

An Naidheachd Againne

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Tha Sgàire Uallas air crìoch a chur air ceum ann an Dàimhean Eadar-nàiseanta aig Oilthigh Toronto. Dh'ionnsaich e a chuid Gàidhlig leis fhèin, agus e air tòiseachadh mun aois 16. Tha e a-nist a' fuireach ann an Uibhist a Tuath, far a bheil e ag obair do Thaigh Chearsabhaigh.

Zachary Wallace has just completed a degree in International Relations at the University of Toronto. He has learnt his Gaelic by himself, starting at the age of 16. He is now living in North Uist, where he works for Taigh Chearsabhaigh.

Cruthachalachd agus Briathrachas Ùr na Gàidhlig *le Sgàire Uallas*

Mar as cinnteach gur aithne don mhòr-chuid de luchd-leughaidh na h-irise seo mu thràth, is minig a bhios claon-bheachdan an aghaidh na Gàidhlig a' togail ceann fiù agus san latha an-diugh. An cois nan ionnsaighean briathrach seo, chithear gu bheil neo-fheum agus neo-chomas gan cur às leth ar cànan. Èighidh na nàimhdean cumanta nach eil faclan de leithid *helicopter* rim faighinn sa Ghàidhlig o thùs is teichidh iad le blionas àrdanach orra mus fhaigh gaisgich dho-shàraichte na Gàidhlig eadhan cothrom am

Creativity and the New Gaelic Terminology *by Zach Wallace*

As the readers of this publication are surely already aware, biased misconceptions against Gaelic continue to appear even today. In all these wordy attacks, you can see that our language is accused of being incapable and useless. The usual enemies yell that words like helicopter aren't originally found in Gaelic, and flee with a proud smirk before the indefatigable Gaelic advocates even have a chance to put their pants on. But that's no surprise, for if they would stay to debate,



Sgàire air mullach Heubhal am Barraigh
Zach on top of Heubhal am Barraigh

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muinchillean a thrusadh gu cath. Ach b' iongantach mura teicheadh, leis gun rachadh an cur ceart air ball nam fuiricheadh iad ri deasbad: bidh cànanan air feadh an t-saoghail (is chan i a' Bheurla as lugha coire sa chùis seo!) a' toirt fhaclan-iasaid air n-ais 's air n-aghaidh, bhon a chèile is dhan a chèile, an-còmhnaidh. Cha do dh'èirich *helicopter* à freumh-fhaclaireachd Bheurla idir. 'S ann a chaidh a ghoid air na Frangaich, a dhealbh le freumhan Greugaise e. Mar sin, canaidh iad, chan e fàilneachadh a' chànain a bhith a' cleachdadh "fhaclan Beurla" ann an còmhradh Gàidhlig, oir nì a h-uile teanga mar an ceudna. Tha na freagairtean àbhaisteach ud cho ceart ri ceart. Gidheadh tha iad nam freagairtean do chasaidean luchd na Beurla is tha iad dìonadach. Agus dhomhsa dheth co-dhiù, tha iad a' gèilleadh do bhun-bheachd nach fheudar gabhail ris. 'S e sin gur e fàilinn neo laigse bhunasach a th' ann beàrnan faclaireach a bhith ann an cànan. B' fheàrr dhuinn cothroman cruthachalachd is sochairean sùbailteachd fhaicinn annta.

Mar a mhinich an t-Ollamh Iain MacAonghais ann an aiste aige,* chan ann mar mhion-chànan an t-saoghail mhodrain as fheàrr a thuigear cor na Gàidhlig, ach mar mhòr-chànan an t-saoghail mheadhan-aoisich. O linn crochadh nan con bha a' Ghàidhlig leatha fhèin a' coileanadh feuman nan Gàidheal gu sgiobalta anns gach ìre, raon, is àrainn dem beatha. Cha bu luaithe dh'èireadh beàrn ùr sa chànan le inneal neo fiosrachadh ùr, na lìonadh a luchd-labhairt e. Ach dh'fhalbh siud is thàinig seo, is dè idir a dh'èirich dhi san eadar-àm 's a dh'fhàg innte na beàrnan lionmhor as èiginn dhuinn a lìonadh aig a' cheart àm, san latha an-diugh? Chan e gun do chaill i a comas-conaltraidh, ged a b' fheàrr a fhreagradh sin do shealladh cumhang luchd a mì-rùin. Tha structar is gràmar na Gàidhlig cho coileanta is comasach air dad sam bith a chur an cèill 's a bha iad riamh. 'S ann a dh'fhàgadh i air dheireadh nuair a chaidh a sgiùrsadh às àrainnean a b' àbhaist a bhith fo a smachd-sa. Bha i às aonais taice-stàite mhodrain den t-seòrsa a lìbhrigeadh a dh'aona-ghnothach do chànanan oifigeil ann an iomadh dùthaich gus an cleachdadh a sgaoileadh, am briathrachas a leudachadh, agus an litreachas a chàrnadh. Mar sin, chan eil na beàrnan dualach dhi, cha mhotha a dh'èirich iad le coire fhèin – 's iad droch-làimhseachadh agus dìth chothroim a fhuair agus a gheibh i o riaghaltasan as coireach. Mar am fear a chì an Ròimh 's a bhios dearbh-chinnteach



Caleb Wilson

they'd very quickly be put right: languages all over the world (and English not least of all!) give and take words, to each other and from each other, all the time. *Helicopter* didn't develop out of an English etymology at all. It was stolen from the French, who formed it with Greek roots. And so, they say, it isn't a failure of the language to use "English words" in a Gaelic conversation, for every language does the same. These regular responses are as correct as can be. Nevertheless, they are responses to accusations by English-speakers and they are defensive. And, as it appears to me at least, they yield to a fundamental opinion we needn't accept. That opinion is that it's a failing or basic weakness to have lexical gaps in a language. We'd be better off seeing the gaps as opportunities for creativity and for exploration of the benefits of flexibility in them.

