Alba an déidh an Reifreinn
le Alison Lang

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

Scotland after the Referendum
by Alison Lang

It would be easy to assess a political situation if only the world would stand still, but there’s all manner of boiling and bubbling in the quagmire and it looks different every time you look at it.
Six months after the referendum on Scottish independence, both the SNP and the Labour party have new leaders, following the resignation of Alex Salmond and Johann Lamont, but while Nicola Sturgeon appears confident and eminently capable in her new role as First Minister, there’s a bigger challenge facing Jim Murphy – a Westminster MP who has never sat in the Scottish Parliament – if he is to prove that he’s more than an errand boy for the London-based Labour leadership.

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

For one thing, people came out to cast their votes in the referendum. The turnout of 84.6 per cent was higher than in any other UK vote ever held. Only 65% voted in the UK election of 2010 and only 52% in the Scottish election of 2007 – apparently half of us couldn’t care less who our MSPs are. Ach ma tha an àireamh de luchd-bhòtaidh àrd san taghadh choitcheann RA air 7 Cèitean am bliadhna, dh’fhaodadh tòrr atharrachadh. A réir chunntasan-beachd bho chionn ghriorid leis a’ Mhorair Ashcroft*, tha adhbhar dòchas aig na Nàiseantaich,agus bu choir feagal a bhith air cuid de na buill Lâbarach, fiù ’s na suidhean as sàbhailte thuige seo.

Agus is e seo an rud neònach. Ged a chaill an iomairt “Bu chóir” an reifreann, le 55% den t-sluagh a’ bhòtaidh an aghaidh neo-eisimeileachd, tha daoine air a bhith a’ gabhAIL barrachd sa Phàrtaidh Nàiseanta – agus sa Phàrtaidh Uaine, a tha cuideachd airson neo-eisimeileachd – ann an àireamhan do-chreidsinneach bhon uairsin. A bheil an reifreann caillte air an sluagh a lots could change. According to recent opinion polls by Lord Ashcroft*, the Nationalists have reason to be hopeful, and some Labour MPs ought to be pretty scared, even those holding what have hitherto been the safest seats.

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

* [http://lordashcroftpolls.com/2015/02/scottish-battleground/](http://lordashcroftpolls.com/2015/02/scottish-battleground/)
The truth is that much of Scottish public life is quite separate from what happens in the rest of the UK, with different education, health and legal systems. And although there’s no immediate prospect of independence, we now have a measure of control over our own taxes under the Scotland Act 2012 – powers concerning corporation, land and environmental taxes, which are taking effect for the first time this year.

More of the same is on the cards under the broad-brush agreement of the Smith Commission report* – the devolution of powers concerning income tax, welfare benefits, oil, public transport and other issues. Established immediately after the referendum, the Smith Commission drew all the parties together, asking the political enemies who had been campaigning on opposite sides all summer to work together and agree on what further powers Scotland should be given.

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

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

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

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* https://www.smith-commission.scot/
Duilleag 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

by Rachell Blessing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Respectfully,

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

Caibideil a h-ochd: Fo Bhruid

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

~ Kidnapped, by Robert Louis Stevenson

Dhùsg lain nuair a bhual uisge fior fhuara a aodann. Bha e na shineadh air úrlar ann an sèomar beag, a’ coimhead suas air an aon duine glè mhòr, allabharach, grannda a chunnaic e air an t-sràid, agus triùr eile ri thaobh. Abair gun robh ceann goirt aige.

Chuimhnich e na thachair dha, gun deach a bhualadh bhon chül, ach nuair a dh’each e ri èirigh, mhothaich e gun robh a làmhain air an ceangal ri ròpan, agus a chasan cuideachd. An rud bu neònach, bha an sèomar seo a’ gluasad suas agus sios, agus bho thaobh gu taobh.

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

Rinn am fear grannda glag gàire agus chunnaic lain a-rithist na fiaclan biorach, briste, dathte aige, a bheul mar tholl anns an fheusaig fhada dhuiabh a thuit na fìcheachain gu crios mu a mheadhan. Cha robh ad air an duine idir; direach ceann fuiltd fiadaigh gun chireadh.

