The Wee Gaelic Students’ Adventure – to Scotland from New Scotland! Part 1

by Màiri Parr

These students had left their French language programming specifically to join the Gaelic class so I felt a huge onus to do the very best I could for them. Even though the classes were somewhat smaller than I was used to, each and every student was extremely interested and enthusiastic about Gaelic language.

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labhairt aca tro bhith a’ cluich, a’ seinn ‘s a’ crutha-chadh dhealbhach-cluiche tro mheadhan a’ chànan.

On uair sin, tha clasaichean Gàidhlig ann an sgoiltean a’ Bhaile Mhòir a sìor dol am meud. Ann an 2009-2010 thagh barrachd air 80 sgoilear an cùrsa agus a-nis ann an 2013-2014 tha còrr is 250 sgoilear ga h-ionnsachadh gu soirbheachail.

Mar a thuirtear na bu thràithe, tha na sgoilearan gu math dèidheil air na cothroman a th’ aca anns na clasaichean. Tha iad a’ fàighinn tlachd, meas agus spòrs anns a’ chànan agus sa chultar. Tha e a’ toirt toileachas mòr dhomh an ùidh a th’ aig na sgoilearan gach turas a chi mi iad, anns an t-seòmar, mun cuairt na sgoile agus sa choimhearsnachd air fad. Leis a sin, tha e gu math cudromach an spàrrn a láimhseachadh ann an doigh a leigeas leotha a’ Ghàidhlig a chleachadh gu nàdarra. Tha tòrr dhiofar phróise-actan sgoinneil a’ tachairt a thaobh na Gàidhlig anns a’ Bhaile Mhòr agus Siorramachd Antaiginis.

Chruthaich sinn ceang-glaichean làidir eadar sgoilearan ann an Àrd-sgoil Dotair Iain Ùidsean MacIll Iosa, Alba Nuadh, agus sgoilearan ann an Àrd-sgoil Ghaidhlig Ghlaschu, Alba. Tha na sgoilearan a’ sgriobhadh gu cèach a chèile gach tri miosan. A bharrachd air na litrichean pearsanta aca, tha iad a’ clàradh sgeidsichean beaga, òrain, cúiseachain agus aithrisean beaga. Bh’ a’ bruidhinn ri chèile theairis air an eadar-lion anns an sgoil agus cuideachd aig na taigh; thà mà a’ cluinntinn gu bheil na sgoilearan a’ cur theacsìchean air ais ’s air adhart do na caraidean aca anns a’ Ghàidhlig. Abair rud a tha sin! Tha seo gam toil-eachadh gu mòr mar thidsear oir tha mi a’ faicinn an adhartais a rinn iad theairis air na 6 bliadhna a chaidh seachad. B’ e dèubhlain a’ phróiseict seo, gum faighheamaid cothrom a bhith a’ siubhal a dh’Alba gus an coineachadh gu pearsanta, agus an-uiridh – tro làithean-saora a’ Mhàirt – choilean sinn an t-amas sin.

As I mentioned before, the students are appreciative of the opportunities which they have with the curriculum. They receive enjoyment through the method of delivery and are finding a fondness and connection not only to the language but also the culture. It makes me very proud as a teacher to see and hear them promote the language and culture not only during term time, but also at Gaelic events in our communities.

It was extremely important that the students realized that Gaelic could afford them opportunities to connect with others at not just a local level but also globally, so early on we set forth to build strong social relationships with a school in Scotland. The students wrote letters in Gaelic to a class of a similar age in the Glasgow Gaelic School, and this developed a strong bond between them and also between our respective schools. I was overwhelmed at the success of this project, as often the students were e-mailing back and forth in Gaelic without prompts from the teachers.

This project developed further with students writing, developing and filming little sketches to send to the school; questionnaires were developed, projects and culture. With such vim and vigor it did not take too long for them to develop their language skills through play, song, and storytelling in the medium of Gaelic.

From that beginning onwards the progress that the program and student enrolment have made is quite astonishing. In 2009-2010 more than 80 students elected to join the class, and presently, 2013-2014, there are more than 250 students learning Gaelic successfully. I have no doubt in my mind that part of this success would not have been possible if it wasn’t for the hard work and dedication of those first groups of students who have committed to the language and thus popularized it amongst their community.
Chosg sinn beagan a bharrachd air bliadhna a’
togail airgid gus dà chlas a thoirt a-null a dh’Alba
tairseach ann 10 là ’s bha e cho math ’s a b’ urrainn dha
bhith. Chuir sinn romhainn gun robh sinn ag iar-
raidh a bhith dol ann le cuideachadh còmpanaidh-
siubhail – ach gun robh sinn fhathast ag iarraidh
smachd a chumail air na h-àitichean ’s seall-
aidhean a chitheamaid. Ann a bhith déanmh sin
chosg an turas air fad beagan a bharrachd na
chosgadh turas san àbhaist ach ’s fhiach sgillinn
ruadh a chosg an turas air rud nas fhéarr!

’S e ìre 11 agus 12 a bh’ anns a’ bhuidheann oir ’s
iad na ciad sgoilearan Gàidhlig sa phrògram (an
fheadhainn as sine a thòisich ann an 2008). Bha
27 ann uile gu lèir – ’s thug sinn ceithir inbhich
còmhla rinn airson an cumail sàbhailte air an
sgrìob.

Bha tòrr mòr planaidh na mheasg agus bha na
sgoilearan air bhoil fad bliadhna planaidh – cha
rohb fios agam, cò ris a bhiodh iad coltach air an
turas fhéin. A’ chiaid rud a rinn sinn, ’s e gun rohb
sinn ag iarraidh a dhol dha na priomh bhailtean –
Dùn Èideann agus Glaschu – agus iùne a chosg le
ar caraidean pinn. Bha e gu math cudromach
cuideachd gum biodh iad a’ fàighinn cothrom a
dhol dhan Èilean Sgitheanach agus comhead air
cùrsaichean Sabhal Mòr Ostaig am measg tòrr eile.

Bha ceangalaichean teaghlach aig feadhainn aca ri
Siorramachd Loch Abar – ’s mar sin b’ fheidar
dhùinn gèam iomair a chur air an liosta againn.
’S cha bhiodh blasad ceart rì fhaotainn dhaibh gun
turas a dh’Inbhir Nis ’s Blàr Chulodair.

