mi thairis air bàrdachd Ghàidhlig a bha sgrìobhte le sagart a bha a' fuireach anns an sgìre anns an naodhamh linn deug. Tha a Ghàidhlig air cur ri chèile mar *patch work*. Sgrìobh an seann sagart mu Ghàidhlig agus mun àite a dh'fhàg e: a' Ghàidhealtachd. Bha truas agamsa ris. Bha mi a' faireachdainn cho duilich gun robh a' chànan air falbh anns an sgìre. 'Nise chan eil fios aig a' chuid as motha fiù 's gun robh i ann. Chaidh i air dhìochuimhneachadh.

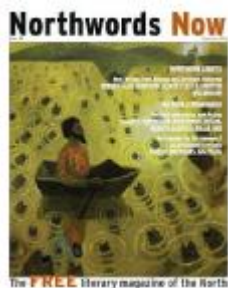
Liam Crouse and Cassie Smith-Christmas were both recipients of \$500 scholarships. Liam is originally from Rhode Island but is enrolled at the University of Edinburgh. He has long had an interest in Roman, Greek and Celtic history and had originally planned to be an archaeologist. But when he began studying Scotland, he

became fascinated with its history and culture. He heard Gaelic spoken for the first time when he went to Cape Breton on family vacation. He is debating whether to become a Gaelic medium teacher or to pursue a career in the Gaelic media.

Liam Crouse: Thàinig mi a-null a dh'Alba a' bhliadhna an dèidh sin, a Dhùn Èideann far a bheil mi fhathast a' frithealadh. B' e an cùrsa a bh' agam 'Eitneòlas na h-Alba agus Arc-eòlas' agus dìreach airson 's gu robh an cothrom ann, rinn mi clas Gàidhlig, ged nach robh mi riamh math air cànan. Ach, fhuair mi a-mach gur ann nuair a bha mi a' faighinn chothroman an cultar agus an cànan ionnsachadh ri chèile gu robh e uabhasach inntinneach agus tarraingeach. Air sgàth sin chan e cùis-iongantais a bh' ann gun do ghabh mi ris a' chlas Gàidhlig cho mòr 's gun do dh'atharraich mi an ceum agam gu 'Ceiltis agus Arc-eòlas' ro chrìoch na bliadhna sin - an aon cheum a th' agam an-diugh.

Cassie Smith-Christmas hails from Virginia and was first captivated by Gaelic upon hearing the song "Coisich a' Rùin" when she was in kindergarten. Her interest in traditional Scottish and Gaelic music was reinforced by trips to Cape Breton and Scotland when she was a young teen. Cassie is pursuing a PhD in sociolinguistics at the University of Glasgow focusing on intergenerational Gaelic transmission and shift within a single bilingual family. She has taken Gaelic language classes on both sides of the Atlantic and she sings with a Gaelic choir as well as with a waulking group.

Cassie Smith-Christmas: Tha mi a-nis a' rannsachadh gluasad is gleidheadh cànan (language shift and maintenance) is tionndadh-cànan (code-switching) tarsainn trì ginealaich den teaghlach da-chànanach. 'S toil leam gu mòr an rannsachadh agam agus cuideachd a bhith an sàs leis an aon theaghlach [leis an robh mi tron MA a rinn mi]. Tha mi a' teagasg socio-chànachas na Gàidhlig airson an fheadhainn a tha anns an dàrna bliadhna aig an oilthigh. Cuideachd, ged a tha mi trang leis an tràchdas agam, tha mi a' dèanamh chùrsaichean Gàidhlig aig Oilthigh Ghlaschu mar Sgìlean Cànan, Còmhradh, is Bàrdachd anns an fhicheadamh linn. Cuideachd, rinn mi cùrsaichean ann an cànachas, mar dual-cainntean na Gàidhlig.



Winning Gaelic Flash Fiction

ACGA member Cam MacRae's story "Am Ban-spealadair" has won first prize in a writing competition sponsored by *Northwords Now*, a small Scottish literary magazine. Cam's story was entered in the division the magazine's Gaelic editor Rody Gorman calls "Rosg Prioba-nan-sùl," a genre often called "flash fiction" in English. You can read all 164 words of Cam's story in the summer 2011 issue of *Northwords Now* at www.northwordsnow.co.uk/magazines.asp.

Congratulations to Margaret Callan

If you were at the Grandfather Mountain Gaelic week in 2009, you'll have special memories of language and song teacher Margaret Callan. A warm "meal ur naidheachd" to Margaret from ACGA for winning the 2011 Donald Meek Award (in support of Gaelic writers). The announcement at the recent Fèis Leabhraichean Eadar-nàiseanta Dhùn Èideann notes that her new book, *Air Bilean an t-Sluaigh: Sealladh air Leantalachd Beul-aithris Ghàidhlig Uibhist a Tuath*, will be published before the end of the year by Queen's University Press, Belfast. The book, written in Gaelic, is based on her thesis about the oral tradition of North Uist.

Cassie Smith-Christmas was one of the winners of the 2011 ACGA University Scholarship Competition. It's nice to know that she gets to take time away from studies now and then!

Dreach Ùr

le Cassie Smith-Christmas

O chionn ghoirid, chaidh mo chlàradh airson a' phrògram 'Grinn' air BBC Alba. Fhuair mi 'make-over' is às dèidh làimh, chaidh mo dhreach ùr fhoillseachadh aig taigh-òsta far an robh mo charaidean a' feitheamh orm. Bha beagan dragh orm mu dhèidhinn rudan an toiseach agus seo an sgeul agam:

B' e am prìomh dhragh a bh' agam mu dheidhinn an t-seòmair agam. Bhiodh an sgioba TBh ga chlàradh is bhiodh a h-uile duine air a' Ghaidhealtachd ga fhaicinn. Gu dearbh, bha m' aodach sgapte air feadh an ùrlair, còmhla ri leabhraichean is pàipearan is chan eil fhios agam dè eile.....

Thàinig an latha. Ged a bha an seòmair a-nis glan, bha an t-eagal orm; cha robh mi riamh air beulaibh camara, is gu h-àraid, a' bruidhinn Gàidhlig air beulaibh camara. Ach, dh'fhalbh mo dhraghan nuair a thàinig an sgioba film. Bha a h-uile duine cho càirdeil is bha e spòrsail faicinn ciamar a tha an stiùiriche a' sealltainn an t

-saoghail: 'Faisg air a h-aodann. Geàrr. A-nis, a Chassie, coisich tron an doras. Geàrr. OK ma-tha. A-rithist. Nas slaodaiche a-nis.' Bha faireachdainn agam mar a tha e a bhith nad chluicheadair – spòrsail, ach aig uairean, sgitheil.