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

Dh’èirich lain na shuidhe. “Cò sibhs ... cáit’ a’ bheil mi, agus carson a tha mi air mo cheangal mar seo?” thuirt e. “Tha uiread de cheisteann agad, tha e soilleir gur e soilear a th’ annad,” thuirt an duine grannda. “Tha thu aig muir, ’ilile bhig, agus tha fhios agad fhèin carson a tha ceangailte. Tha thu nad phriosanach. Agus có mise? Dh’fhaoadadh tu ‘Cnàmhan Dubha’ a thoirt orm. Sin an t-a’imh a thug an sgioba dhomh anns na h-Innsean fad air aìs.”

“Ach cáit’ a bheil sinn a’ dol? Agus dè tha thu ’g iarraidh bhuaibsa?” dh’fhaighnich lain dhieth. “Chan e mise a tha ag iarraidh rud sam bith bhuat,” thuirt Cnàmhan Dubha, “acha tha mi eòlach air duine aig a bheil uidd gu math guer annad. Úidh cho faobharach ri sgìthinn. ’Balach tana cho dubh ris an fhíthich, gille gleusta Sheòrais Bhochanain.’ Seadh, tha sinn eòlach air do mhaighstir, thuirt e, nuair a chunnaic e iongantas ann an aodann lain. “Tachraidh tu ri mo mhaighstir fhèin nuair a ruigeas sinn caladh, agus chi sinn dè bhios an dàn dhut.”

Chuir Cnàmhan Dubha a lămhair air dag a bha crochte na diollaid aig a chrios.

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

Le sin, thionndaidh Cnàmhan Dubha agus na sèoladairean eile, agus dh’halbhb id. Dh’fhàg iad lain ann an dorchasain. Dh’fhairich e gu math thinn le gluasad a’ bhàta agus pian bhon sgleog a fhuaire air ann an t-sràid. Cha robh fhios idir aige dè cho fada ’s a bha e an broinn a’ bhàta — uairean neo lathais, is dócha — agus bhual air an t-acras air gu trom.

Ach cha robh e cho muladach ’s a dh’fhaodadh e bhith. Shaoil e gu robh e ann an àite na bu chruaidhe nuair a bha e na phriosanach anns an t-sìthein, fo gheasaibh, agus ann an cèidse. Smaoinich lain air a athair, Fearchar Òg, a bha na phriosanach anns a’ bhrugh fhathast. Air na thachair dha’as dèidh Blàr Chùil Lodair. Dh’èirich a mhìsneachd, beagan.

Às dèidh ùine, thàinig seòlaid a-steach tron doras le lòchran na làimh agus chroch e an solas air.
LearnGaelic define themselves as “a one-stop shop for anyone and everyone interested in learning Scottish Gaelic,” and they mean it!

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

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

What are you waiting for? Click here: http://www.learngaelic.net
The On-Line Faces of ACGA

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

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

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

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

Our Twitter account ([ACGAgaelic](https://twitter.com/ACGAgaelic)) is used for ACGA announcements.

Some of our events have their own web presence, too. The [ACGA Mod](http://www.acgamerica.org/mods) website contains a lot of information about past, present, and future Mòds. And our Gaelic Song and Language Week at Grandfather Mountain has its own [Facebook](https://www.facebook.com/GaelicSongLanguageWeek) page.

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Seanfhacal na Ràithe
– Pictured Proverb

Do you know what familiar Gaelic proverb is illustrated here?

Check page 24 to see if you’re right.

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Gaelic singer and ACGA member Gillebrìde MacMillan performed in the 16th annual Pipes of Christmas concert, sponsored by the Clan Currie Society this past December in New York City and New Jersey. Gillebrìde is pictured here with ACGA Board of Directors member, John Grimaldi (right).
Behind the Scenes at Rèidio Guth nan Gàidheal
Steaphanaidh Carlyle, GnG Executive Producer & ACGA Vice President

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To that end, I wrote a Program Production Guide which is a PDF file that is given to anyone who applies (and is approved) to produce a program. The idea was to show that it doesn’t take expensive equipment to make a radio program, only some basic equipment, a good recording environment, patience and the willingness to observe some rules and work hard to make the end result as good as it possibly can be.