As the professor John MacInnes explained in his essay,* Gaelic's situation isn't best understood as a minor language of the modern world, but rather as a major language of the medieval world. Since time immemorial Gaelic alone satisfied neatly the needs of the Gaels at every level and in every area and domain of their lives. No sooner would a new gap develop in the language as a result of a new tool or discovery than its speakers would fill it. But those days have gone and here we are; what then happened to Gaelic in the meantime, leaving it with numerous holes to be filled by us today, all at once? It's not that it lost its communicative ability, though that would suit the narrow view of its detractors better. Gaelic's structure and grammar are as complete and capable of expressing everything as they always were. The language was only left behind when it was scourged out of the domains that used to be under its control. It lacked the modern state support of the kind that was deliberately given to official languages in many countries to spread their use, broaden their vocabularies, and amass their literatures. Thus the gaps aren't inherent to Gaelic, nor did they arise through a fault in the language – rather they result from the maltreatment and unfairness it has received, and

* John MacInnes, "The Scottish Gaelic Language," in *Duthchas Nan Gaidheal: Collected Essays of John MacInnes*, ed. Michael Newton (Edinburgh: Birlinn, 2010) 119.

gun do thogadh ann an latha i le liut sònraichte, tha luchd nan *helicopters* ag obair à bunait mheallta mhearachdach: gu bheil farsaingeachd briathrachas na Beurla mar a tha i an-diugh, an taca ris a' Ghàidhlig, na samhla nàdarra air buadhan do-atharraichte na dà chainnte. Sin an raon air a bheil iad a' cluiche, agus b' fheàrr dhuinn a dhìobradh. A chionn, nam bheachd-sa, is buannachd, agus cha bheud, aotromas fhaclairian Gàidhlig.

Ged nach biodh guth aig Dwelly air a' ghnòthach 's tu a' lorg facal Beurla na bhroinn, chan eil siud idir na fhianais nach eil dòigh aig a' Ghàidhlig air a ràdh. Gu deimhinne, 's e an dearbh-chaochladh a thaisbeanas sin dhomhsa. Bheir e roghainnean agus cothrom cruthachalachd dhut, leis gun cruthaich is gun tagh thu fhèin dè bu fhreagarraiche dhan t-suidheachadh. Ma dh'fhaoidte gun cleachdar facal-iasaid on Bheurla, mar *satellite*. Air neo, faodar feum a chur air facal snasail, ùr-chruthaichte Gàidhlig, mar *saideal*. A bharrachd air sin, 's urrainn facal sgiobalta a tharraing à freumhan na Gàidhlig fhèin, mar *fèineag* neo *iom-tharraing*. Agus, mu dheireadh, faodar portmanteau-an a dhèanamh, de leithid *inntinneas* agus *fealla-dhathair*. Ach a thaobh na Beurla, anns nach mòr nach eil gach uile beàrn air a lionadh 's a dhinneadh mu thràth, tha a luchd-labhairt air an cuingealachadh le faclairian is *bu chòir*-an is nòsan suidhichte. Chan ionnan sin is a' Ghàidhlig, a bheir oirnn uile bhith nar taisgealaidhean cànan 's a bhith a' compàirteachadh anns an aon leasachadh agus leudachadh fhaclairian a thachair ann an gach cànan an t-saoghail mhodrain. B' fheàrr dhuinn a bhith bòstail às an t-saorsa, an àite bhith a' toirt ùmhachd an-còmhnaidh do dhaorsa suidhichteachd na Beurla.

still does receive from its government. Like one who sees Rome and is fully certain it was built in a day with a special ability, the helicopter people are working from a false and erring base: that the breadth of English's vocabulary as it exists today, compared to Gaelic, is an inborn symbol of unchanging attributes of the two languages. That's the field they're playing on, and we'd best abandon it because, in my opinion, the lightness of Gaelic dictionaries is a benefit, not a detriment.

Though Dwelly might not have anything to say about an English word you're searching for, that certainly isn't evidence that Gaelic has no way to say it. Indeed, to me that demonstrates the exact opposite. It gives you choices and an opportunity for creativity, as you are forced to create and select what will best suit the circumstances. Maybe you'll use an English loanword, such as *satellite*. Or maybe you'll put a fancy Gaelic neologism to use, such as *saideal*. You could also use a word built with native Gaelic roots, such as *fèineag* (selfie) or *iom-tharraing* (gravity). And, finally, one can make a portmanteau, such as *inntinneas* (mental illness) or *fealla-dhathair* (dad joke). But as for English, in which almost every single gap has been filled and stuffed already, its speakers are saddled with dictionaries and *shoulds* and established norms. Gaelic is very different, as it causes us all to be language explorers and to partake in the same lexical development and broadening that has happened in every language of the modern world. We'd do better to be proud of the freedom, rather than perpetually deferent to long-established and restricted English.

Seanfhacal na Ràithe – Pictured Proverb

Do you know what familiar Gaelic proverb is illustrated here?

Check page 16 to see if you're right.



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Sgoil nan Eun neo Sgeulachd Iain Fhearchair Òig

le Liam Ó Caiside

Caibideil a Ceithir Deug (a' dàrna leth): Rèiteach Gun Dùil

“’S iomadh rud tha dhìth orm a dh’fheumainn fhìn mun dèanainn banais.”
– Òran Gàidhealach

Bha na foghlaintich ag obair cho cruaidh ’s a dh’obraich iad riamh, ach chuir Iain gach boinne fallais a bha aige na shaothair. Cha do dhìochuimhnich e cho adhartach ’s a bha Nighean an Sgàthain ann an draoidheachd nuair a thachair iad ri chèile air long a h-athar. Bu thoigh leis a bhith air slat-draoidheachd fhaighinn coltach ris an t-slat a bha aice, ach dhiùlt an Draoidh Mòr sin.