Ged a’ ’s e còmpanaidh bho thall thairis a bha a’
cur air dóigh a h-uile sìon dhùinn, bha iad gu math
taceil agus tuigseach gu e turas fior chultarach a
bha seo ’s rinn iad an dicheall gus a h-uile miann a
bh’ againn a shàsachadh. Nuair a chuir iad
thugann an cùrsa-siubhail, bha e follaideach gum
biodh spòrs againn ach, mar a thachair a’ chuis,
cha robh sinn a’ tuigsinn dè dìreach cho math ’s a
bhiodh e – bha e SGOINNEIL!

created and the students shared / studied songs from
Old and New Scotland.

Improvement in the students’ language ability was
soon apparent, as was the importance of culture to their
lives, which encouraged me to think about taking them
on a trip to Scotland.

I presented the idea to parents and students in 2012,
and by the end of the meeting all participants were ea-
ger for the planning to go ahead. We spent a little more
than a year to fundraise for it, with the plan to take
those 27 students from the pioneer Gaelic groups
(Grade 8 and 7) who at the time of travel would be in
Grades 12 and 11. Although we were intent on travel-
ing under the guidance of a tour company, we still
wanted the opportunity to personalize and dictate the
itinerary. This was a more costly option, but it was
worth every penny as the adventure turned out to be
the trip of a lifetime.

The first thing we planned to do was to visit our dear
pen-pals in Glasgow, so that was stop number one. We
also were keen to see Scotland’s capital city Edinburgh
and to get to the Highlands and Islands and especially
to see Sabhal Mòr Ostaig as some of the students were
eager to investigate their programing for when they
graduated high school.

Many of the kids have connections to the Lochaber
area of Scotland and were hoping to retrace their
ancestors’ footsteps, and others looked forward to get-
ing a good game of shinty with the local lads. Of
course Culloden battlefield was also requisite and any-
ing else would be a bonus.

Even though we traveled with a foreign company, our
representative was very open and understanding of our
needs and soon understood the cultural and historic
benefits that this trip could offer to these young and
dedicated students. When the final itinerary came to us
10 months prior to our stepping on the plane, our ex-
citement was hard to contain. We knew that this Gaelic
Galivant was going to be special – we just didn’t know
exactly how AMAZING it was going to be!
An Tuiseal Geinideach*: Pàirt a dhà  
le Catriona NicÍomhair Parsons

1. Na Clàran Traidiseanta
Tha dà clàr mór ann: A’Chiad Chlår (Fireannta) agus An Darna Clår (Boireannta).
( Nòta: Ma tha an t-ainmear fireannta, ma tha an fhuaimreag mu dheireadh leathann, agus ma tha connrag aig deireadh an fhacail, sin soidhne gu bheil an t-ainmear anns a’ chiad clår).

Seo eisimplear de dh’ainmear aon lide anns a’ Chiad Chlår—far am bi –ea-- > --i—anns an tuiseal gheinideach (Faic mar a bhios buadhair ag obrachadh anns gach tuiseal):

i) Gun alt:  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ainmeach</th>
<th>Singilte</th>
<th>Iolra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>peann (beag)</td>
<td>pinn (bheaga)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(le) peann (beag)</td>
<td>(le) pinn (bheaga)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(bàrr) pinn (bhig)</td>
<td>(tuilleadh) pheann (beaga)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(‘tuilleadh’ = a greater quantity—so “of pens”)

ii) Le alt:  
| Ainmeach       | am peann (beag)   | na pinn (bheaga) |
| Gairmeach      | a phinn (bhig)!   | a pheanna(ibh) (b(h)eaga)! |
| (leis a’ pheann (bheag) | leis na pinn (bheaga) | |
| (bàrr a’ phinn (bhig) | dathan nam peann (beaga) | |

Thoir an aire gu bheil buaidh sèimheachaidh aig an ‘i’ mu dheireadh ’s an fhacal air a’ bhuidheoir a bhios ’ga leantainn.

Eisimplearan eile coltach ri ‘peann’: ceann, gleann, breac, fear

Ainmearan cumanta fireannach eile anns a’ Chiad Chlår :

TG – à/a-- > --ài/ai—; --ò-- > òi--; --ù-- > --ùi--; --ao-- > --aoi--; --ua-- > --uai

Aon lide, fuaimreag leathan fhada:
  bòrd, blàths, gràn, bròn, bàs, gràdh,cùl, dùn;
  agus gaol, laogh, laoch;
  uan, sluagh;
  m.e. mac a’ bhàird ( Thoir an aire: cù a’ mhic)

Dà lide, fuaimreag mu dheireadh leathan:
  seanchas, saoghal, eagal, eòlas, dorus, cadal, bòcan, bodach, bradan,
  giomach, farmad, sanas, solus, sòlas, maorach, aodach, aodann, aran, bonnach,
  cànann, caolais, cladach, facal, feasgar, rathad, salann, piobar, siùcar, sgadan,
  smeòrach, tarbh, teachlach, mullach----
  m.e. chon a’ mhullaich; ag iasgach bhraidan/ghiomach

* Also spelled “ginideach".
Seanfhacal na Ràithe
– Pictured Proverb

Do you know what familiar Gaelic proverb is illustrated here?

Check page 21 to see if you’re right.
The Canna Experience Offers Gaelic Learners Unique Insight into Heritage, Song, Folklore

By Liam Ó Caiside

The Isle of Canna isn’t the first place in Scotland you’d expect to find a Gaelic language class. The island has fewer than 20 full-time inhabitants today and is no longer home to a Gaelic-speaking community. Yet Eòlas Chanaigh*:
*A Canna Experience*, a five-day Gaelic song and language program offered last fall and again this September, proved a rewarding experience. Six days spent on Eilean Chanaigh last October (five planned and one not) deepened my knowledge of Gaelic culture not just in Scotland but also Cape Breton, for Canna, along with the neighboring Small Isles of Rum, Eigg and Muck (na h-Eileannan Beaga) and Morar, Moidart and Lochaber on the mainland, is the ancestral home of many Cape Bretoners from Glendale to Margaree.

Canna was also for decades the home of the remarkable Margaret Fay Shaw and John Lorne Campbell: two scholars, song collectors and folklorists whose 19th Century home, Canna House, holds a priceless archive of their papers, recordings, photographs, films and other belongings collected through long lifetimes of extremely varied interests (when not intent on Gaelic song and folklore, for example, Campbell collected butterflies).

The songs of Shaw and the Gaelic archives of Campbell at Canna House were the focal point for The Canna Experience, organized by Fiona J. MacKenzie, the Scottish singer, educator and actor, 2005 Royal National Mòd Gold Medalist, Màiri Mhòr Gaelic Song Fellow from 2002 through 2009 and, since 2012, Gaelic Associate Artist with the National Theatre of Scotland.