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

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

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

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

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

Then, with reference to the cue sheet and using a type of software known as a Digital Audio Workstation, or DAW for short (in this case a program called Pro Tools), I bring all of the parts together to make a single program. Once I am satisfied that it sounds good, the completed show is then handed off to the GnG Program Approval Team. It’s their job to check the show for anything I might have missed, as well as checking any Gaelic language used. If there is a problem with a particular piece of dialogue, Cam re-records it and then I edit it into the program and it may be checked again.

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

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

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

Using all of these elements, along with some additional music tracks, I can edit an entire 3 or 4-hour broadcast together in a surprisingly short time. I then listen to the end result several times to check for any problems, as well as to check that the whole thing flows well from start to finish.

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

That’s all there is to it!

So why not get involved?

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

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

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**How to Listen to Guth nan Gàidheal**

To listen live, go to the Guth nan Gàidheal website home page at [http://gng.acgamerica.org](http://gng.acgamerica.org).

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

For licensing reasons, the musical content of GnG is only available via streaming, at the indicated times. However, non-musical content is available later, as well, in Podcast form. This allows you to download the audio files, or even to subscribe for automatic download via podcast players and RSS readers. To use any of these methods, go to the GnG home page (URL above), and look at the left-most column. You’ll find the RSS feed, individual podcast episodes, and (for Apple device owners) an iTunes subscribe button.
Merry Christmas! Well, yes, I know I’m late, but my sister gave me a new Gaelic book for Christmas, and I’m reading it now with two friends. One of them lives in California and the other lives in Ontario, and we meet every Thursday on Skype to read and chat. We discuss the story itself and also the vocabulary and the grammar. What’s the book? *Tagadh de Sgeulachdan Inspeactair Rebus* by Ian Rankin. When Inspector Rebus solves his last case, we’ll read another book.

We’re lucky. Although we are Gaelic learners, since we are advanced enough we have a wide choice of books waiting for us. But what about the learners at the intermediate level? What can they read? Well, they’re not as fortunate as we are.

Often they buy children’s picture books; there certainly are enough of them. But in many ways they aren’t suitable for intermediate level adult learners. Although the pictures are nice, the stories aren’t interesting to adults, and most of the time, the language is too difficult for them anyway. Well, they weren’t written for children to read, were they?

So, here’s my question: although there are plenty of Gaelic learners, in classes in the States, in Canada, and in Scotland, what can they read besides their textbooks? Where are the books written for adults who read at an intermediate level?

I know there are some out there. Sandstone Press has a growing list of Gaelic books aimed at less-than-fluent learners, books that include English summaries at the beginning and glossaries at the end of each chapter. Most are available in both paper back and e-book format. The newest (January 2015) is *Glaimne*, by Daibhidh Eyrre, the new publisher of CLI’s now on-line quarterly “Cothrom.” The next title in the series is *Tuath a’ Bhealach* by Martin MacIntyre and it’s due to be released later this year.

Thank you, Sandstone Press. It’s a shame there aren’t more like you.
We’re excited to note the publication of ACGA member Heather Sparling’s new book about puirt-a-beul, *Reeling Roosters & Dancing Ducks*. Dr. Sparling is a professor of ethnomusicology at Cape Breton University and is very well qualified to analyze this musical tradition in its historic, cultural, and political context. We wanted a knowledgeable review of the book by someone well acquainted with the field, so we invited Will Lamb and he kindly agreed. Dr. Lamb is a Lecturer in Scottish Ethnology, at the University of Edinburgh, whose research interests are closely related to the subject matter of Heather’s book.

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**Sparling, Heather**

*Reeling Roosters & Dancing Ducks: Celtic Mouth Music*


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**Review by Will Lamb**

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

The book itself is orderly and attractive, and written in a way that will appeal to many types of readers: scholars and Gaelic speakers alike, as well as those who are encountering Scottish music for the first time. In the first two chapters, after explaining what
Duilleag 14