“Ud!” ars an draoidh. “Is lugh’ ormsa cleachdadh nan slatan, ’ille. Fasan nuadh Èireannach a thàinig às an Fhraing. Tha feadhainn ag ràdh gun robh slatan againn bho thùs, ach tha iad cho ceàrr ri ceàrr. ’S e lorg no bata a tha dhìth air fìor dhraoidh, dìreach mar mo ‘lurgan’,” thuirt e, agus a bhata chinn airgid na làimh. “Ach chan fhaigh thu lorg mar seo gus am bi thu deis.”

Co-dhiù no co-dheth, sin mar a chuir Iain agus na foghlaintich na làithean seachad gus an tàinig Oidhche Shamhna. ’S e a’ bhliadhna 1760 a bh’ ann. A’ bhliadhna a chaochail am Morair Seòras Moireach anns an Òlaind agus a bhuannaich na Breatannaich Montreal. Ged a bha na balaich fada bho thachartasan an latha mar sin, cha deach an dìochuimhneachadh.

Air an oidhche àraidh seo, bha an Draoidh Mòr, a nigheanan, agus na foghlaintich air an cruinneachadh aig bòrd-bìdh anns an talla, nuair a chuala iad gnog àrd aig na dorsan. Sheas Ladhar Beag, am foghlaintiche a bu shine, agus choisich e do na dorsan agus dh’fhosgail e iad. Cò bh’ ann ach a bhràthair, a b’ aithne do dhaoine mar Ladhar Mòr nuair a bha e san sgoil na foghlaintiche, ach a-nis a b’ aithne do dhaoine mar “Maighstir Mac Dhòmhnail,” marsanta à Glaschu.

Thàinig Mac Dhòmhnail a-steach. Cha b’ ann mar mharsanta a’ bhaile ach mar laoch Gàidhealach a bha

e air èideadh an oidhch’ ud ann am fèileadh mòr, le claidheamh ri a thaobh. Sheas esan agus a bhràthair air beulaibh an draoidh.

“Fàilte dhut, a charaid,” ars an Draoidh Mòr. “Dè thug an seo thu a-nochd, cho fada bhon dachaigh ann an Glaschu, air Oidhche Shamhna fhèin?”

“Thàinig mo bhràthair a dh’iarraidh rudeigin bhuaibh,” arsa Ladhar Beag, “rudeigin a bheir taic dha anns an t-saoghal mhòr, chruaidh, agus esan na dhraoidh a-nise.” “O? Shaoilinn-sa gu bheil gu leòr de rudan aige mu thràth,” fhreagair an Draoidh Mòr. “Dh’ionnsaich e mòran bhuam. Tha taigh aige ann an Glaschu. An e taigh-marsantachd a tha e ’g iarraidh, no long?”

Dh’fhàg an còmhradh seo feadhainn de na balaich ann am breislich, ach bha fiamh a’ ghàire air cuid eile dhiubh, na daoine a bu shine, ’s dòcha.

Sheas Mac Dhòmhnail na thost, agus fhreagair a bhràthair an draoidh.

“Chan e taigh-marsantachd no long a tha dhìth air idir idir, agus esan a’ tòiseachadh mar dhraoidh, ach lorg dhraoidheil a bheireadh cobhair agus cuideachadh dha nuair a bhiodh taic a dhìth.”

“Uill, chan fhaigh e an lurgan agam fhìn, co-dhiù,” ars an draoidh. “A bheil rud sam bith eile ri fhaicinn an seo leis an taitnichinn e, no rud a shàsaicheadh e?”

“Ged a tha do lurgan cumhachdail, eireachdail, tha lorg eile ann an seo nas bòidhche na do lurgan fhèin,” ars am balach. “Lorg ris an dèanar draoidheachd a chuireadh iongnadh oirbh fhèin agus air an t-saoghal air fad.”

“Dh’fhaoidte gu bheil,” thuirt an Draoidh Mòr, le mire na ghuth. “Tha lorg òg agam, gearrte as ùr bhon



chraoibh àrsaidh, àlainn. Saoil am bu toil leis i?” Thomh e a mheur air a nighean a b’ òige, Dearbhlaith, a bha na suidhe le a peathraichean. Thàinig rudhadh gruaidhe oirre.

“Cha bu toil, cha bu toil,” arsa Ladhar Beag. “Ged a tha an lorg seo tarraingeach, tha i ro ghorm fhathast. Tha eagal orm gum briseadh an lorg seo nan cuireadh e a chuideam oirre.”

Rinn Dearbhlaith frith-ghàire, shaoil Iain. Thomh an draoidh a mheur air an dàrna nighean, Fearbhlaith. “Seo lorg beagan nas sine,” thuirt e. “Tha i dìreach agus àrd, dèante gu math. Nìthear draoidheachd leatha, tha mi cinnteach, cho fad ’s a chumas an draoidh greim oirre.”

“Ged a tha an lorg seo cuimte gu math, le cinnt, cha dèan i a’ chùis,” arsa Ladhar Beag. “Tha mo bhràthair ag iarraidh lorg làidir a sheasadh ri a thaobh, agus a bhiodh deis airson gach geas agus còmhrag dhraoidheil. Lorg a lasadh teine na chridhe nach teirigeadh gu bràth.”

“Saoil a bheil lorg cho annasach sin ri fhaighinn an seo?” ars an draoidh. “Saoilidh mi gu bheil, agus seo i,” ars am balach, a mheur thomhta air Gormfhlaith. Dh’èirich an nighean, braoisg air a h-aodann, agus choisich i gu taobh Mhic Dhòmhnail. Chuir i a làmh na làimh.

“A bheil sibh sàsaichte?” dh’fheòraich an draoidh. “Tha,” thuirt Mac Dhòmhnail agus Gormfhlaith. “Ceart ma-tà,” arsa an Draoidh Mòr. “Tha mi toilichte a ràdh gum pòs a’ chàraid seo aig toiseach na

bliadhna ùire. Cuireamaid an t-slige mun cuairt agus òlamaid an slàinte!”