Às dèidh sin, fhuair mi 'make-over.' Thòisich mi le agallamh anns an t-seòmair-craolaidh is às dèidh sin, fhuair mi 'facial' is taosgnadh-cuirp. Bha e doirbh facal a ràdh às dèidh làimh, anns a' Ghàidhlig no anns a' Bheurla, bha mi a' faireachdainn cho tais!

An uair sin, thòisich mi air mo chuairt-dànachd tron a' bhaile. Chaidh mi dhan salon airson manicure is chaidh mi dhan bhùth far an do rinn mi truis-bhràghad mi fhèin. (Bha an t-eagal orm mu dheidhinn sin an toiseach; chan

A New Look

by Cassie Smith-Christmas

A while ago, I was filmed for the program 'Grinn' on BBC Alba. I got a makeover and then was 'revealed' at a hotel bar where my friends were waiting for me. I was a bit worried about things at first and here's my story:

The main worry was about my room. They would be filming it and everyone in Gaeldom would see it. Of course, my clothes were all over the floor, together with books and papers and who knows what else.....



Cassie Before

The day came. Although my room was clean, I was scared. I've never been on camera, and especially, speaking Gaelic on camera. However, my worries were gone when the film crew came. Everyone was so friendly and it was interesting seeing the world through the

director's eyes: 'Close-up on her face. Cut. Now, Cassie, walk through the door. Cut. OK then. Again. Slower now.' I had a taste of what it was like to be an actress – fun, but sometimes, tiring.

After that, I got a makeover. I started with an interview in the studio and after, I got a facial and a massage. It was difficult to say anything afterwards, in Gaelic or in English, I was feeling so relaxed!

Then, I started on my adventure through town. I went to a salon for a manicure and a shop where I made a necklace myself. (I was afraid of that at first; I'm not good at making things

eil mi math air rudan a dhèanamh le mo làmhan fhèin, agus bha droch aisling agam de na grìogagan air an ùrlar is mise a' caoineadh). Cuideachd, chaidh mi do bhùth aodaich ach cha do cheannaich mi càil; bha an taghadh aig cuideigin eile is cha bhiodh fios agam chun an deiridh!

Cha robh tìde agam airson lòn, fiù 's; dh'ith mi biadh-lus fad 's a bha mi nam shuidhe anns an t-seathar aig a' gruagaire. Chuir iad pìosan boillsgeach nam fhalt is fhuair mi riblich air mo mhala, is chaidh mo thoirt dhan t-seòmar-craolaidh gu luath. Bha an t-aodach a' feitheamh orm is chuir mi a' chiad rud orm, ach cha robh e lùdhaigte a bhith gam faicinn ach air camara; fiù 's, nuair a chaidh mi dhan taigh-bheag, bha cuideigin eile gam leantainn leis a làmhan air mo shùilean air sgàth 's gun robh sgàthan anns an taigh-bheag!

Air a' chiad 'sealladh' agam, bha 'playsuit' is 'headband' orm agus bha mi a' smaointinn gun robh mi coltach ri nighean bheag ghòrach. Airson an darna sealladh, sgiorta le flùraichean is geansaidh le srianagan. Agus, airson an t-seallaidh mu dheireadh – dreasa 'flapper' is brògan àrda, is bha dath-bhilean dearg orm is rosg-sùil neo-fhìor orm. Mu dheireadh thall, bha mi deiseil airson m' fhoillseachadh.

Bha mo charaidean a' feitheamh orm aig an taigh-òsta, is nuair a chunnaic iad mi, bha iad nan tost. An uair sin, thàinig na faite-gàirean is na molaidhean. Bha mi a' faireachdainn mìorbhaileach is cho toilichte gun robh mi air a bhith air mo thaghadh airson a' phrògram.

Agus an ath latha, chuir mi am 'playsuit' orm, fiù 's!

with my own hands, and I had a vision of beads on the floor and me crying). As well, I went to a clothes shop but I didn't buy anything; it was someone else's choice and I wouldn't know until the end!



Cassie After

I didn't even have time for lunch; I ate a salad while I was sitting in the chair at the hairdresser's. They put in highlights and I got bangs, and was quickly taken back to the studio. My clothes were waiting for me and I put the first thing on but I wasn't allowed to see it but on camera; even when I went to the bathroom, I had someone following me with her hands on my eyes because there were mirrors in the bathroom!

For my first look, I wore a playsuit and a headband and I thought I looked like a little silly girl. For the second look, a flowered skirt and a striped sweater. And for the final look – a flapper dress and high heels, and I had red lipstick on and false eyelashes. Finally, I was ready for my reveal.'

My friends were waiting for me at the hotel bar, and when they saw me, they were speechless. Then came the smiles and compliments. I felt great and so happy that I was chosen for the program.

The next day I even wore the playsuit!

North Carolina Mòd

9 July 2011, Grandfather Mountain Highland Games, North Carolina
Adjudicators: Margaret MacLeod and Mike MacKay.

Women

1st Margaret Gérardin
2nd Jessica MacKay

Men

1st Nick Freer
2nd John Grimaldi
3rd Mike Kee

Overall

1st Nick Freer
2nd Margaret Gérardin
3rd John Grimaldi

Reaching out: A Report from ACGA's Outreach Committee

by Caroline Root

Hi, every one. Here is a look at what has been going on with the Outreach Committee. Our big event this year was *Mios na Gàidhlig*, or Gaelic Awareness Month. The main focus this year was the Facebook event. The idea here was to encourage people who know and are passionate about Gaelic to bring that knowledge and passion into areas of their lives outside of the Gaelic community, i.e. work, church, clubs and social groups. The hope was also to get a good buzz going about GAM and about Gaelic, and while I don't know how many people told their book-clubs about Gaelic, I do know that there was a great buzz. Two hundred and fifty-eight people 'attended' *Mios na Gàidhlig* on Facebook, where there was great sharing of news stories and people encouraging each other. People attended from the U.S., Canada, the U.K., Australia, and several other places around the world. A group in Glasgow also decided to have Gaelic Awareness Month activities in May. Perhaps they had the same idea at the same time or perhaps they got the idea from us, but it was great to see the momentum of this spreading and gathering strength.

In June we did an experiment. An on-line cèilidh through Skype. It was a small cèilidh but it was really nice to get together and share songs and stories with other ACGA members. My hopes for this event were that it could provide a way for us to connect as a community, and I feel that it was very successful in that way for those people who attended. I would like to make this a more regular event.