Fiona has been running Gaelic courses for five years, sometimes at locations as exotic as Andalusia in Southern Spain, as well as teaching occasionally in North America. Last year she decided to bring a language and song course to Canna, where she researched the work and life of Shaw for “Eun Bheag Chanaigh: A Little Bird Blown Off Course,” her multi-media stage production featuring songs collected by Shaw in South Uist.

“That’s how Margaret described herself, as a little bird blown off course,” Fiona said in an interview. “She was an American who was born in Pittsburgh, from a very well-off merchant family. When she was 16, she came to Scotland to go to school, and heard Margaret Kennedy-Fraser sing a Gaelic song in English. She wanted to know where these songs came from, and spent the next 20 years of her life traveling through the Outer Hebrides of Scotland, living with a family in South Uist.” While there, Shaw met John Lorne Campbell and married him in 1935. They moved to Canna in 1938 when, according to the Canna Local History Group, Campbell bought the island for £15,500. “They made a very formidable pair,” Fiona said. They left behind a very formidable legacy, including the connected islands of Canna and Sanday, which Campbell gave to the National Trust for Scotland in 1981. He died in Italy in 1996 and is buried on the island. Margaret Fay Shaw lived in Canna House until her death at the age of 101 in 2004.

Last year Eòlas Chanaigh offered classes in Gaelic language, taught by Rhoda Meek — now living on her family croft on Tiree — and song, taught by Fiona. Classes were held at Tighard — a Victorian mansion built by an earlier proprietor, Robert Thom, now...
a fabulous guest house — at the island’s small Catholic chapel, in a small house known as the Bothy (the original laird’s house, built in the 1780s) and at Canna House.

But the Experience included hikes and a tour of the inhabited heart of Canna with island native Winnie MacKinnon. There was plenty of time for informal hikes and exploration of an unexpectedly varied landscape — Canna has woodlands, a black sand beach, cliffs and hills, moors, an intricate coastline and, looking toward Skye, the piled ruins of Corra-dhúin or Coroghon Castle.

And there were cèilidhs, of course — each night among the students staying either at Tighard or in cottages, a final cèilidh at Tighard on the last night of the course, and a final, final cèilidh the next night after the ferry to Mallaig failed to turn up that day (high winds held it back).

The course itself was not as intense, in terms of Gaelic immersion, as others I’ve attended, but the program is meant to be more interdisciplinary, with plenty of chances to speak and practice Gaelic with the instructors.

As the number of students is limited, we were able to pick and choose classes. A new Gaelic learner was able to schedule one-on-one tutoring with Rhoda. And all who wanted to were able to sign up for research in the Gaelic archives of Canna House, with archivist Magda Sagarzazu. That opportunity in itself is worth the trip.

For Gaelic singers, Fiona offered a selection of songs collected by Shaw. Some of them were well-known, but often the versions Shaw transcribed were slightly different from those well-known today. She also taught a few unpublished songs from the Shaw collection. In many of these songs from Barra and South Uist I also heard strong echoes of songs learned in Cape Breton.

This year, Eòlas Chanaigh runs from September 20-24, and includes not only Gaelic and song lessons with Fiona and Rhoda but storytelling and drama sessions with dramatist and Canna resident Colin Irvine. The cost is £680 — about $1,140 — but keep in mind this includes room and board for four nights at the Tighard guest house as well as meals at the newly reopened Canna Café, in addition to course fees and materials.

The Canna Experience truly was that — a unique opportunity to learn more about an often overlooked island and its place in Gaelic history and culture. The island may have been visited by Saint Calum Cille of Iona and certainly was home for a time to famed Gaelic poet and Jacobite Alasdair Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair. It was also home to the MacArthurs who emigrated to Newfoundland and whose Gaelic traditions were recorded and preserved by Margaret Bennett. The old inhabitants are gone, but echoes remain, for those willing to listen.

Liam Ó Caiside lives and writes in Alexandria, Va.

See the following page for Liam’s poem about Canna and some additional pictures.
Do Eilean Chanaigh
— Liam Ó Caiside

Eilein Chanaigh, eilein bhig àlainn, aosmhor, an cuimhnicth thu nuair a thàinig a cheud neach thugad às a' chuan?

Cìmar a dh'ainmeachadh iad na h-àiteachan mun cuairt agus mu d' thiomchoill? Dè an càn an a bh’aca?

Cò thog do chrios ainmeil agus a’ chiad cill annad? An do chuir Calum Cille naomh a chas air do chladaich?

Mà dhùisgeas sinn do righ Lochlannach* bhon a chadal buan, dè na diomhairean àrsaidh a chagar esan nar cluais?

Dh’halbh agus thaing do dhaoine mar a bhuail na tuinn tràigh. Chunnaic thu fòirneart is sith, fuath agus gaol, fàs agus crìonadh.

Mu dheireadh ’s mu dheoghaidh, chaidh do mhuintir an sgapadh gu ceithir ranna an t-saoghail.

Ach chan e sin deireadh an òrain. Tha dileab phriseil air fhàgail ann an Taigh Chanaigh, siol-cuir ag iarraidh crainn.

Tha coimhearsnachd úra annad, buille-cuisle fhathast beò ’nad chreagan, a dh’aindeòin comnspaide agus spàirn. Dè ’n torradh a bhios ’nad bhroinn a-nise?

* Tha “Uaigh Rìgh Lochlainn” suidhichte air taobh tuath an eilein.
Review of “Feur Buidhe an t-Samhraidh”
by Steven Ritchie

A new novella in Gaelic “Feur Buidhe an t-Samhraidh” has recently been published and the author, Tim Armstrong, originally from Seattle but who lives and works on the Isle of Skye, has succeeded in creating an exciting and enjoyable tale for younger Gaelic readers about a Scottish band’s unofficial tour of the Midwest which plunges two of the band’s members, Colman and Seonag, into danger when they have to hitchhike after a late-night party.

Tim has studied successfully in Gaelic at Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, Skye up to postgraduate level and has lived in the crofting township, Camus Cros, for some time amongst employees of the college and other Sleat natives, where he is now a research fellow. This has clearly contributed to the quality of the Gaelic in which the story is written. It’s no easy thing to learn idiomatic turns of phrase in Gaelic, and it is even more difficult to actually put them into practise in appropriate situations, however, this capable author is to be congratulated for doing just that and more.

The publisher, Lasag, also fulfills its stated aim to assist Gaelic learners and offer young adults engaging, easy-to-read fiction English translations, by providing a glossary of selected vocabulary at the foot of each page and chapter summaries in English. The book is therefore suitable for intermediate to advanced learners of the language, whatever their age. It’s also very short – only 73 pages long.