Rinn na balaich sin le mòr-thlachd. Chaidh an dileag ud na cheann, ’s dòcha, ach thuit Iain ann am brудар den t-seòrsa, far an robh e a’ dol a phòsadh nighean deas, thana, dhubh. Chuala Iain osna ri thaobh. “Rìgh a dh’òrdaich grian as soillse, nach bu leam i.” ’S e Mac Mhanainn a bha ann, agus a shùilean cho leathann ri lochan, a’ coimhead air na nigheanan.

“Gormfhlaith? An ann às do chiall a tha thu?” dh’fheòraich Iain dheth. “Chan i Gormfhlaith mo ghaol ach Dearbhfhlaith!” fhreagair Mac Mhanainn ann an cagar fiadhaich. “Tha thu cho faoin ris na h-uisgeagan!” thuirt Iain. “Tha i gu bhith fichead bliadhna a dh’aois, agus chan eil thu ach sia bliadhna deug! Agus bidh uiseag annad an dà-rìreabh, no losgann, nam biodh tu fortanach, nam faigheadh an Draoidh Mòr a-mach gun robh gaol agad air a nighean.”

“Chan eil sinn uile cho fortanach riutsa, agus leannan agad mu thràth,” thuirt Mac Mhanainn le sgraing. Chuir sin uimhreachd air Iain. Cha do dh’fhairich e cho fortanach, agus Nighean an Sgàthain fad air falbh. Ach am b’ ise gu firinneach a leannan? Dè chanas ise mu dhèidhinn sin?

Thuit sàmhachd air an sgeulaiche. Tharraing e air a phìob. “Dè chanas ise mu dhèidhinn sin?” thuirt e a-rithist. “Bha gu leòr aice ri ràdh, mar a chluinneas sibh a dh’ aithghearr. Ach an toiseach, feumaidh sinn a dhol gu banais.”

Rèiteach Gun Dùil: (an dàrna leth) Iain continues to work hard on his studies, but can’t stop thinking about Nighean an Sgàthain and her powerful wand. Hallowe’en night comes, and with it a special visitor with a special request.

Faclair:

rèiteach	a betrothal, an agreement The scene between Mac Dhòmhnail and the Draoidh Mòr portrays a traditional rèiteach, in which the prospective groom, through the guise of requesting a gift of a boat or some other item of value, asks a father for the hand of his daughter in marriage. This is done with much humour and word play in front of family and friends. Sometimes the suitor is offered other daughters in marriage, whom he must diplomatically decline before accepting the hand of his sweetheart.
lorg	staff – here referring to a wand or staff which a wizard uses
lurgan	staff – an Draoidh Mòr’s nickname for his own staff, which is similar to an 18th-century gentleman’s walking stick

Litir bho'n Cheann-Suidhe

le Mìcheal MacAoidh



Letter from the President

by Mike Mackay

A Chàirdean Ionmhainn,

Seo sinne, aig an àm seo dhe'n bhliadhna, eadar an dà phrìomh thachartas a th' aig a' Chomunn againn. 'S e tha mi a' ciallachadh, seachdain a' chànain agus na seinn ann am Banner Elk, no Beinn Seanar mar as fheàrr, 's dòcha, a dh'aithnichear i, agus an tachartas eile, uill, 's e am Mòd Nàiseanta ann an Ligonier – ged nach eil Mòd “mòr” gu bhith againn am-bliadhna. Mar a chunnaic sibh, tha mi 'n dòchas, bidh mòd beag ann, no “meanbh-mhòd” mar a thuirt cuid, air sgàth 's gun robh cuid de dhaoine cho measail air an tachartas, gun robh iad airson rudeigin a bhith ann, a' gabhail àite anns an aon fhèis a chumas muinntir Ligonier gach bliadhna.

Bha Beinn Seanar gu math soirbheachail am-bliadhna, chanainn, le tòrr spòrs, tòrr ionnsachaidh, agus bu chòir dhuinn taing a thoirt do Sheumas Dòmhnallach, Maighread Bennett, agus Catriona Parsons, na tidsearan a thug oideachas math math dhan a h-uile duine a fhritheil an t-seachdain. Taing mhòr chridheil cuideachd gu Sherry Creamer, Eubha Ghordon, Cathleen Mackay, agus Jennifer Gardner airson an obair ionmholta a rinn iad ann a bhith a' cur na seachdain air dòigh. Mar a tha mi a' tuigsinn, tha an t-seachdain seo air brosnachadh mòr gu leòr a thoirt do dhaoine a bh' ann 's gu bheil saor-thagraichean na Seachdain gu math dòchasach mu dheidhinn na h-ath-bhliadhna, agus Beinn Seanar a chumail a-rithist!

Agus, nan robh sibh a' smaoinichadh gum biodh am Mòd ann an Ligonier caran cosgail, no gum bu mhath leibh a bhith a' fuireach ann an àite eile airson a' Mhòid, no gu bheil am Mòd air a bhith caran foirmeil dhuibh, uill, tha deagh naidheachd agam dhuibh. Nach tig sibh dhan a' mhòd bheag am bliadhna, agus bidh sinn gu math “relaxed”! Bidh sinn a' fàilteachadh Alasdair MacMhuirich aig a' Mhòd, agus bidh tòrr spòrs ann ged a bhios am mòd caran beag.

Ma tha sibh air seo a mhothachadh, tha an dà thachartas seo an crochadh ris an aon rud – agus chan e airgead no ceangalaichean no cliù a th' ann – ach saor-thagraichean. As aonais nan daoine sin, a chuireas iomadach uair a-steach dhan obair a tha an cois gach tachartas, cha bhiodh iad ann idir. Ma dh'fhaoidte gun

Dear Friends,

Here we are, at this point in the year, between ACGA's two principal events. What I mean is, the Gaelic Language and Song Weekend, or Grandfather Mountain, as it's perhaps better known, and the other event, well, the National Mòd in Ligonier, though we won't have a “big” Mòd this year. As I hope you've seen, we will have a small mòd, or a “mini-mòd” as some have called it, since some folks are so fond of the event that they have asked for something to be held in the same festival that the folks in Ligonier hold each year.