luach dhuinn, tha Sparling a’ toirt sùil air an tårmachadh, agus an càird a dh’fhaist iad gu bith, agus tha Sparling a’ toirt dhuinn cumantas cothromach. Dhomhsa, ’s e an t-earrann as luachmhoire dhen leabhar. Ge-tà, bha mi iomagaineach uaireannan gu robh i ag aideachadh air an dara làimh nach eil sinn cinnteach – air sgàth cion fianais – cuine a nochd iad (t.d. 95, 312), ach air an làimh eile a’ dol leis a’ bharail nach fhaod iad a bhith nas sine na meadhan na h-ochdamh linn deug (t.d. 314). Tha caochladh cuir air clò Chaluim. Codhuih, dhèilig i gu h-èifeachdach ri stòireann faoine gun do nochd na puirt mar chleachadh dìomhair gus danns’ a chumail an dèidh na h-ionnstramaidean a bhith air an losgadh aig ministearan is sagairt ro-dhiadhaidh. Tha i a’ leigeil fhaicinn gum faod sinn a bhith amhrasach mu chuid mhòr nan naidheachdan seo.

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

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

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

My First Months at Sabhal Mòr Ostaig
by Nathaniel Harrington

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

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

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

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

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Mo Chiad Mhìosan aig Sabhal Mòr Ostaig
le Nathaniel Harrington

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

Nuair a thàinig mi gu Sabhal Mòr Ostaig aig toiseach na Sultaine, cha robh mi cinnteach idir dè ris am bu chóir dhomh a bhith an dùil. A chionn ’s gun tainig mo ‘visa’ thugam gu fadalach, cha robh mi ann airson na seachdain inntrigidh, mar sin cha robh fhios agam eadhon dè na modalan a bhiodh agam: fhuair mi m’ iuchair ann am pasgan ann an Ionzad Fàilte, oir ràinig mi a’ cholaiste Disathairme às dèidh às na dinneir.

Bha a’ chiad sheachdain caran eadar-dhealaichte ris na bha mi an dùil, air an taobh acadaimidgeach, ach bha mi cinnteach gun robh mi far am bu chóir dhomh a bhith. Bha Gàidhlig anns a h-uile àite: na soighnichean air dorsan an leabharlainn agus a’ chomplainn, an leabhar-oileanach a bh’ anns a’ phasgan a fhuair mi aig an Ionzad Fàilte a’ chiad fheasgar, an luchd-naidheachd air an rèidio, na postairean air a’ bhalla. Agus ’s e àite flor-bhreagha a th’ anns an Eilean Sgitheanach.
I have done a lot of new things since I got here. First of all, I have eaten food I had never had in the US: I had never seen fish pie (paidh-iasg) before I was in Scotland. There are a lot of potatoes here, also, of course, and the Mexican food the kitchen here makes is surprisingly good. I have gone (twice, now) to a local hotel to play music with some of the other students. Although I did play the tin whistle in the marching band at Yale, shockingly, we did not play a lot of traditional Gaelic music, but now I can recognize a number of tunes.

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

Nathaniel air na creagan aig Dùn Sgàthaich, far an deach Cú Chulainn ionnsachadh leis a’ mhnaoi-chogaidh Scàthaich

Ach an toiseach, bha e caran doirbh daoine a choinneachadh, ach an-diugh tha mi air caraidean a dhèanamh, às a h-uile pàirt de shaoghall na Gàidhlig (ach Canada, gu mi-fhorntanach) agus à aiteachan eile, cuideachd — às Sasainn, às an Spàinn, às a’ Ghearmanailt. Tha coimhearsnachd an t-Sabhail Mhòir beag, ach mar sin ’s e coimhearsnachd chàirdeil gu leòr a th’ ann, far a bheil a h-uile duine faisg air a chèile, agus bha a h-uile duine aig a’ cholaiste air failte a chur orm.

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

Ach, an rud as cudromaiche, tha mi a’ cleachadh agus a’ leasachadh mo chuid Gàidhlig. Mus tàinig mi gu Eilean a’ Cheò, cha robh mi cleachdte ri bhith a’ bruidhinn ri daoine nach robh nan tidsearan dhomh, ach an seo, tha Gàidhlig aig a h-uile duine, luchd-teagaisg agus oileanaich. Bha eagal orm nach biodh Gàidhlig gu leòr agam, ach ged nach tuig mi a h-uile faical fhathast, bu bheag na dúbh lain a bh’ agam aig an toiseach, agus tha mi a’ fàs nas fhéarr gach latha. Tha mi toilichte agus taingeil gum b’ urrainn dhomh tighinn an seo, agus fuemaidh mi ràdh nach bithinn an seo gun an taic a thug ACGA thugam. Mòran taing dhuiibh uile.
Geama Maidseaidh / Matching Game