Here also is a wee look at the demographics of our Facebook page users: 190 total 'likes' (I think this is more than our membership numbers) 121 from the U.S., 37 from the U.K., 15 from Canada, 3 Ireland, 2 Japan, 2 New Zealand, one each from Brazil, Germany, Australia, India, Mexico, France and Argentina.

Here's how the numbers break down:

ages 13-17 – 1.54%
ages 18-24 – 8.4%
ages 25-36 – 18.76% (with 9.5% female and 6.9% male, this is the only age range with more women than men)
ages 35-54 – 52%
over 55 – 19.3%
overall – 39% Female, 59% male

I find the difference in numbers between men and women interesting and wonder if those numbers are similar in our members? As far as outreach goes, perhaps we should consider what we could do to attract more women to the group. Also, the one age group where we do have more women is the one most likely to be mothers with young children. How can we support these people in learning Gaelic? I am personally interested in encouraging and supporting people in learning Gaelic with their children.

le gach deagh dhùrachd,

Caroline

AN NAIDHEACHD AGAINNE

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

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

Latha a Bha Seo

Are you ready for a story? In this new occasional feature we invite you to sit back and listen to a traditional Gaelic tale. Click on this link and you'll hear Mike MacKay telling the story of "Domhnull nan Cual."

<http://www.acgamerica.org/media/dumhnull-nan-cual.mp3>

Once upon a time there was a man named Donald who was quite unhappy with his job carrying firewood. One day as he walking walking along, burdened, with his load of wood, he met a young gentleman (Death) who made a bargain with him. Death would teach Donald how to cure sick people and all Donald had to do was promise not to trick Death.

This story appears in both Gaelic and English in *Folk Tales and Fairy Lore Collected from Oral Tradition*, by the Rev. James MacDougall, published by James Grant, Edinburgh, 1910.

You can find it on-line in the Digital Archives, Early Gaelic Book Collections, Matheson Collection, at

<http://digital.nls.uk/archive/pageturner.cfm?id=79218563&mode=transcription>

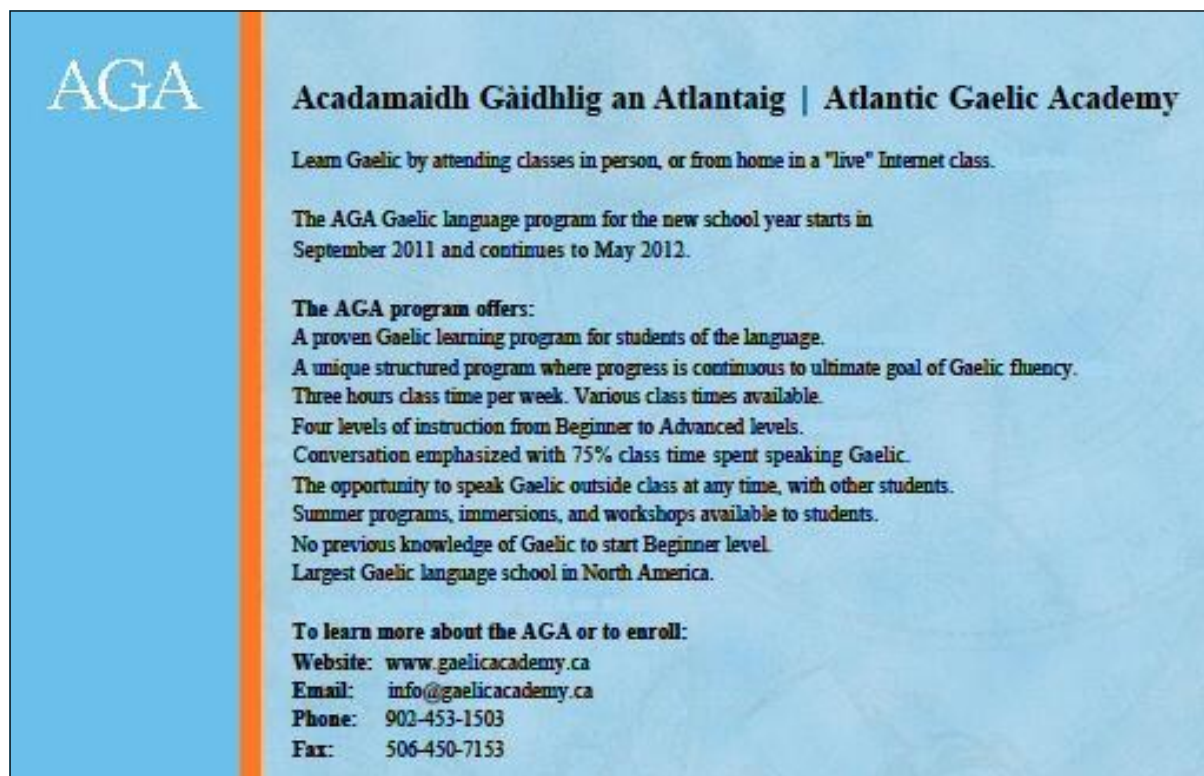
New Officers

We're pleased to welcome our new ACGA officers:

Scott Morrison, President, and Randy Waugh, Vice President.

Scott is our previous Vice-President. He lives in Elkridge, MD, where he practices and teaches drumming. He plays and sings in the Celtic group Dileab Phrìseil. He also teaches Gaelic through the Atlantic Gaelic Academy and is successfully teaching it to his own children as well.

Randy lives in Nepean, Ontario, Canada. He is President of An Comunn Gàidhlig Ottawa (home of Mòd Canada) and is the director of the Gaelic choir Ar n-Òran Gàidhlig, which, incidentally, competed in our ACGA Mòd last year and is competing in the Scottish Royal National Mòd this fall.



AGA

Acadamaidh Gàidhlig an Atlantaig | Atlantic Gaelic Academy

Learn Gaelic by attending classes in person, or from home in a "live" Internet class.

The AGA Gaelic language program for the new school year starts in September 2011 and continues to May 2012.

The AGA program offers:

- A proven Gaelic learning program for students of the language.
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Oisean Scott le Scott MacIlleMhoire

Scott's Corner by Scott Morrison

Fàilte chridheil air ais. Is mise Scott MacIlleMhoire agus is e seo An t-Oisean Agam. An turas seo chaidh, gheall mi dhuibh gur e am fèileadh beag agus an dòigh san deach a ghearradh a bhiodh againn mar chuspair an Oisinn seo. Ach, ged a tha an eachdraidh seo gu math inntinneach, tha i caran fada. Mar sin, brisidh mi na dà leth i, agus bidh an dàrna roinn san ath iris. An toiseach, beireamaid sùil air an dòigh a bh' aig na seann Ghàidheil air an t-aodach aca a dhèanamh.