Grandfather Mountain was quite successful this year, I'd say, with lots of fun, lots of learning, and I should thank Jamie MacDonald, Margaret Bennett, and Catriona Parsons, the teachers who gave of themselves and provided great teaching to everyone who attended the week. Many heartfelt thanks also to Sherry Creamer, Eve Gordon, Cathleen Mackay, and Jennifer Gardner for the excellent work they did in putting the week on. As I understand it, this event inspired more people to take part in setting up next year's event, with additional volunteers to make sure Grandfather Mountain will happen again!

And, if you've thought in the past that the National Mòd is a little pricey, or that you'd have preferred to stay somewhere of your own choosing for the Mòd, or, perhaps that a more informal event would be nice, well, you're in luck. Won't you come to the mini-mòd this year, and you'll be quite relaxed! We will be welcoming Alasdair Currie, and we'll have a lot of fun though the mòd is smaller.

If you've already noticed, these two events depend on one thing – and it's not money, or good connections, or fame, but volunteers. Without these people, who spend many hours working on all the things these events need in order to happen, they simply wouldn't. Maybe you've said, “it's great that we have these

canadh sibh, “’s math gu bheil iad ann!” – agus cha bhiodh sibh fada ceàrr idir. Ach tha rud eile fìor mu’n deidhinn – chuireadh iad fàilte a cheart cho cridheil air barrachd dhaoine a thighinn a-steach ann airson cuideachadh a thoirt dhaibh ’s gun cuir sinn air Alasdair còir nuair a thig e ’san t-Sultain! Mar bhuill de ACGA, tha iomadh duine dhibh a’ faighinn buannachd agus leasachadh bho na tachartasan seo – agus tha mi ’n dòchas gum faic sibh gu bheil e a cheart cho iomlanach a bhith an sàs ann an iomairt mar Beinn Seanar agus am Mòd ’s a tha e a bhith gan frithealadh – a’ cur ri tachartas a tha gu math cuideachail do dhaoine aig a bheil spèis mhòr dhan Ghàidhlig.

Le meas,

Micheal MacAoidh
Ceann-suidhe, ACGA

folks!” – and you’re not at all wrong. But another thing about them – they’d welcome help and support just as much as we’re going to welcome Alasdair Currie when he comes for the Mòd in September! As members of ACGA, many of you get benefit and advancement from these events, and I hope that you’d find it just as fulfilling to be involved in an event like Grandfather Mountain or the Mòd as you would to attend it – adding to the events which are quite helpful to those, like you, who hold the Gaelic language in high regard.

Respectfully,

Michael Mackay
President, ACGA



Mini-Mòd in Pennsylvania September 21-23, 2018

ACGA’s National Mòd in Pennsylvania is on hiatus for 2018 as we re-tool for the expanded event in 2019, but we’ve gotten a large number of inquiries and requests to get together in Ligonier again this year, to have a smaller, informal Mòd.

We just can’t let the year go by without keeping the tradition of singing, storytelling, poetry, and good times going in some form. We are very fortunate to have Alasdair Currie, the ACG Royal National Mòd men’s Gold Medal winner, come visit us for the event – and the women’s Gold Medalist, Rachel Walker, is working with us to come to Mòd nan Lochan Mòra in Akron, Ohio, in June 2019.

We will be in Ligonier September 21-23, 2018, just like always, but we’ll be gathering on Friday at a nearby hotel, and anyone who wants to come to the Mòd can find accommodations in the area – whatever works for your budget.

Check the ACGA website for more details. <http://www.acgamerica.org>

Building a Gaelic Library

by Ted Neveln, with Nina Chambers, Gary Ingle, Nancy Neveln,
Brian Newell and Chas Talbot (editor)

What is the role of a library in an organization like Slighe nan Gaidheal (SnG), Washington's Scottish Gaelic language and cultural society? Although SnG has had a collection of Gaelic-related books since its earliest days, most members were not aware of it, and it was definitely under-used. After much discussion, a re-vitalized Library Committee has changed that. Perhaps other groups can benefit from our experience.

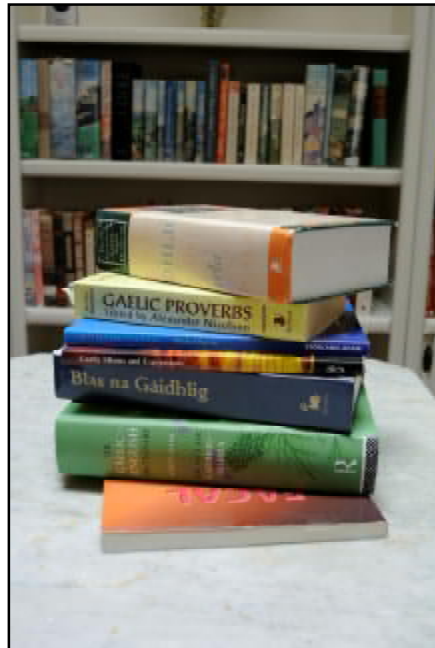
SnG's primary focus is on the Scottish Gaelic language, hence our long-established Zero to Gaelic adult-learning program. Seirm, our mixed-voice chorus and ceilidh band, performs Gaelic songs in Gaelic. Our biennial week-long Fèis features language classes, as well as workshops on other aspects of Gaelic culture.

The earliest history of our library is lost, not in the mists of time but in the fallible memories of members who did not take the trouble to write everything down. At first, the library was considered to be just another aspect of the society's archives. Books and other materials of possible interest that happened to come into our possession, more or less randomly, found their home in our rented storage locker, where they languished. Didn't anyone care? Yes, but most available energy went into the language and music programs, with the Fèis consuming a lot of attention as well. By 2003 there were three Slighe members acting as a library committee. At that point, some serious attention was paid to the library. We developed book plates. We added check-out card pockets. We began a shelf list. While these were useful things to do, they were not enough. The collection grew as members and friends made more or less random donations. In 2006, the library was greatly enhanced by a generous donation from the collection of Andrew MacAoidh Jergens, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The first step in making this sort of library useful is to know what is in your collection. An immediate

second step is to share that knowledge with the potential patrons. Early in the last decade we acquired proprietary software (ReaderWare) for cataloging purposes. This program includes a helpful search capability. We posted the downloadable catalog on the society's website. These were the critical first two steps in making the library of use to members.