I have to admit, as a young lad growing up in Scotland I was inclined to believe that Hollywood depictions of travelling by road across the States, were glimpses of events that could occur on a daily basis, particularly in the Midwest. Road-trips fraught with danger where chance meetings with police and strangers could erupt into gun battles at the drop of a hat. This story leans towards those kinds of encounters, but without the mindless shooting. We learn a lot about Colman’s state of mind throughout the story.
tròn inntinn aig Colman agus tha seo a’ toirt blas firinneach don sgeul.

’S e an rud as cudromaiche dhomh mun leabhar gu bheil am plota air a dheagh fhilleadh ri chèile, ’s gu bheil a’ Ghàidhlig spreigearr a, sùbhhlach agus gu bheil seagh anns a h-uile tachartas. Ged a dh’fheumas Colman agus Seonag dol far an rathaid gus teicheadh bhon phoilseas ’s bhon robair aig a bheil iad an sàs, chan eil an sgeul a’ dol far an rathaid uair sam bith. Gabhaidh an leabhar ceannach o Chomhairle nan Leabhairrachan, agus tha leabhar saidheans-ficsein le Tim “Air Cuan Dubh Drilseach” ri fhaighinn cuideachd.

I enjoyed the fact that the Gaelic is very idiomatic – good for adult learners and Gaelic-medium students in Scottish schools – and although I wasn’t too sure about one or two expressions such as: “bha an t-uisge fodham cho dubh ri bàs” (perhaps he was thinking of cho fuar ri bàs), I could write out a much lengthier list of good idioms from the book that would stand any Gaelic speaker in good stead. One that I particularly liked was “Chaidity e uile gu lèir gun fhiamh,” and also the way that the sound-word “brag” was adapted to mean “slam” (Bhrag e an dorais dùinte.) This book is a very good addition to Gaelic fiction for young readers and I recommend it wholeheartedly.

Glaschu
le Erin Park

Cò ris a tha e coltach a bhith nad oileanach thall thairis ann an Glaschu? Cò ris a tha e coltach a bhith ag ionnsachadh anns an aon chlas còmhla ri oileanaich a bha air an togail ann an taigh far am b’ e Gàidhlig am priomh chànan? A bheil cianalas ort tric, no a bheil aithreachas ort gu tàinig thu a dh’Alba? ’S e seo an seòrsa cheistean a tha mi a' faighinn gu math tric nuair a tha mi aig an taigh. Ged a tha iad gu math nàdarrach, tha iad uabhasach duilich a fhreagairt air sgàth 's gur e mo bheatha a th’ ann – chan eil mi eòlach air tè eile. Ach, san aiste bheag seo, feuchaidh mi seòrsa de fhreagairt a thoirt dhuibh agus blasad a thoirt dhuibh den bhliadhna a th’ air a bhith agam ann an Glaschu.

Glasgow
by Erin Park

What is it like to be an international student in Glasgow? What is it like to be in the same Gaelic class along with students who were raised in Gaelic-speaking homes? Are you homesick frequently, or do you regret coming to Scotland? These are the kinds of questions people ask me when I’m at home, and naturally so, as I haven’t chosen the most conventional path for higher education, to say the least. But they are somewhat difficult for me to answer, as over this past year my decision to come to Scotland to study Gaelic has seemed less and less strange to me, and it’s difficult to talk about my life and compare it to anything else, as it’s just my version of normal. But today I’ll try to give you something of an answer to those questions and a taste of what my first year in Glasgow has been like.
There are many things that I like about living in Glasgow and my life as a student here. One of those things is how many internationals there are in the city, and the opportunities to get to know new people going to a big university has afforded me. I have friends now from Germany, Canada, Zambia, Hungary, Brazil, Uganda, Bulgaria, and China. I enjoy being around people whose language, culture, and background is different from my own – it’s interesting and I learn much from them. It isn’t easy, but it’s definitely worth it. It has opened my eyes to just how American I am, something I never really thought of beforehand. An example of this would be my British friends describing someone as “posh.” As in America generally class and culture don’t necessarily go together, it’s been really hard for me to understand this concept. For them, there are a number of cultural customs and signals that someone is posh or not, and I’m slowly figuring out what these are. Before I came I just thought “posh” meant “rich” which isn’t the whole picture.

Not surprisingly, I have a lot of friends from the United Kingdom, especially Scotland (for obvious reasons!), England, and Northern Ireland. Within Scotland my friends come from all over the country, including: Lewis, Harris, Tiree, Uist, Glasgow, Perth, Edinburgh, among others. I only have one friend from the United States, although I do meet plenty of semester-abroad students. Besides just the friends I have here, I also really like the city of Glasgow itself. The west end, where the university is located, is very nice, with plenty of trees and lots of nice little restaurants and places to get a cuppa. There aren’t many big stores (especially grocery stores), but the ones in the city center usually do the trick – although I admit there are times when I miss Target!

On the academic side, the university itself is very good. Besides just Gaelic, I am also studying English Language (a mix of linguistics and the history of English), and History. There aren’t general education requirements here, which I like very much, as it means I don’t have to take math! Although the subjects are interesting and the classes very good, there are some differences between my classes here and

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Erin Park

“The Cloisters,” University of Glasgow
Ged a tha na cuspairean uile inntinneach agus na clasaichean uile math, tha e gu math eadar-dhealaichte uaireannan bho na clasaichean a bh’ agam aig an oilthigh anns na Stàitean. B’ e an rud as motha gu feum thu a bhith gu math neo-eisimeileach anns na clasaichean. Tha mi a’ ciallachadh leis a sin gu bheil feum agam a bhith a’ tagadh nanrudan a bhios mi ag ullachadh airson na deuchainne, chan eil tòrr obair-dachaigh ann le molaidhean, agus uaireannan tha e doirbh cuideachadh fhaighinn (ach chan eil seo flor ann an roinn na Gàidhlig). Ach, air an làimh eile, tha seo a’ ciallachadh gu bheil cothrom agam ionnsachadh na rudan a tha mise airson ionnsachadh agus tha barrachd saorsa an sin. Mar eisimpleir, airson Beurla san teirm seo, bha trì de na ceithre cuspairean agam bho chànanachas, gun cheangal sònraichte ris a’ Bheurla (b’ e cànann agus cloinne, pragmatagean, ciallaichean, agus Beurla Ghallda a bh’ ann).