Fad iomadh linn bhathar a' cleachdadh clòimh gus aodach a dhèanamh ann an Alba, ach a dh'aindeoin sin chan eil am fèileadh fhèin a cheart cho sean 's a tha mòran a' cumail a-mach. Fhuair am fèileadh beag an cruth a th' air san là an-diugh anns an naoidheamh linn deug. Roimhe sin, b' e am fèileadh mòr a chuireadh daoine umpa air a' Ghàidhealtachd. Chan eil fhios le cinnt cuin a nochd am fèileadh an toiseach, ach tha iomadh seann ìomhaigh agus sgrìobhadh ann le iomradh air Gàidheil ga chaitheamh gun teagamh. 'S e litir a tha còrr is ceithir ceud bliadhna a dh'aois an dearbhadh as sine a th' againn.

Èiridh breisleach gu tric mu na faclan a chleachdas daoine airson bruidhinn mun chuspair seo, ann dà chuid anns a' Bheurla agus anns a' Ghàidhlig. Anns a' Bheurla tha dà fhacal ann, *plaid* is *tartan*, a' ciallachadh pàtran le stiallan de dhiofar dhathan a' dol tarsainn a chèile. Le ciall nas cumhainge cuirear *plaid* cuideachd air an fhèileadh mhòr. Anns a' Ghàidhlig, tha breacan a' ciallachadh *tartan* no *plaid* mar phàtran, agus chaidh am facal a chleachdadh uaireannan mar bhriathar airson an fhèilidh fhèin.

Rè na linn sin chaidh clò fhighhe le làimh, agus, mar a chì sibh, 's e iomairt iom-fhillte a bh' ann. B' e a' chiad cheum na caoraich a rùsgadh le deamhais, mar as trice leis na fir. An uairsin bhiodh aig na boireannaich ris a' chlàimh a dhathadh le dathan air an dèanamh le lusan. Air dhaibh sin a dhèanamh, shnìomh iad a' chlàimh an dàra cuid air dealgan no air cuibhle-shnìomh gus an robh snàth gu leòr aca airson clò fhighhe. Bheireadh an obair seo ùine mhòr ri dhèanamh agus gu minig bhiodh iad a'

Welcome back. I am Scott Morrison and this is My Corner. Last time I promised you that the subject of this Corner would be the kilt and the way that it was shortened. This history is interesting but a bit long, so I will break my story in half and the second part will appear in the next issue. First, let's take a look at the way the old Gaels made their clothes.

Although they have been using woolen cloth for clothing for many centuries in Scotland, the kilt itself is not as old as many people seem to think. The kilt first acquired its modern form in the 19th century. Before that, it was the great kilt, or *am fèileadh mòr* as they called it, that was worn in the Highlands. It is not known exactly when "the plaid," as it is often called in English today, first appeared. There are many old images and texts, however, which mention Highlanders wearing plaids, the oldest of these being a letter written more than four hundred years ago.



Reprinted with permission from Dwelly, *The Illustrated Gaelic-English Dictionary*, p. 118, Birlinn (Edinburgh, 1993).

Confusion often arises around the words used to talk about this subject, both in English and Gaelic. In English, *plaid* and *tartan* both refer to a pattern of different colored stripes crossing each other. In a

more narrow sense, *plaid* is also used to mean the great kilt. In Gaelic, *breacan* means tartan or plaid as a pattern, and was sometimes used as a term for the plaid itself.

During that period, cloth was woven by hand, and it was, as you will see, a complex process. The first step was for the men to shear the sheep with hand clippers. Then, the women took over, dyeing the wool with vegetable dyes. After that, they spun the wool on either a spindle or spinning wheel until there was enough yarn to weave a length of cloth. This was a time-consuming job and they often sang

seinn òrain shníomha gus an ùine a chur seachad agus an obair a dhèanamh na b' aotruime. Tha mòran de na h-òrain seo fhathast beò an-diugh mar phàirt den dualchas bheartach againn de dh'òrain Ghàidhlig thraidiseanta.

Nuair a thig an clò far na beairt chan eil e deiseil fhathast airson cleachdadh mar aodach no fiù 's mar phlangaid. A bharrachd air na snàithean a bhith steigeach le "sàl na caorach," chan eil iad teann gu leòr dha chèile gus aodach blàth dìonach a dhèanamh. 'S e an obair crìochnachaidh, air a bheil luadhach, a rinn an clò glan, maoth agus tiugh. Tha an gnothach cudromach do dhualchas nan Gàidheal chun an latha an-diugh.

Cha robh am fèileadh a bha cumanta air a' Ghàidhealtachd o chionn trì no ceithir linntean air ais coltach idir ris an fhèileadh mar a tha e nar latha fhèin. Bha am breacan mu shia troighean a leud agus eadar ceithir agus sia slatan a dh'fhaide. Leis gu bheil a' bheairt thraidiseanta a thathar a' cleachdadh air a' Ghàidhealtachd a' fighe clò beagan nas lugha na slat a leud, b' fheudar do dhà phìos a bhith air am fuaigheal ri chèile gus breacan a dhèanamh. Bhiodh duine a' pasgadh a' chlòtha uime air mhodh 's gun crochadh e sìos chun nan glùinean agus chuireadh e crios mu a mheadhan airson a chumail na àite. Chaidh an ceann a chur thar a ghuailnean agus bha an còrr air a thrusadh fon chrìos. Bha am breacan feumail ann an iomadach dòigh a-mach bho aodach, agus san ath iris sgrùdaidh sinn mar a chleachdar agus carson a chaidh am fèileadh a ghearradh.

Beannachdan an fhoghair dhuibh uile ! ❖

spinning songs to help pass the time and lighten their work. Many of these songs survive today as part of our rich heritage of traditional Gaelic songs.

When a length of wool comes off the loom it is not yet ready to be used for clothing or even a blanket. Not only are the fibers often sticky with natural oils from the sheep, but the threads themselves do not lie closely enough together to provide a warm or weather-proof fabric. The finishing process, known as waulking, which cleaned, softened, and shrank the fabric, is a process important to the culture of the Gaels to this day.