The third step is dealing with the mechanics of check-out and return of library materials. This was and remains difficult for us, given that the Committee is all-volunteer, and SnG does not have an actual office, keeping its collection in a limited-access storage unit. There is no manageable way of putting the whole collection on display at one time. We have to rely on people using the catalog and asking for particular works to be brought to the next language-instruction day. In addition, one of the members of the Library Committee routinely will bring a representative sample of library holdings to each Gaelic intensive day to pique interest.



Rudy Ramsey

everyone catalogs together, LibraryThing also connects people with the same books, providing potential collaboration with other libraries. TinyCat turns a LibraryThing account into a full-featured library OPAC¹ and ILS². One can access our catalog from anywhere – even on a mobile phone.

Our patrons use TinyCat, and any customization supporting our administration and circulation process is also done on TinyCat. Cataloging – including copy-cataloging, importing MARC³ records and editing records – is done on LibraryThing. But patrons can search or browse our collection and place a hold on an item(s) using TinyCat. The Library Committee is notified by e-mail and the item(s) are retrieved for delivery to the patron at an upcoming event (we do

not use postal mail). TinyCat also provides a way to track borrowed items, send reminders to patrons, and generate some usage statistics to help identify future acquisitions.

We are continually looking for improvements – for our patrons as well as for those that operate the Library. This includes correcting any errors we find in catalog entries and changes to how we use our tools. We also have received a generous donation of audio files that we plan to make accessible to our community.

Today we have over 500 items in our catalog, including about 400 bound books, plus CDs, tape cassettes, pamphlets and other ephemera. The heart of the collection is a wealth of Gaelic learning materials – grammars, dictionaries, teach-yourself books. A glance through the on-line catalog reveals children’s books, young-adult books, poetry, a scatteration of fiction, and much more. The Committee is continuously considering what might be useful additions, and what is not relevant to the agreed purposes of the library.

The Committee has adopted a detailed mission statement, too long to print here. These are the key points, which guide us in everything we do:

The mission of the Slighe nan Gaidheal library is to support with library resources, our organization’s teaching and dissemination of the Scottish Gaelic language ...

1. The first priority is to provide support to learners enrolled in the Z2G program, in co-operation with the Gaelic Education Committee and with the presenters in the Z2G program.

Perhaps by coincidence, and perhaps not, all but one of the Committee also serve on the Gaelic Education Committee, which makes co-ordination very simple. It’s not a coincidence that four members have worked as librarians. This all makes for a group that works well together.

At the moment, the collection’s catalog is available through the Slighe website – www.slighe.org. The catalog allows patrons to put holds on particular books. Internet communication with the Committee is encouraged.

Future work includes:

- Refinement of check-out and return procedures.
- Addressing de-acquisition, as the natural instinct to collect and keep everything has to be kept under control, or the mass of materials not relevant to the primary mission will overwhelm the available storage space.
- Generating lists of materials appropriate for various language levels.
- Keeping current our pioneering review of available learning aids, “Scottish Gaelic External References and Resources -- Other Learning Opportunities” (also posted on our website).
- Evaluating new books published in, or about, Gaelic.

For additional information on the Slighe nan Gàidheal Library, contact Comataidh an Leabharlainn at: library_info@slighe.com or use the “Contact the Library Committee” link on the Library’s catalog home page, <https://www.librarycat.org/>

Links to LibraryThing www.librarything.com and ReaderWare www.readerware.com/index.php

¹ OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) is an online searchable database available to library patrons, an electronic version of the old-fashioned card catalogue.

² ILS (Integrated Library System) refers to the type of software used by libraries to manage acquisitions, cataloging, and circulation.

³ MARC is an acronym for Machine-readable Cataloging, a data format used by libraries to catalogue materials.





Litir à Dùn Èideann

by Jeff W. Justice

A Chàirdean,

I have long felt the call to the Celtic lands, their cultures and languages. My ‘bucket list’ (such as a middle-aged person has one), includes visiting all of them. I have never been able to explain why that has been so for me, even after a couple of years of living in Scotland plus short trips I took to Wales and Ireland. So, one will see shortly why I am as jealous as I can be – and I mean that in the best possible way – of Ben Ó Ceallaigh, a young Irishman I met during my studies in Edinburgh. Ben has been working on his Ph.D. at the University of Edinburgh’s School of Celtic & Scottish Studies, which is impressive in its own right. He has the stereotypical Irish grin that disarms any bad feelings that might be in the room. He grew up near Galway, and he very much speaks English (that is, when he speaks English) with the region’s trademark accent. Ben’s own journey in Gaelic is stereotypical of where the Celtic languages now largely find themselves.

That said, he would be highly offended by being labeled as ‘stereotypical’ or ‘trademark’, because he is anything but. The Ben Ó Ceallaigh I came to know and befriend is a language warrior, a term I use, again, in the best possible way. Irish is a required subject in its public school system, and the language is officially recognized in the Republic’s constitution to the point where it takes precedence over English if a translation conflict emerges in official documents. Despite a full education in the language, he did not achieve fluency, and school was not really his ‘thing’; music was. It took him skipping school to hear two Scottish Gaelic bands he loved to realize how important Irish really was to him. He moved to the Gaeltacht to immerse himself in Irish, then accepted offers to study Scottish Gaelic in Edinburgh. Despite his growing fluency in Irish, he still found Scottish Gaelic to be different enough to be a challenge in its own right. He has since learned Manx.