Tha mi gu math taingeil agus gu dearbh ’s e onair a th’ ann dhomh a bhith ann an clachdionna ri oileanaich eile aig a bheil Gàidhlig bho thus agus a chaidh tro fhoghlam tro mheadhan na Gàidhlig. ’S e cothrom air leth a th’ ann airson mo chuid Gàidhlig a leasachadh. Tha mo chlasaichean uile tro mheadhan na Gàidhlig, mar sin, tha mi a’ leughadh lebhreachd aig agus a’ sgriobhadh aistidhean agus deuchainneach anns a’ Ghàidhlig. Tha sianar sa chlas agam, bho àiteachan diofraichte ann an Alba, agus tha sin a’ còrdadh rium air sgàth ’s gu bheil sinn uile nar caraidean agus gu bheil sinn eòlach air an luchd-teagaisg againn. Tha mi a’ cleachadh mo chuid Gàidhlig a h-uile latha cha mhòr, taobh a-staigh agus taobh a-muigh a’ chlas. Cuideachd, tha mi a’ cleachadh mo chuid Gàidhlig ann an suidheachaidean úrr aig agus an còmhnaidh ag ionnsachadh barrachd mu dheidhinn cànann agus cultar nan Gàidheal (agus tha tòrr fhathast romham – ach ’s ann mar sin a tha e, nach ann!).

Cha robh cianalas orm ro thric, ach as t-samhradh tha mi a’ coimhead air adhart a bhith air ais aig an taigh airson beagan mhiosan. Tha mi a’ dol a bhith aig geamaichean no dhà co-dhìth, agus tha min dòchas gum faigh mi cothrom mu infinit ACGA fhacinn nuair a bhios mi a-bhos anns na Stàitean!

college classes I’ve taken in the US. The biggest difference is that the expectation here is that students are more independent in their work. I can choose which topics I want to study for for the exam, there isn’t a lot of graded homework, and at times it can be difficult to get help (although this is not a problem at all in the Gaelic department). But this also means that I have a lot of time for self-directed study and I have more freedom in choosing what I want to learn. For example, in English Language this semester three out of the four topics I chose to study were linguistic ones rather than exclusively English ones (they were first language acquisition, pragmatics, semantics, and Scots).

I am very grateful and honored to be able to be in the class for fluent speakers of Gaelic along with native speakers and students who went through Gaelic medium education. It is a special opportunity for me to improve my Gaelic and has been a rewarding challenge. My classes are all through the medium of Gaelic, which means that my readings, essays, and exams are all completely in Gaelic. There are six students in my class, which, although small in comparison to almost every other first year class at the university also has a lot of benefits. All of us are friends and meet together on a regular basis and the small class allows us to get to know our professors, something that would be impossible in my other classes. I have opportunities to use Gaelic every day, nearly, both in and out of class. I am continuing to use Gaelic in new situations and am constantly learning about the language and culture (and learning how much I don’t know – although I suppose that’s what college is for, in a way!).

Although I obviously missed my friends and family back home, I am grateful every day that I made the crazy decision that I did and came to Scotland. I’m looking forward to being home for a few months this summer, and hopefully will see some folks from ACGA at a Scottish games or two!
glicras a' choìn

\begin{quote}
'S ann latha roimh a bha mi a' cnocaireacht air sligh' a' dol ri taobh an locha a ghàbhaidh mì mi cóimhla ri mo mhadadh (no mar a chanas mo bhean – mo "sgàth")
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
gur an leathad le clòimhteachan leth-còmhdaichean coltach ri plaide lòinneach 's feòir 's fiteag na machrach 's muran 's cuiseag a' brod tro 's a-mach an sneachd,
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
's na craobhan crochte trom le deigh mar le cinnleirean meurach 's uisge an locha cho ciùin 's rèidh ri glainne dhorchha neulach.
\end{quote}

Ach chan fhaca mi seo riamh air mo dhalladh mar a bha mi le smuaintean trom 's tiamh faicinn a' cheum romham cha do theab mi.

Ach a' dèanamh spàirn tro mo bheachd-smuaineachadh mar na lusain leis an s-sneachd thug mi m' aire air mo chò – eunaidh a bha a' tiomndaigh le deagh adhbhaidh air ais 's a air adhart.

\begin{quote}
'S gann a cheum i ach ruith 's leum i 's ruaig as dèidh a h-earbaill le mire iomlan, lân d' rosgail 's thlig i fhéin i anns a' chathadh bleideach sneachda air a sgiot 's ise a' sùdanadh 's a' roladh le aoibheanns g' leòr buileach gun crioich 's mi-chuibhricht'.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
Sheall gur e glicras an' amaideas 's dòcha scòrsa shearmin sna cleas: bu choir dhuinn a bhith mar chuilean san ur-sneachd a' mothachadh fireannach 's gu dearbh a' faighinn fios-faireachdann le gach nearbh a' blasadh beò ma milis no searbh a' faireachdann aiteis àird le gach lèith 's a' bhith beò anns gach fèith.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
\textit{Continued on next page}
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
B' abhaist dhomh feuchainn sgriobhadh mar chearc san duslach a' sgriobadh no iasg a' tri ri an lion, 's b' fhada no bu mhiosa mo bhruidhinn, Uisg' ann an pioba déanamh plubraich nach urrainn dha sruthadh ach a' glug glug glugadaich mar mhùin seann bhodaich nach ruith, no inneal-spreadhadh nach tòiseachadh, nan gèar aige fhèin a' stròiceadh, a' diosg 's a' gleadhraicheadh mar bucaid làn chlachan glagadadh farman. 'S ann mar bhallach ciotaich a chleachd an làimh ceàrr a bh' aman mus d' bhruidhinn mi sa Ghàidhlig, ach mar a g Sinnseas allt às an doimhneachd air fàire tha sruthlag mo labhairt a' ruith chun na mara.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
\textit{Continued on next page}
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
\textit{an tiodhlacadh}
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
'S ann aig an tiodhlacadh m' athar nuair a thug mi seachad am marbhrrann lân moladh mun dòigh a bha a bheatha air a leantainn -- gun iaraidh no feum de thròcair no maiteanais coire no aithreachais -- a thòisich mo theagamh air fàs.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
'B e iad a thuirt gur e fear cruaidh a bh' ann 's gu dearbh is iomadh uair 's tric nuair a bha mi nam bhalaich, a chaithd mo cheartachadh 's mo smachdachadh, 's eadhon mo smàdhadh le strapadh, ach bha a mair dhinn gu äite tuigsinn gun chreid e gur ann le crudaichadh, a thèid na nèimh a ruigsinn, agus cha b' e nach roabh gràdh aige orm no air a bhean, mo mhàthair, no a nighean, mo phiuthar, ach gun robh a ghaoil air fireantachd 's firinn a loisg na bu bùirbe 's fiadhaisce na oirnn.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
\textit{Continued on next page}
\end{quote}