The kilt, or plaid, worn in the Highlands three or four centuries ago was nothing like the kilt of today. The plaid was about six feet wide and between four and six yards long. Because the traditional loom used in the Highlands weaves cloth slightly less than a yard in width, two lengths had to be sewn together for a plaid. A man would gather the material around himself so that it hung down to his knees and then he put a belt around his waist to hold it in place. The top piece went across his shoulders and what was left was tucked under the belt. The plaid was useful in many ways other than as clothing, and we will study that and why the kilt was shortened in the next issue.

Autumn blessings to you all! ❖

Ma bhios ceistean sam bith agaibh mu dheidhinn na sgrìobh mi, no rud sam bith eile, cuiribh fòn thugam aig 410-799-0910 no post-dealain aig: SAMmallets@netzero.com. Bhithinn glè thoilichte bruidhinn ruibh.

Anns an ath Oisean: an dàrna leth dhen chuspair seo.

Gheibh sibh fios mu dheidhinn a' chuspair bho na leabhraichean agus na làraich-lìn a leanas:

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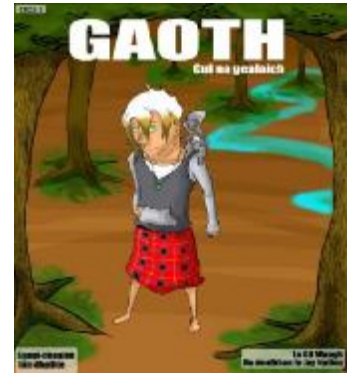
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All-Gaelic Graphic Novel

Gaoth, a new all-Gaelic graphic novel produced by Comunn Gàidhlig Ottawa, was launched at Mòd Canada 2010. It features artwork of Ottawa artist Jay Nation, storyline and Gaelic by Canadian Science Fiction/Fantasy author Gil Waugh, and is edited by Mike MacKay. *Gaoth (Wind) Cul na Gealaich* (Back of the Moon) is the tale of a special wee soul named Gaoth who awakens in a strange world ruled by squirrels. A grey squirrel named Feòraidh befriends Gaoth and they quickly set off in a series of life-changing adventures. All pages to date have been posted and are available for download from the *Gaoth* webpage which can be found at:

<http://www.gaidhligottawa.ca/GaothGraphicNovel/tabid/78/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.



We hope that folks will enjoy the artwork and use *Gaoth* as a learning tool to help reinforce their Gaelic studies. Comments about *Gaoth* are welcome at: gaothcomic@gmail.com. More information about Jay Nation and Randaidh “Gil” Waugh can be found at:

<http://www.gaidhligottawa.ca/GaothComic/JayNation/tabid/79/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

<http://www.gaidhligottawa.ca/GaothGraphicNovel/GilWaugh/tabid/80/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.



Fìchead Bliadhna (Fèis an Eilein: Twenty Years)

Many visitors to Cape Breton throughout the years have enjoyed the various events connected to Christmas Island’s annual Fèis an Eilein: concerts, lectures, workshops, dances, and codfish suppers. This year marks the 20th anniversary of the Fèis, and with the support of the Center for Cape Breton Studies at Cape Breton University, The Office for Gaelic Affairs, and the Department of Communities, Culture, and Heritage, the Fèis has produced a dvd commemorating the event’s first twenty years. The 45-minute Gaelic-language documentary (with both Gaelic and English subtitles) “features interviews and performances by Fèis members, instructors, and performers” through the years. The dvd’s first public showing took place fittingly at the Christmas Island Fire Hall in July. Copies of

Fìchead Bliadhna (Fèis an Eilein: Twenty Years) are on sale at the Nova Scotia Highland Village, the Cape Breton Curiosity Shop in Sydney, and through Siol Cultural Enterprises (www.gaelicbooks.com).

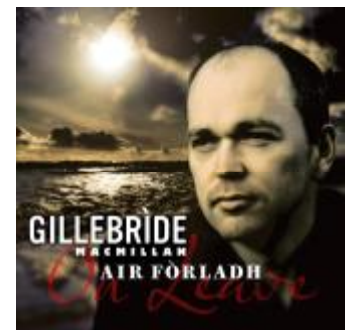
Air Fòrladh – New CD by ACGA Member Gillebrìde Mac’Illemhaoil

ACGA member Gillebrìde Mac’Illemhaoil has just released a very nice new CD, called *Air Fòrladh / On Leave*. We’ll try to get a review of it into our next issue, but wanted to let folks know about its release now. Interested members can find more information and order a copy online for £13, postpaid to the U.S., via the website: www.gillebride.com. From the website:

‘Air Fòrladh’ is a collection of traditional Gaelic songs – as well as a few surprises!

Gillebrìde is accompanied by Fred Morrison (pipes and whistle), Deirdre Morrison (fiddle), Ewan MacPherson (guitar), Steve Byrne (bouzouki), Mhairi Hall (piano), Rachel Hair (clàrsach) and Martin O’Neill (Bodhran).

‘Air Fòrladh’ really is a family effort because Gillebrìde is joined by his brother and sister on the CD. Mary and Niall MacMillan are both doing backing vocals.



Eileannan Mo Ghaoil by Catriona Parsons

Review by Heather Sparling

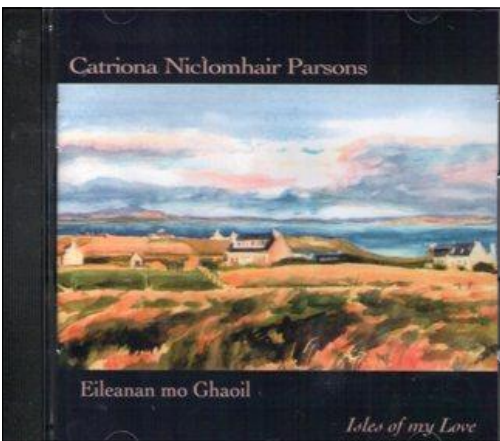
Parsons, Catriona NicIomhair. 2011. *Eileannan Mo Ghaoil*. Compact disc. SÌOLCD 001.

Just as praise of homeland is a popular theme in Gaelic song, as anyone familiar with Gaelic song knows, so this CD serves as Catriona Parson's loving tribute to the two islands she has considered home at various points in her life: Lewis in Scotland, and Cape Breton in Canada. It is also a passionate love song for her native Gaelic language.

Catriona was born in Lewis, later moving to the United States, marrying a Lutheran minister, William Parsons, and eventually moving to eastern Nova Scotia where she remains. She has long been a well-loved teacher and promoter of Gaelic, facilitating countless song and language workshops and directing several choirs. She founded the ACGA National Mod. Today, she works with Nova Scotia's Office of Gaelic Affairs.