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ainm beathaich</th>
<th>Mòr-thirean</th>
<th>Biadh</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>liopard sneachda</td>
<td>Aimeireaga a Deas</td>
<td>duilleagan</td>
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<tr>
<td>gràineag</td>
<td>Aimeireaga a Tuath</td>
<td>iasg</td>
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<tr>
<td>sioraf</td>
<td>An Roinn Èòrpa</td>
<td>lusan</td>
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<tr>
<td>leòmhann na beinne</td>
<td>Àísla</td>
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<td>capaidhbeara</td>
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<td>cangaru</td>
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<td>feur</td>
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<tr>
<td>ceann-fionn</td>
<td>Afraga</td>
<td>fiadh</td>
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</tbody>
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Dealbhan le Caroline Root / Drawings by Caroline Root
We’ve been following the preparations of the Dunoon Grammar School group that’s going to Nova Scotia to further their connectedness to the Gaelic language and culture. ACGA has made a Gàidhealtachd Support grant to cover a portion of their expenses. One of the students in this group, Eilidh NicDhòmhnaill, was kind enough to send us this bilingual progress report.

**Dunoon Grammar School Prepares for Nova Scotia Trip**
by Eilidh NicDhòmhnaill

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

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

Bhon uair a sgrìobh sinn mu dheireadh, tha sinn air a bhith ag obair gu math cruaidh airson airgead a thogail, tachartasan a chur air doigh agus, cuideachd, ullachadh a dhèanamh airson ar deuchainnean árd-ire agus sàr-árd-ire a tha a’ tòiseachadh direach mios an dèidh ar turais.

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

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

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

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

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

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**Criomagan**

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

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

Click on the link and find your favorite short Gaelic film: [http://filmg.co.uk/en/](http://filmg.co.uk/en/)
Mions Meadhan-Thìreach
Gritheidean (airson 4)

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

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

Mediterranean Mince
Ingredients (for 4)

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

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

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

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

Cut the leeks and peppers in slices and cook  
them gently in a little oil in a large heavy  
fraying pan on medium heat. Cut the carrots  
into matchstick slices and add them, then the  
beans or mange-tout peas. Stir everything from  
time to time so that the leeks don’t get too  
brown.
Do you have a favourite recipe that you’d like to share with other ACGA members? Submit it in a bilingual format to one of our editors and we’ll publish it in future issues of An Naidheachd Againne. Na gabhaibh dragh—we’ll pass the Gaelic by a native speaker to be sure your recipe is delicious in both languages!

**Answers to Matching Game on p. 17**

**Freagairtean:**

- liopard sneachda – Àisia – Caora Thibeiteach
- gràineag – An Roinn Eòrpa – seilcheag
- sioraf – Afraga – duilleagan
- leòmhann na beinne – Aimeireaga a Tuath – fiadh
- capaidhbeara – Aimeireaga a Deas – feur
- cangaru – Astràlia – lusan
- ceann-fionn – Antartaigea – iasg
The three of us agreed to include the same eight words in our stories, but the results couldn't have been more different.

Cam:

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

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

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

Glossary:

gu chasan -- to his feet - a, his, isn’t written following a word ending in a vowel because it wouldn’t be pronounced; the same thing happens in in paragraph 3 with thog e earball, he raised his tail
os an cionn -- over them - os cionn is a compound preposition, a preposition where a personal pronoun goes in between the two elements of the preposition
a cheart cho mall -- just as slowly
airson norraig bhig eile -- for another small nap - traditionally the genitive for norrag (f) would follow airson making this airson norraige bige. I decided to go with a modern usage which looks just like the feminine dative.
lag -- (m) cavity, hollow
shlioichd -- (m) branch of a family, descendants, tribe
Duilleag 22

Annag:

Bha Dòmhnall cho mi-fhoighidneach an luingeas fhàgail an dèidh sia bliadhna. Choimhead e suas ach bha an speur doilleir. Bha esan coma. A dh’aithghéarr, chitheadh e a theaghlach agus chòrdadh an t-sòghalachd agus an fhois ris aig an taigh, agus chluicheadh e leis a’ chloinn aige. B’ e esan an treas glùn den t-sliochd aige a bha air a bhith anns a’ chabhlaich. B’ e dòigh-bheatha a bh’ aige ach bu mhath a dh’èiricheadh dhìbh obar eile thairgnimh an ceart. Gidheadh, bha e air a bhith a’ coinheadh air iris an leasan mu thràth. Nuair a thàinig e am bàrr às an laig, chunnaic e a bhean cho math ris na nigheanan aige. Dhiochuir mhnich e a chur airson greis.