Three more poems (see also ANA Winter 2012, page 11) by Michael McIntyre; this set won first prize in the “Three Poems” Literature category at the Scottish Royal National Mòd last October.
Duilleag 14

‘S ann nuair a bhruidhinn mi bhon a’ chúbaid mu dheidhinn a stri an aghaidh básachaidh an t-solais tro na látthean nuair a bha an dorchas a’ tuiteam mun cuairt na bu tighe, a sheall mi air a’ choitheanail a bha air cruinneachadh sna eaglaigh airson an dealachaidh mu dheireadh ’s chaidh mo bheannachd dheireannaich a stad ’sa bhad a thug mi fa-near don bhana-choigeach na suidhe leatha-fhéin mu choinneamh mo mhàthar -- boireannach aineolach nach robh mi air fhaicinn riamh. ’S ann mar a thuit an t-stéidh air fálbh fiodh ’s chaidh mo tharraing a-steach do doimhneachadh dhubh mhòr ’s thaogh a h-uile cinnteachd a dh’haodaínn a thulla agam ann an duine no rud sam bidh nuair a sheall mi oíre a’ caoidh mar a leig i a h-uile dòchas thairis ’s nach fàigheadh i sonas no faothachadh bho bhròn oir bha i air call a h-aon fior rùin.

Dè Do Naidheachd?
by Cam MacRae and Jeanne Pendergast

Eight required words chosen for a variety of reasons resulted in both our stories having oddly sinister overtones.

Cam:

‘S e oidhche theth bhruthainneach a bh’ innte, na h-ùinneagan fosgaithe, mise nam leabaidh a’ lùigeadh oiteag bheothail. Mu mheadhan oidhche, fhathast gun chadal, chuala mi duine a’ trod ri cuideigin.

“Carson nach eil thu ann? Dè? O, gu sealladh orm! Chan eil mi airson leisgeulan a chluinntinn tuilleadh. Tha an stuth ann - airgead, notaichean, griogagan - tha againn ri a dhèanamh a-nochd. Shaoil mi gun robh sinn air an aon ràmh, ach tha coltas ann gum feum mi dhol nam aonar.”

Sheall mi a-mach air an uinneag agus bha duine ann, a’ coiseachd air ais ’s air adhart air a’ chabhsaire, ag ëigheach aig an fhôn-làimhe aige. Nam sheasamh aig an uinneig an duine na solas na gealai, bha eagal mo bheatha orm. Air chor’s nach fhaca e mi, chûm mi balbh sàmhach, gun ghluasad.


An ath latha, ann an solas na grèine, bha mi an imcheist. Am faca mi bruadar no am faca mi ann an dhà-rìribh duine an sàs ann an guim? Tha mi cho saoghalta ris an ath bhoireannach. Tha lèin fhos ’am gu bheil iomadach mèirleach agus eucorach mun cuairt, ach taobh a-muigh na h-uinneig’ agamsa? Chan eil mi buailteach trom-laghean a bhith ormsa nas motha, taing do Dhia, ach dè thachair an oidhche ud?

Glossary:

griogag, -an (f) -- bead, jewel, pebble
air an aon ràmh -- in agreement; literally, on the same oar
coltas (m) -- appearance, likelihood
air a’ chabhsaire -- on the pavement, sidewalk
na dheann -- in a rush, where deann (f), meaning rush or dash, is combined with na, in his an imcheist -- perplexed, in a dilemma
an sàs ann an -- involved in
saoghalta -- worldly-wise, materialistic, covetous, worldly, secular
Sine:

Chuala mi mu dheidhinn dithis nighean saoghalta ann an Glaschu a bha an còmhnaidh a’ lùigeadh rudeigin úr. Cha robh ni na b’ fheàrr leotha na griogagan (saora) no maise-gnùis ged nach robh mòran airgid aca. Mar sin bha iad uaireannan buailteach stuth a ghoid sna bùithtean -- “direach rudan beaga,” shaoil iad. Bhiodh an dàrna tè a’ dèanamh buaireadh air chor ’s nach fhaiceadh duine an tè eile a’ cur rudeigin na pòcaid. Ach aon latha, thog tè dhiubh seud-muineil a bha caran trom agus thuit e gu lár le brag.

Bha poileas na bùtha an làthaire air ball agus cheasnaich e iad. Bha iad òg agus an coltas orra gun robh iad neoichiontach; a bharrachd air sin, ’s e deagh chleasaichean a bh’ annta. Thug iad an car às agus leig e ma sgaioil iad le rabhadh.

An robh iad air an nàrachadh? Uill, cha chan mi ach gun robh iad air an aon ràmh: Bha an dàrna tè a’ smaoineachadh air guim ùr a dhèanadh iad, nuair a thuirt an tè eile, “De mu dheidhinn Sainsbury’s seachdain Diciadain?”

Glossary:

lùig, -eadh/-eachdainn -- desire, long, wish for
buailteach, -aiche -- apt, inclined, likely, prone
air chor ’s gun / nach -- with the result that, on condition that, so that (positive and negative)
seud-muineil (m) -- necklace
thoir an car à(s) -- deceive. cheat
leig ma sgaioil -- release, let off, set free
air an nàrachadh -- ashamed, disgraced (using the possessive)
guim -- scheme, plot, conspiracy

2014 ACGA Board of Directors Election Results

Many thanks to all the candidates in the recent ACGA Board elections. Your willingness to work on behalf of ACGA is much appreciated. The results and terms of office are as follows:

Steaphanaidh Carlyle (MD) 2014 - 2017
Jack Knipe (VA) 2014 - 2017
Michael Mackay (VA) 2014 - 2016
Jamie MacDonald (VA) 2014 - 2016

Congratulations to our ACGA 2014 scholarship winners:

Amber Buchanan, winner of the $2K scholarship (CBU student, going to SMO on exchange for a year)
Nathaniel Harrington, winner of a special $1K scholarship (Yale student, going to SMO for a year but not on exchange).

We’ll have more information on the winners and their plans in the September issue.
Geamannan an t-samhraidh / Summer Games
by Caroline Root

Summer is here and school is out. Here are some fun ideas for how to use some Gaelic on your summer vacation.

A’ cluich a-muigh / Outdoor Games

Duck, duck, goose
To play this game get a bunch of friends and have them sit in a circle on the ground. Walk around the outside of the circle gently tapping each person on the head. As you tap them you say either tunnag (duck) or gèadh (goose). If you say tunnag, the person remains seated. If you say gèadh, the person must get up and chase you around the circle. If you make it back to their spot and sit down before they tag you, then they are “it” and have to walk around the outside of the circle saying tunnag or gèadh. If they tag you before you get to their place you are “it” again.