The majority of the CD's songs are rendered unaccompanied, although a few are accompanied with harp played by Lucy MacNeil of the Barra MacNeils. The songs range from older songs of unknown authorship to quite recent compositions and include bardic compositions as well as puirt-a-beul and waulking/ milling songs. All the songs have some connection either to Cape Breton or Lewis. Particularly touching is the inclusion of two hymns composed by Catriona's late husband and which she set to music and translated into Gaelic.

Catriona's great love of Gaelic poetry of any era has equipped her well for the challenging task of translating poetry from one language to another while respecting Gaelic metric and rhyming conventions. She also includes her Gaelic translation of "Cape Breton Lullaby" by Kenneth Leslie (made in honour of the birth of her first grandchild). I was delighted also to see that Catriona included two of her own compositions, "Ràithean Cheap Breatuinn" (Cape Breton Seasons) and "Laoidh Sliochd nan Gàidheal" (Hymn for the Descendants of the Gaels).



Catriona selected a range of songs that came from or that she learned in Lewis: "Nan ceadaicheadh an tìde dhomh" (If time would allow me), by William MacKenzie; "Chan eil mo leannan ann a' seo" (My sweetheart isn't here); "An Ataireachd Àrd" (The High Sea Swell), by Donald Maciver; "O cò thogas dhìom an fhadachd?" (O who will lift

the longing from me?), from the Point district of Lewis; "Chuirinn suas ri do chluais" (I would put up to your ear); "Riobainean Rìomhach" (Beautiful ribbons); "Eilean mo ghaoil" (Isle of my love) by Donald MacDonald; and "An t-Eilean mu Thuath" (The Island to the North), by John MacLeod. Cape Breton songs include: "Ho ro 's toigh leam fhìn thu" (Ho ro I love you), by Farquhar Fraser; "Òran do Cheap Breatuinn" (A Song for Cape Breton), by Jonathan G. MacKinnon; and "O gur toigh leam, é gur toigh leam" (Oh how I love, é how I love).

Catriona connects Scotland and Nova Scotia together in many ways, such as using the "old country" tune for "An Innis Àigh" (The Isle of Joy), by Cape Breton bard Angus Y. MacLellan, and including "Cha bhi mi buan 's tu bhith bhuam" (I won't live long with you gone), a waulking/milling song from Scotland that she learned in Cape Breton. I was especially moved by her inclusion of "Tighinn air a' mhuir" (Coming on the sea), a song published in the Lewis songbook *Eilean Fraoich*. Included in her recording is a verse not published but which her family knew and which she re-encountered on Cape Breton's North Shore. I also appreciated her inclusion of Psalm 72: 17-19, sung to the tune of "Stornoway," not only as a tribute to the famous Lewis lining out tradition, but in honour of the same tradition that once existed in Cape Breton.

The 20-page liner notes provide all lyrics in both Gaelic and English, as well as bilingual notes for each song

and a brief introduction. The cover image is a painting made by Nancy Dean (Vermont) of the house in which Catriona was born in the Point district of Lewis, and the back cover is a photograph of New Campbellton, Cape Breton, where she lived for many years.

This CD will be a wonderful resource for Gaelic speakers from beginners to fluent speakers, as well as for Gaelic singers. I am so delighted that Catriona has recorded an album that will no doubt impact listeners far outside her personal reach while also documenting a voice that has had such a positive influence on Gaelic language and culture in Nova Scotia. It is a unique CD: there are few (if any) other singers who can claim a similar bi-culturality bridging Gaeldom's Old and New Worlds.

To hear Dèanaibh Aoibhneas (Laoidh na Caingis), an original song by Catriona and William Parsons which also appears on the cd, copy this address into your browser:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EEBm-wkZ4J4>

Iomradh-Sùileachaidh nam Meadhannan Media Monitoring Report

This interesting newsletter is put out weekly (Fridays) by Oifis Iomairtean na Gàidhlig (Nova Scotia Office of Gaelic Affairs) and available by sending an e-mail to Pauline MacDonald at MACDONPM@gov.ns.ca

Usually there is at least one link at the beginning, for example to a publication such as *Misneach* (the quarterly publication of the same Office of Gaelic Affairs) or *An Rubha* (Nova Scotia Highland Village Society), or perhaps to a related Youtube video (a Gaelic song by Mary Jane Lamond, or a collection of Celtic Colors vignettes, or Cape Breton fiddling).

You'll find a frequent dual-language column by Catriona Parsons, and Pauline's sound file in each edition lets you hear some short Cape Breton Gaelic phrase. News items include photographs and descriptions of Nova Scotia events, as well as links to stories from Scotland.

In case you are traveling to Cape Breton or close enough to get there for special happenings, the list of Tachartasan (Events) provides details of coming events such as Gaelic classes, offerings at the Gaelic College (St. Anne's), and the regular and special schedules for An Clachan Gàidhealach (the Highland Village Museum at Iona).

ACGA Bookkeeper Needed

ACGA is in need of a new Bookkeeper. Heather Sparling has performed this function magnificently for several years, but she says it's time to move on. The good news is that she has set up an excellent system, and she promises to spend a while training her replacement and getting him or her up to speed.

ACGA has separated the offices of Treasurer and Bookkeeper, in order to provide a system of checks and balances. The Treasurer (currently Jeanne Pendergast) manages our actual money accounts, makes payments, etc.

The Bookkeeper categorizes deposits and checks so that we understand where our money comes from and where it goes, reconciles our various bank accounts, and prepares annual budget documents and quarterly financial reports. Although the Bookkeeper participates in our quarterly Board meetings, there is no requirement that he or she be a Board member. Heather has our accounts all set up using QuickBooks, by Intuit, and ACGA will provide this software if our new Bookkeeper doesn't have it.

If you're interested or would like more details, contact Heather at heather_sparling@cbru.ca.

Bradán Bacalta le Cnòthan Pheacain

Fileidean bradain no 2 steig no 3
Dìle/pairseil
Piobair liomaid
Ìm
Sùgh liomaid
Peacannan brùiththe
Pàipear-craicinn
Sgragall

Cuir am pàipear-craicinn ann an soitheach-casaroil, mòr gu leòr gu 's urrainn dhut a' lùbadh gu h-iomlan mun cuairt an èisg. Cuir an t-iasg anns a' phàipear-craicinn, agus crath air an dìle, am pairseil, agus an sùgh liomaid. Crath air sin gu fiùghantach na cnòthan pheacain brùiththe, agus cuir 4 no 5 cnapan ìm air a mhullach. Paisg am pàipear timcheall air sin, coltach ri cèis, còmhla ri cinn a' phàipeir. Cum greim air seo fhads a bhios tu a' cur còmhdach sragail timcheall air an t-soithich gu lèir, 'ga phaisgeadh gu teann. Bruich ann an àmhuinn aig 350° F 30–35 mionaidean.