Glossary:

mi-fhoighidneach -- impatient; -mi is a negative prefix corresponding to un-, in-, and mis-, and it will lenite any lenitable noun.
luingeas -- (m) ships, shipping; collective noun, both masculine and feminine
sòghalachd -- (f) luxury, sumptuousness
gidheadh -- however, nevertheless
iris -- (f) magazine, periodical

Sìne:

Lèirmheas: “Nach do Dhùin na Neòil Oirnn,” ùr-sgeul air ùr-nochdadh mu dheidhinn nan Siosalach, teaghlach beartach a bhunadh do Srath Ghlas o shean. Anns a’ chiad chaibidile, coinnichidh sinn ris an athair Dòmhnall. B’ e àrd-oifigear ann am Ministrealachd an Luingeis aig am a’ Chiad Chogaidh a bh’ ann. Thòisich a mhac a bh’ shine an iris air leth soirbhearchail “Oir nan Speur,” ach an dèidh sin, bha an sliochd a’ sior fhàs na bu laige – tha sòghalachd is tuilleadh ’s a chòir aird gac, agus dh’fhàs iad gu tur lag-chùiseach.

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

Glossary:

lèirmheas -- a review (in this case of an imaginary book)
speur -- (m) sky or heavens; oir nan speur, horizon
lag, laige -- weak, adjective and its comparative form
lag-chùiseach -- unenterprising
tuilleadh ’s a chòir -- more than enough (more than is right), too much
còirich -- rise; also, happen to

U.S. Navy
Am Màrt 2015 / March 2015
“Waulking Songs and Other Things…”, Toronto ON, March 28, 2015
An evening of waulking songs, skits, readings and song circles. Enjoy waulking songs in the cultural tradition led by knowledgeable tradition bearers. Try your hand at leading a waulking song or two yourself, join in on the choruses, tell a story - hear a story, share in a reading of Gaelic literature and participate in a song circle. A full evening of Gaelic cultural events. For more information see http://www.gaelicsocietytoronto.com.

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

Sabhal Mòr Ostaig Easter Courses, Isle of Skye, Scotland, March 30 - April 3, 2015
Weeklong Scottish Gaelic language classes at various levels will be offered, as well as a Gaelic song class with Christine Primrose.

An Giblean 2015 / April 2015
Sabhal Mòr Ostaig Easter Courses, Isle of Skye, Scotland, April 6 - April 10, 2015
Weeklong Scottish Gaelic language classes at various levels will be offered, as well as a fiddle class for those at an intermediate level or higher.

Cànan agus Òran / Gaelic Language and Song Workshop, Toronto ON, April 11, 2015
The Gaelic Society of Toronto and the University of Toronto Celtic Studies Program will be holding a day of Gaelic language and song for learners of Scottish Gaelic on Saturday, April 11.

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

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

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

An t-Ògmhios 2015 / June 2015
2015 Conference of the North American Association for Celtic Language Teachers (NAACLT), Portland, OR, June 4 - 6, 2015
“Celtic Languages: From the Viking Age to Modern Times.” The conference will be held at Portland State University in Portland.
Call for Papers - deadline April 1 http://www.naaclt.org/resources/Call%20For%20Papers.pdf
Registration - http://www.naaclt.org/registration---conference.php

Mòd Chanada, Nepean ON Canada, June 12 - 14, 2015
The 2015 Mòd will take place at Bells Corners United Church, 3955 Old Richmond Road, Nepean, ON. Nepean is a suburb of Ottawa. This year’s Gàidhlig Adjudicator is Carina MacLeod (Scotland - Fonn fonn fonn / Dè Tha Dol?