Hide and seek
Hide and seek is called Falach-fead in Gaelic. To play get a bunch of friends. The person who is “it” first covers their eyes and counts to 10 (or another agreed number). While the “it” person is counting everyone else hides. When the “it” person is done counting they uncover their eyes and say “Tha mi a’ tighinn” (I am coming). They then look for the people who are hiding. When they find someone they can say “Lorg mi thu” (I found you). When all the hidden people are found the game starts again with the first person to have been found as the new “it”.

Gaelic tag
This game is a bit like T.V. tag. Get a bunch of friends together and decide who is going to be “it”. The “it” will chase the other people and try to tag them. If you get tagged then you are “it”. However, if the “it” is about to tag you, you may shout a Gaelic word in order to be safe. You can play this with any Gaelic word or you might choose a particular set of words like food words or animal names.

Geamanan airson droch shìde / Bad weather games

You can play falach-fead inside too, just with less running and shouting.

Go Fish
This game is easy and fun to play in Gaelic. Get some friends and a deck of playing cards. Shuffle the cards and deal 5 cards to each player. Put the rest of the cards in a pile face down on the table. The first player then asks one of the other players for a type of card - for example, 5s. The player asking must have at least one of the type of card they are asking for in their hand. If the player they are asking has a card or cards of that type, they must give them to the player who asked. If they do not have any of that type of card they tell the asking player to Iasgaich (Go fish) and the player who was asking takes the top card from the pile in the middle of the table. There are two variations on this game. The first is that when you have a pair of the same type of cards you put them down on the table. The other is that you collect all 4 of the cards before placing them on the table. The player with the most number of pairs or sets of 4 at the end of the game wins. Here is how to ask for a card in Gaelic: “A bheil còig agad?” (Do you have a 5?). The other person will say either “Tha” (I do) or “Chan eil” (I don’t). If they do have the card(s) they might say “Seo dhuirt” (Here you go) as they give you the...
card. If they don’t they will also say “Iasgaich” (Go fish). Here are some other words you will need: gille is the Gaelic word for jack, bànrigh is the Gaelic word for queen, rìgh is the Gaelic word for king. For ace you can either use the word aon (one) or eas, which is Gaelic for ace.

I spy
You need at least two people to play this game. To start, the “it” person picks something in the room and says “Chi mi, chi mi le mo shùil rudeigin a tha . . . ” (I spy with my little eye something that is . . . ) and then a color or “Chi mi, chi mi le mo shùil rudeigin a tha tòiseachadh le . . . ” (I spy with my little eye something that starts with) and then a letter. The other people try to guess what the thing is “An e an gleoc a th’ ann?” (Is it the clock) and the answer is “‘S e” (It is) or “Chan e” (It isn’t). The person who gets the right answer first gets to be the next “it”.

Anns a’ chàr / In the car

The alphabet game
If you are stuck in the car for a long time this game can be a great way to help pass the time. You can play by yourself or with the other people in your car, taking turns. What you do is look out the windows and try to find something that starts with the letter ‘a’ in Gaelic (ad, abhainn). When you find something, say it out loud and go on to look for something that starts with the letter ‘b’ in Gaelic (balach, beinn, bodach). If you are playing with other people, each person’s turn is one letter. The game is won when something has been found for all the letters of the alphabet in order. This is easier in Gaelic as there are only 18 letters!

Our Youth Page editor Caroline Root is a Colorado-based Gaelic teacher, singer and storyteller who wants to share her passion for the Gaelic language and its stories and songs with people across the U.S., and this summer she is taking her show on the road. After putting together a tentative itinerary she began promoting her adventure and fund-raising on Indiegogo. With enough funds raised to travel as far as Illinois and back home, Caroline set off on her Gaelic odyssey in the middle of June, and if you're lucky, you just might run into her at one of her workshops or performances. Gura math a thèid leat, a charaid! You can keep track of Caroline through her blog, Daily Gaelic, at http://www.gaidhliggachlatha.com/blog-mios-na-gaidhlig.

Photo Challenge!

Hilary NicPhàidein snapped this from the plane as she was leaving Scotland a couple of months ago. Who can tell us the name of the island in the middle of the photo? A Gaelic storybook will be sent to the first person responding correctly to jeannep99@yahoo.com. (If you tell us what level, we can try to send something suitable.)
Stiubha Feòil Uain

3 puinn feòil uain airson stiubha (ris a’ chnàimh)
8 cupannanuisge fuar
1/2 chupa còrna neamhnaid
2 spàin-bhùird ime
1 chupa churranan air an gearradh
1 chupa creamh-ghàraidh air a ghearradh
1 chupa snèipe air a ghearradh
1 chupa lus na smàileag air a ghearradh
1/2 chupa unniean air an gearradh
salainn is piobar, lus an rìgh, peirsill

Cuir an fheòil uain ann am poit mhòr throm le uisge fuar ga còmhachadh, agus thoir gu goil i. Cuir an t-còrna rithe; cuir mullach air a’ phoit ach na cuir e ach gus a’ bheil e a’ còmhach leth na poite. Bruich iad gus am bi an fheòil agus an t-còrna bog, mu uair a thide gu leth.

Cuir barrachd uisge ann ma dh’fhàsas ìre an uisge ro ìosal agus thoir air an t-uchdar dheth ma bhios feum air. Tog an fheòil às a’ bhrot, geàrr an fheòil air falbh bhon chnàimh agus geàrr na pìosan beaga.

Scotch Broth

3 lbs. stewing lamb (with bone)
8 cups cold water
1/2 cup pearl barley
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup chopped carrots
1 cup chopped leek
1 cup chopped turnip
1 cup chopped celery
1/2 cup chopped onion
salt and pepper, thyme; parsley for garnish

In a large heavy pot, cover the lamb with cold water; bring to a boil. Add the barley, partially cover the pot, and simmer until the meat and barley are tender, about 1½ hours. Add more water to adjust for any evaporation; skim the surface of the soup as necessary. Remove meat from broth; cut meat from bone and cut in small pieces. Discard the bones and return the meat to the soup. Continue simmering.

In a skillet, melt the butter over medium heat. Add the carrots, leek, turnip, celery, and onion and cook stirring often for 10 minutes. Add the vegetables to the soup. Add salt, pepper, and seasonings to taste. Garnish with fresh parsley.