Ben’s interest in preserving the Celtic languages is political at its core. Irish has suffered in very much the same way that Gaelic has; it is declining in its heartland, and many Irishmen feel perfectly at home “expressing their Irishness through English,” as he puts it. He is also very concerned about the continued effects of colonization on his homeland, despite its political independence gained nearly a century ago. Whilst Dublin is now capital of a sovereign nation, the global capitalist economy perpetuates inequity in society, and he sees minority languages throughout the world as being threatened by economic inequity. As for Ben, he expresses his Irishness through Irish; every T-shirt I ever saw him wear whilst I was living in Edinburgh bore a slogan written in it.

Ben is cautiously optimistic about efforts to save Irish and Scottish Gaelic; those who follow this ‘Litir à Dùn Èideann’ series will know by now that the common thread on where these languages are in existential crisis is their lack of speaking community. However, he points to the revitalization of Manx as proof positive that they can be brought back to a state of prominence. Manx lost its last native speaker some forty years ago, but it now has several hundred speakers due to a concerted effort by the government on the Isle of Man to bring it back. It even has a primary school where Manx is the main language of instruction. However, Ben is very adamant about one thing: “Prevention is better than cure” when it comes to keeping Irish and Scottish Gaelic alive.

Ben’s linguistic activism is rooted in his belief that public policy holds the key to maintaining both, with Manx being but one successful (so far) example of how it can be done. He is convinced that not nearly enough is being done at present to preserve either Irish or Scottish Gaelic. He is not content to keep his activism in Europe. He recently delivered a lecture series throughout the United States, and he notes with pride his own surprise at the efforts being made in the Americas to keep all of the Goidelic Celtic languages alive. He was stunned at the high level of interest shown in the talks that he gave, and he hopes that this interest will translate into fundraising efforts that will support revitalization in the core communities where they are still spoken.

Other ways that people can help include producing publicity materials in all media and writing articles. Ben's call for these efforts, I will add, is at the core of the AGCA's new direction and mission of supporting Gaelic language instruction and speaking circles throughout the Americas.

Ben's own activism takes place through a number of support groups, including Misneachd in Scotland and Misneach in Ireland. Both groups recognize the need for a holistic approach toward languishing preservation, which takes into account need for cultural, political, and socio-economic reforms. He argues that the forces that are now damaging the Goidelic languages (and other minority languages) are the same ones that are now responsible for other crises, including anthropocentric climate change. Food for thought, to be sure.

As Ben puts it, "Suas leis an rèabhlaid!"

Le meas,

Jeff

Regional Mòd Results

Mòd nan Lochan Mòra

Akron, OH, June 8-10, 2018

Seumas Greumach, adjudicator

Leughadh aig a' chiad sealladh

- 1 Cathleen MacKay
- 2 Cam MacRae
- 3 Hilary NicPhàidein and Anne Alexander, tied

Bàrdachd

- 1 Hilary NicPhàidein
- 2 Cam MacRae

Sgeulachdan

- 1 Cam MacRae
- 2 Hilary NicPhàidein
- 3 Mary Wake

Beginner Open Song

- 1 Hilary NicPhàidein

Advanced Open Song

- 1 Cathleen MacKay
- 2 Mike Mackay
- 3 Anne Alexander and Mary Wake, tied

Advanced Prescribed Song

- 1 Mike Mackay
- 2 Cathleen MacKay
- 3 Anne Alexander
- 4 Mary Wake

Accompanied Singing

Anne Alexander with Rashara Fireheart on harp

Harmonized Singing

Anne Alexander and Sharon McWhorter

Choir

Ohio Gaelic Choir



Front: John Grimaldi, Catriona Parsons, Cathleen MacKay
Back: Amy Williamson, Jamie MacDonald, Eve Gordon, E Johnson

North Carolina Regional Mòd

Grandfather Mountain, NC, July 14, 2018

Catriona Parsons, adjudicator

Women's Division

- 1 Eve Gordon
- 2 Cathleen MacKay

Men's Division

- 1 E Johnson
- 2 John Grimaldi

Overall High Score

- 1 Eve Gordon
- 2 Cathleen MacKay
- 3 E Johnson

Oisean a' Ghràmair / The Grammar Nook

by Wayne Harbert



Scary Things About Gaelic (STAG): 'Coming and Going' in Gaelic

Can language have too many words? English is reputed to have a larger lexicon than any other language – most of them acquired, it should be noted, by plunder. Over the centuries, it has hauled them home from distant places by the wagonload and the shipload. Enough to conjure up images of a mighty dragon slumbering in some cave on a great hoard of purloined words. But has all that plundering and hoarding left us better off?

Languages with leaner lexicons don't seem to me the poorer for it, and there might even be virtues in frugality, making use of the word parts strewn around your own backyard. Some critics have gone so far as to assert that English may have outgrown itself, that the surfeit of choices made available by our word-hoard to some extent diminishes its power of expression. Are they right? Perhaps at least in some small ways. Did it ever occur to you, for example, why *occur* should mean what it does? Breaking it down into its Latin word parts, which mean 'run toward', might call up a pleasingly concrete image of little ideas scurrying across the floor and jumping into our minds – if we happened to be familiar with Latin word formation.

In Gaelic, which has made less free with other people's words over the centuries, there are fewer of them, but each of them gets more exercise, and it still manifests some of the transparency, immediacy and vividness that English has perhaps lost. 'It occurred to me', for example, comes out in Gaelic as *Thàinig e a-steach orm*, literally, 'It came in on me'. And so on.