Gaelic Events

Duilleag 23
Carina’s Comedy Couch) and the Piping Adjudicator is Craig Munro (Scotland - Red Hot Chilli Pipers, Wallace Bagpipes). For more information, please email comunngaidhligottawa@rogers.com

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

Gaelic Immersion, King City ON, June 29 - July 4, 2015
Scottish Gaelic immersion for Beginners & Intermediate/Advanced sponsored by the Ontario School of Piping and Drumming at the King City campus of Seneca College. Day and boarding students. For more information contact ellen.mole@gmail.com or 905.841.5497 or http://ospd.ca.

An t-Iuchar 2015 / July 2015
Grandfather Mountain Gaelic Song and Language Week, Banner Elk NC, July 5 - 10, 2015.
ACGA’s 17th annual Gaelic Song and Language Week will be held at Lees-McRae College with instructors Gillebrìde MacMillan from South Uist (“Gwyllyn the Bard” in the TV series Outlander), Joy Dunlop, Gaelic Singer of the Year in 2010 & 2011 and Kathleen Reddy, Gaelic instructor at Saint Francis Xavier University, Antigonish NS. 
http://www.acgamerica.org/gfm-2015

Sabhal Mòr Ostaig Summer Courses, Isle of Skye, Scotland, July 20 - 24, 2015
Weeklong Scottish Gaelic language classes will be offered at levels 1, 3, and 5, as well as a Gaelic song class with Christine Primrose.

An Lùnasdal 2015 / August 2015
Sabhal Mòr Ostaig Summer Courses, Isle of Skye, Scotland, multiple dates, August 2015
Weeklong Scottish Gaelic language classes will be offered.
August 3 - 7 - levels 1 & 2, song class with Christine Primrose
August 10 - 14 - levels 2, 4, 6 & 8
August 17 - 21 - levels 3, 5, 7 & 9
August 24 - 28 - levels 4, 6, 8 & 10

Caleb Wilson
Answer to Seanfhacal na Ràithe, p. 9
Is trom snighe air taigh gun tughadh.
- Raindrops fall heavy on a house unthatched.
Directory of Gaelic Classes & Study Groups

Arizona
Flagstaff
Study Group
Richard Ferguson
fergusdubh@yahoo.com

Phoenix
Classes
Richard Smith
coindubh@yahoo.com

Tucson
Classes
Muriel Fisher
http://www.murielofskye.com

California
Sacramento Area
Classes
Donnie MacDonald
minchmusic@comcast.net

North Hollywood
Study Group
Eva Gordon
celt@celticartscenter.com

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

Denver
Lessons
Glenn Wrightson
thegaelicguy@hotmail.com

San Luis Valley
Phone and Online lessons
Caroline Root
http://www.gaidhligachlatha.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

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

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

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

Ohio
Cincinnati
Study Group
Andrew MacAoidh Jergens
macaoidh@eos.net

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

Oklahoma
Midwest City
Study Group
Barry Acker
bearachanseo@yahoo.com

Tulsa
Study Group
Adrian Martin
almarti6527@gmail.com

Texas
Hurst
Classes
David Gressett
jdgnessett@hotmail.com

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

Washington
Seattle
Classes & Study Groups
Slighe nan Gàidheal
http://www.slighe.com

Canada
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

ACGA Officers

President
Mike Mackay
mackay@progeny.net

Vice-President
Stephanie Carlyle
steaphanaidh@madadh-ruadh.com

Treasurer
Jeanne Pendergast
jeannep99@yahoo.com

Bookkeeper
Mike Moffitt
gerhardherm@yahoo.com

Recording Secretary
Joyce Campbell
jiycmpbll@aol.com

Membership Secretary
Janice Chan
ruadh@idirect.com

Webmaster
Rudy Ramsey
rudy@ramsisle.com

Naidheachd Editor
Suzanne McDougal
somcdougal@gmail.com

An Naidheachd Againne

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Content Editor: Rudy Ramsey,
rudy@ramsisle.com

Layout Editor: Suzanne McDougal,
somcdougal@gmail.com

Contributing Editors:
Janice Chan, ruadh@idirect.com
Cam MacRae, cam.macrae70@gmail.com
Jeanne Pendergast, jeannep99@yahoo.com
Caroline Root, carolinevroot@gmail.com

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

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