Baked Salmon with Pecans

Salmon fillets or 2-3 steaks
Dill, parsley
Lemon pepper
Lemon juice
Butter
Parchment paper
Crushed pecans
Tinfoil



Place parchment paper in baking dish, large enough so that it can be completely folded over fish. Place fish within the parchment paper, sprinkling with dill, parsley, lemon juice. Sprinkle generously with crushed pecans and then add 4 or 5 dollops of butter on top. Fold over the parchment paper, as like an envelope, including the ends. Hold down while you cover the whole dish with tinfoil, wrapping it tightly all around the baking dish. Bake at 350° F for 30–35 minutes.

Dè Do Naidheachd Air Loidhne

Dè do naidheachd? What's new with you? If you look in a dictionary you'll find that naidheachd is one of those great words that conveys a whole range of meanings. Colin Mark, for one, covers them with: anecdote, news, story, tidings, yarn.

So, dè do naidheachd? What's your story? Is it funny, sad, unbelievable? Whatever it is, we'd like to hear it.

Actually, we're inviting you to take part in a writing workshop where you can try your hand at writing what is often called "flash fiction," in this case, stories with fewer than 200 words. Workshop participants will be encouraged to ask questions, comment, and make helpful suggestions to each other, and Gaelic learners at all levels will be welcome.

If you're not already a member of the ACGA forum, here's what you do:

Go to forum.acgamerica.org. Read the material under "About ACGA and These Forums (START HERE)". Create an account as described there.

Then visit the forum called "Dè Do Naidheachd air Loidhne" in the Members' Room, where you'll find guidelines for this interactive member participation event.

Ready, set, go!

Dè Do Naidheachd?

by Cam MacRae, Jeanne Pendergast, and Anne Landin

Here is another set of writing exercises from Cam, Jeanne, and Anne, where each has incorporated the same nine words or phrases into her story. The nine required words are shown in bold.

Cam:

Uill, chan eil mòran fiosrachaidh agam mun ghnothach, ach innsidh mi dhut na chunnaic mi. Aig an toiseach bha mi fìor thrang a' togail an **nid** agam, gu h-àrd air tarsannan fiodha, gus m' uighean a chumail sàbhailte. An dèidh sin, co-dhiù, bha **cothrom** agam air an t-seòmar agus air an obair ann a mhothachadh. 'S e cidsin a bh' ann, fear mòr, le iomadach bòrd agus sgeilp ann agus le teallach ana-mhòr aig aon cheann.

Air an latha ud, dhùisg mi bho norraig bhig le clisg nuair a chuala mi **gaoir**. Choimhead mi sìos bhon **spiris** agam. Bha dithis ann, còcaire le aparann fada geal agus **sgalag**-chidsin chlàdach. Bha an còcaire a' trod ris an sgalaig. A rèir coltais, **thuislich** a' chaileag, a' leigeil às poit de bhrot **gu tubaisteach** anns an teine. Agus nach robh an fhearg air a' chòcaire! Cha do **dhìobair** aon fhacal an-**iochdmhor** dhi idir.

Agus an nighean bho chd? Dh'fhuirich i an sin, na laighe air oir na cagailte, is a h-aodach salach le èibhleagan, is ise a' crith agus a' caoineadh.

Vocabulary:

mòran fiosrachaidh	much information (genitive following mòran)
a' togail an nid agam	building my nest (genitive again, this time following the verbal noun)
bho norraig bhig	from a little nap (norrage is slenderized because it's a feminine noun in the dative; beag is lenited and slenderized because it modifies a feminine noun in the dative)
a' trod ris an sgalaig	scolding the servant (sgalag is slenderized because it's feminine dative)
na laighe	lying (literally "in her lying" because laighe is one of the verbs where the prepositional possessive adjective formed with "ann" is used with the verbal noun; for example, bha mi nam laighe – I was lying, and bha iad nan laighe – they were lying)
salach le èibhleagan – èibhleag, -eige, -an (f)	cinder, ember
Agus an nighean bho chd?	Extra points if you've guessed her name!

Sine:

A chàirdean, Far a bheil mi ann am Missouri, tha eun **an-ìochdmhor** ann a nì an aon rud ris a' chuthag. Cha nochd e ann an Alba ach tha e coltach ri "druid." Suidhidh an tè air **spiris** gus an lorg i eun nas lugha a' togail nead. Fàgaidh i ugh mòr anns an nead sin nuair a bhios an tè bheag air falbh, gus nach bi **gaoir** no sabaid ann. Nach ann leisg a tha i, a' fàgail aig eòin eile a cuid àil a bhithadh, eòin bheaga bho chda **aig nach eil cothrom air** faighinn cuidhteas ugh mòr.

Bidh cuid de na pàrantan beaga a' **dìobradh** an **nid** agus an uighean fhèin; tha feadhainn eile ge-tà gu math seòlta. Aithnichidh iad na h-uighean meallta agus togaidh iad nead eile air muin a' chiad fhear, a' fàgail fuar an uighe cheàrr. An-dè thàinig gaoth làidir agus deagh eisimpleir dhe sin. Gu **tubaisteach thuislich sgalag** agam thairis air nead air an làr, nead a rinn ceileiriche-buidhe as t-earrach. Cha b' e aon no fiù 's dà shreath a bh' ann, ach trì! Bha uighean coimheach anns an dà ìre a b' isle. Mar a thathar ag ràdh, "Le sìor iarraidh thig furtachd latheigin."