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!
To add to your Gaelic summer reading list:

*Feur Buidhe an t-Samhraidh* by Tim Armstrong and *Nigheanan Mòra* by Catriona Lexy Chaimbeul. Sandstone Press’s Lasag series of Gaelic fiction for young adults added two new titles this spring. Lasag’s novella-length books include glossaries and chapter summaries in English to help intermediate-level Gaelic learners. Tim Armstrong’s *Feur Buidhe an t-Samhraidh* (see review by Steaphan MacRisnidh in this issue) follows the adventures of two young musicians across the American Midwest, avoiding the police while trying to find their bandmates. In *Nigheanan Mòra*, Catriona Lexy Chaimbeul’s light touch explores the relationships of three young women as they make the transition from university life to adulthood.

Check out *Dàna*, the new Gaelic-language on-line magazine featuring articles on news and politics, language and culture, science, technology, and sports, as well as short stories and poetry. You’re sure to find something entertaining at danamag.org.

Scottish Book Trust has announced two winners of the Gaelic New Writers Award 2014: Steaphan MacRisnidh and Calum MacLeòid. For more information on each writer and short excerpts from their award-winning prose, click on the links below. You’ll find Steaphan’s short story “An Seun” in full at Dàna, the on-line Gaelic magazine, at http://tinyurl.com/sgelachd-ghoirid
http://tinyurl.com/Steaphan-MacRisnidh
http://tinyurl.com/calum-macleod

*Reading the Gaelic Landscape: Leughadh Aghaidh na Tìre* by John Murray. New from Whittles Publishing in April 2014, *Reading the Gaelic Landscape* aims to deepen the reader’s knowledge of the ecology and landscape history of Scotland through an understanding of its Gaelic place names.
http://www.whittlespublishing.com/Reading_The_Gaelic_Landscape

**On Television:**

Fans of Diana Gabaldon’s best-selling time-travel series are looking forward to the premier of the up-coming TV series, *Outlander*, where they will see their favorite characters Claire and Jamie brought to life. Fans of Gaelic singer and teacher Gillebrìde MacMillan are excited to learn that he has been chosen to play the role of Gwyllyn the Bard in the series. Although the Gwyllyn character is Welsh, Gillebrìde will be singing and speaking Gaelic in the role.

Outlander premiers in the US August 9th on Starz. For Canadian viewers the series begins on August 24th on Showcase.

**On the Internet:**

Suas E! Episode 5 of this podcast from Celtic Colours International Festival celebrating Cape Breton’s living Celtic culture features an interview with Goiridh Dòmhnnullach, Gaelic composer, singer, and educator. English (about 47 minutes) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7ksF1Z8el7s

Feum à Feamainn. Podcast from Ionad Ioma Mheadhain Chomhairle nan Eilean Siar (multi-media unit of Western Isles Council) about how people used different kinds of seaweed in the past. (about 26 minutes) Gaelic: no subtitles https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V8S9uVbFsL8
Gaelic Events

**June 2014**
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

Féis a’ Chidsin / Kitchenfest, Cape Breton NS, June 29 - July 5, 2014
A celebration of Cape Breton-based traditional music and Gaelic culture over 7 days with 12 venues throughout Cape Breton, featuring 80 events and more than 100 performers. http://www.gaeliccollege.edu/kitchenfest/

Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, Isle of Skye, Scotland, Summer courses 2014
The Gaelic College on Skye offers a number of short courses in language, music and culture throughout the summer months at the beginner through advanced levels. For details see http://www.smo.uhi.ac.uk/en/cursaichean/cursaichean-goirid/cursaichean-samhraidh-2014/

**July 2014**
Grandfather Mountain Gaelic 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. Instructors: Christine Primrose (Scotland), Angus MacLeod (Cape Breton), Nick Freer (USA) http://www.acgamerica.org

Colaisde Na Gàidhlig / The Gaelic College, St. Anne’s, Cape Breton NS Summer Courses
July 7 - 11, 2014 - Youth Session 1
July 14 - 18, 2014 - Youth Session 2
July 21 - 25, 2014 - Family Session
July 30, 2014 - Workshop Day
Options include Gaelic language, Gaelic song, Gaelic storytelling, Gaelic drama, fiddle, piano, step dance, highland dance, piping, guitar, weaving http://www.gaeliccollege.edu/study-with-us/summer-school/

North Carolina Gaelic Mòd, 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 Cèilidh Tent. Registration forms may be picked up at the cèilidh 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**
Colaisde Na Gàidhlig / The Gaelic College, St. Anne’s, Cape Breton NS Summer Courses
August 4 - 8, 2014 - Adult Session 1
August 11 - 15, 2014 - Adult Session 2
Options include Gaelic language, Gaelic song, Gaelic storytelling, history of the Gael, fiddle, piano, step dance, bodhran, piping, guitar, weaving, whistle (session 1 only), harp (session 2 only)
August 25 - 28, 2014 - Youth Gaelic Immersion
Gaelic language Gaelic song, Gaelic storytelling, Gaelic drama http://www.gaeliccollege.edu/study-with-us/summer-school/
Many things befall a calf that its mother never imagined.

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](http://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](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 (search for “American Scottish Gaelic Society” on Facebook or click on [www.facebook.com/pages/An-Comunn-G%20dhealach-Ameireaganach-American-Scottish-Gaelic-Society-ACGA/130245317028487](https://www.facebook.com/pages/An-Comunn-G%20dhealach-Ameireaganach-American-Scottish-Gaelic-Society-ACGA/130245317028487)) is a public face of ACGA. Because this page is integrated into a social network, it has a very different feel from our website, and likely attracts a different crowd.

Our YouTube channel, [www.youtube.com/user/ACGAMerica](http://www.youtube.com/user/ACGAMerica), don’t have very much video content yet (we’re looking for more), but what we do have is interesting and ACGA-relevant.

Our Twitter account ([https://twitter.com/ACGAGaelic](https://twitter.com/ACGAGaelic)) is presently used for ACGA announcements only, in Gaelic.

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

San Luis Valley
Phone and Online lessons
Caroline Root
http://saoghalgaidhligc.weebly.com

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

Gaelic Song Classes
Maggie Carchrie
860-748-7549

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

Illinois
Springfield
Study Group
Bill McClain
fidheall@yahoo.com

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

Chevy Chase
Song Group
Joan Weiss
sweiss@american.edu

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

Newfield / Ithaca
Conversation groups
Wayne Harbert
weh2@cornell.edu

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

Triangle / Raleigh area
Classes (beginner)
An Phillips
fiongeal@yahoo.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
bearachanseo@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
wilsonsofoxford@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

Ontario
Ottawa
Classes
Randaidh 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

An Naidheachd Againne

An Naidheachd Agaimne 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.

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