Vocabulary:

Eun	here referring to the brown-headed cowbird, a brood parasite laying its eggs in other birds' nests
an-ìochdmhor	with negative prefix; means unmerciful
a cuid àil	her offspring (genitive after cuid)
eòin bheaga bhochda	lenited adjectives following a noun plural with slender ending
cothrom + aig + air	having opportunity (to do something)
faighinn cuidhteas X	to get rid of X; it's an unusual structure not requiring inversion
ceileiriche-buidhe	yellow warbler
mar a thathar ag ràdh	as it is said, as people say
Le sìor iarraidh thig furtachd latheigin.	seanfhalac similar to the English "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

Annag:

Bha **cothrom agam air** Bàs Oisair a leughadh a-rithist an là eile. B' e sgeulachd a bh' ann air fear a bha **an-ìochdmhor** dom b' ainm Cairbre, Rìgh Uladh, agus Oscar, mac Oisín. Bha Oscar ann an **nead** nàimhdean ann an Uladh ach rinn e sabaid mhòr. A rèir coltais, tha Bàrdachd na Fèinne gu lèir làn de sgeulachdan air sabaid, bruideadh, 's marbhadh. B' e gaisgeach eile a bh' ann an Diarmid, a fhuair a bhàs gu **tubaisteach** an uair a sheas e air calg tuirc. Cha robh **sgalagan** anns na sgeulachdan idir, dìreach seòid **a' tuisleadh**, a' caochladh gu dòrainneach le iomadh **gaoir**. Cha do **dhìobradh** na Fianna an cuid gaisge riamh.

Vocabulary:

air fear a bha an-ìochdmhor	about a cruel/unmerciful man
dom b' ainm	named (literally, on whom was the name)
Uladh	Ulster
Mac Oisín	son of Ossian (the great bard reputed to have composed the Fenian cycle of poetry; Ossian was also the son of Fionn mac Cumhaill, the main hero of the Fianna)
ann an nead nàimhdean	in a nest of hostility/enemies
rinn e sabaid mhòr	he made a great fight
sabaid, bruideadh, 's marbhadh	fighting, stabbing, and killing
gu tubaisteach	accidentally, unfortunately, unluckily
calg tuirc	boar's bristle (genitive used as possessive)
cha do dhìobradh	would not forsake/abandon (past conditional)
an cuid gaisge	their valor/heroism

Dè Tha Dol? Gaelic Events

October 7 – 15, 2011

Celtic Colours International Festival, venues throughout Cape Breton, NS

See <http://www.celtic-colours.com/>

October 14 – 22, 2011

Royal National Mòd, Stornoway, Lewis, Scotland

See <http://www.acgmod.org/>

October 20 – 22, 2011

Oidhe nam Bòcan / Night of the Spooks, An Clachan Gàidhealach / Highland Village Museum, Iona, Cape Breton, NS

7 pm – 9 pm, Come and celebrate Halloween with a special evening tour of the Highland Village by lamp light, complete with storytelling, skits and special effects with fuarag, oatcakes and more. Prepaid reservation are required. No refunds or discounts. Cost \$12 per adult, \$28 per family, or \$5 per student. Call 902.725.2272 for tickets.

<http://museum.gov.ns.ca/hv/en/home/default.aspx>

November 18 – 20, 2011

Mòd Canada, Ottawa ON Canada

Registration open.

See <http://www.gaidhligottawa.ca/Store/tabid/64/cid/16/Mod-Canada-2010.aspx>

November 25 – 27, 2011

Special Adult Gaelic Christmas Weekend, Gaelic College, St. Ann's, NS Canada

Note: A minimum number of participants is required to run the workshop. If minimum number is not met by the Friday of the week preceding the session, the workshop will be cancelled

See <http://www.gaeliccollege.edu/school/gaelic-weekends/general-information.html>

Mòd nan Lochan Mòra

Ohio Scottish Games, Wellington, Ohio ~ Adjudicator: Paul McCallum

Poetry

1st Mike MacKay; 2nd Anne Alexander; 3rd equal Erin Park and Phillip Clark.

Storytelling

1st Mike MacKay, 2nd equal Liam Cassidy and Cathleen MacKay

Singing

Beginners Women

Placement for Gaelic 1st Rosemary Hedge, 2nd Judy Hedge, 3rd Margaret Gérardin

Placement for music 1st Rosemary Hedge, 2nd Judy Hedge, 3rd Margaret Gérardin

Overall totals 1st Rosemary Hedge, 2nd Judy Hedge, 3rd Margaret Gérardin

Advanced Women

Placement for Gaelic 1st Anne Alexander, 2nd Mary Wake

Placement for music 1st Anne Alexander, 2nd Mary Wake

Overall totals 1st Anne Alexander, 2nd Mary Wake

Men

Placement for Gaelic 1st Mike MacKay, 2nd Mike Sampson

Placement for music 1st equal Mike MacKay and Mike Sampson

Overall totals 1st Mike MacKay, 2nd Mike Sampson

Overall scores for Gaelic for the day

1st Mike MacKay, 2nd Anne Alexander, 3rd Mike Sampson

Overall scores for Music for the day

1st Rosemary Hedge, 2nd equal Mike MacKay and Mike Sampson, 3rd Anne Alexander

Overall top scores for the day

1st Mike MacKay, 2nd equal Rosemary Hedge and Anne Alexander, 3rd Mike Sampson

Mike MacKay took home the Clan Donald prize for poetry and the Margaret Mary prize (two crystal flutes) for top Gaelic score.

Rosemary Hedge won the Catherine Mackin Memorial Quaich for top music score for the day.

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

Florida

Jensen Beach

Treasure Coast Scots-
Gaelic Study Group
gerhardherm@yahoo.com

Illinois

Springfield

Study Group
Bill McClain
fidheall@yahoo.com

Maryland

Chevy Chase

Song Group
Joan Weiss
sweiss@american.edu

Massachusetts

Sandwich

Classes - Thomas Leigh
www.mermaid-productions.com

Song Classes - Maggie
Carchrie

www.mermaid-productions.com

New York

New York

Classes
New York Caledonian Club
<http://www.nycaledonian.org/studies.php>

North Carolina

Asheville

Study Group
Leigh McBride
lmcbride@unca.edu

Guilford

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

Triangle / Raleigh area

Classes (beginner)
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fiongeal@yahoo.com

Ohio

Cincinnati

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Classes & Study Groups

Slighe nan Gàidheal

<http://www.slighe.com>

Canada

New Brunswick

Fredericton

Classes

Atlanta Gaelic Academy

<http://www.gaelicacademy.ca>

Nova Scotia

Halifax

New Glasgow

Port Hawkesbury

Classes

Atlanta Gaelic Academy

<http://www.gaelicacademy.ca>

Sydney

Classes

Cape Breton Gaelic Society

www.capebretongaelicsociety.bravehost.com/

Ontario

Ottawa

Classes

Randaigh Waugh

comunnghaidhligottawa@rogers.com

Toronto

Classes

CLUINN

<http://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 www.acqamerica.org/learn-gaelic/classes-and-distance-learning

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