All the basic everyday verbs of motion and moving things around – 'come, go, bring, put, take' – are likewise regularly pressed into service to express more abstract notions. For example, the verb *rach* (go) can mean 'become'; *Chaidh e na phoileas*. 'He became a policeman' (Literally, 'He went in his policeman'). So, for that matter, can the verb *tighinn* (come): *Chaidh/thàinig an suidheachadh am feabhas*. 'The situation improved.' (Literally, 'The situation went/ came the improvement.') 'Go' in Gaelic can also mean 'be able': *An tèid agad air mo chuideachadh?* 'Can you help me?' (Literally, 'Will it go at you on my helping?') And 'come' can mean 'must': *Thig orm a dhol dhachaigh*. 'It comes on me to go home' = 'I must...'. Or it can mean 'to suit, be becoming to': *Ciamar a tha sin a' tighinn dhut?* 'How does that suit you?' (Literally, 'How does that come to you?'), *Chan eil iad a' tighinn rium*. 'They don't come to me' = 'They don't suit me'.

Gaelic also uses 'go' as its passive helping verb – a true rarity among the languages of the world: *Chaidh e a pheantadh*. 'It was painted' – literally, 'It went to painting'. And so on with all the other little verbs. I've already told you in a previous column about *toirt*, which does triple duty as 'bring, take, give', depending on the preposition it is used with. But did I tell you that it can also mean 'to make/force someone to do something?': *Thug i orm falbh*. 'She made me/ forced me to leave'. (Literally, 'She put leaving on me').

If all of this is a bit confusing, *Na gabhaibh dragh!* 'Don't worry' (but literally, 'Don't take a worry / bother'). *Chan eil mi ag iarraidh dragh a chur oirbh* 'I don't want to put a worry / bother on you.' (I could have used the verb *bodraigeadh* 'to bother' here instead. If the Gaelic and English words look similar here, it is because *bother* seems to be one of the surprisingly few words that English has borrowed from the Celtic languages over the centuries. Why that one in particular, I wonder...)

Criomagan air Ùbhlan

Gritheidean

1 chupa min-fhlùir
1/2 chupa min-choirce
1/2 chupa siùcair dhuinn
1/2 chupa ime air a mhaothachadh
1/2 spàin-tì salainn
4 cupannan ùbhlan ion-chòcaireachd, rùisgte, gun
chairsgein agus slisnichte (mu 5-6 ùbhlan meadhanach)
1/2 cupa siùcair ghil
1 spàin-tì caineil

Ro-theasaich an àmhainn gu 450°

Measgaich le chèile a' mhin-fhlùir, an siùcar donn, an t-ìm, a' mhin-choirce, agus an salann gus am bi e sprudhagach.

Teann 1/2 dhen mheasgachadh do phana ceàrnagach 8x8 air a chrèiseachadh gu h-aotrom. Sgaoil sliseagan ùbhlan gu cunbhalach air a' phlaosg seo. Crath siùcar geal agus caineal air. Cuir an còrr dhe na criomagan air mullach nan ùbhlan, ga dhinneadh gu teann.

Bruich e san àmhainn fad 10 mionaidean aig 450° F agus an uair sin, ìslich an teas gu 375° F agus lean air adhart a' bruich gus am bi am mullach caran donn, mu 30 - 40 mionaid.



Apple Crisp

Ingredients

1 cup all-purpose flour
1/2 cup quick-cooking rolled oats
1/2 cup brown sugar
1/2 cup butter, softened
1/2 tsp salt
4 cups cooking apples, peeled, cored and sliced
(approx. 5-6 medium-sized apples)
1/2 cup white sugar
1 tsp cinnamon

Preheat oven to 450° F.

Mix flour, brown sugar, butter, oats and salt together until the mixture is crumbly. Press 1/2 of the mixture into a lightly greased 8" square pan. Spread apple slices evenly over crust. Sprinkle with white sugar and cinnamon. Spoon remaining crumbs on apples and press down firmly.

Bake in pre-heated oven for 10 minutes at 450° F and then lower heat to 375° F and continue baking until the topping is slightly brown, about 30 - 40 minutes.



Do you have a favorite 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 a future issue 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!

An cuidich thu sinn? / Will you help us?

It came as a surprise to us when we realized recently that our first bilingual recipe, Bradan Bacalta le Cnòthan Pheacain / Baked Salmon with Pecans, appeared in *An Naidheachd Againne* eight years ago this month. Since then we've shared recipes from friends, like Davine Sutherland and Molly MacRae, from friendly sources like *Às an Abhainn Mhóir: English-Gaelic Recipes from Pictou County* (2011), and from our editors.

Along the way we've tried out a lot of delicious recipes and learned a lot of Gaelic cooking terms, but all of this is spread out over the last twenty-eight issues of ANA. We think it would be helpful to us and to you, if someone were to go back through our past recipes and collect the most useful cooking terms into a glossary. If you're interested in working on this project, please contact one of our content editors at naidheachd@acgamerica.org. Taing mhòr!

Criomagan / Bits of This and That

Student Essay Competition Winner Announced

GaelicUSA has announced the winner of the 2018 MacÌomhair Scottish Gaelic Studies Undergraduate Student Essay Competition: Wilfried Zibell. Wilfried, from Noorvik, Alaska, wrote his essay as a freshman student at Harvard University for the course “CELTIC 188: Songs of the Highlander,” taught by Dr. Natasha Sumner.

Wilfried’s essay is a study of two Gaelic song-poems about the Highland Clearances, composed by natives of the Scottish Highlands as these events were unfolding: “Cead Deireannach nam Beann” by Donnchadh Bàn Mac an t-Saoir / Duncan Ban MacIntyre (1724-1812), composed during the last walk he took on Beinn Dòbh-rain in 1802, and “Còmhradh Eadar Dùn Bhrusgraig Agus Fear-Turais” by Iain Òg MacCòrcadail / John Mac-Corkindale, Jr., of Islay, composed in about 1850.

You can read Wilfried’s essay on GaelicUSA’s website at:

<https://gaelicusa.org/2018-maciomhair-undergraduate-student-essay-competition-winner/>

Congratulations to Christine Primrose, MBE

Christine Primrose, Gaelic singer and teacher familiar to many ACGA members in the U.S. and Canada, has been awarded an MBE (Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire). The award, for “Services to Gaelic Music to Culture and to Education in Scotland and Internationally,” was made in June as part of the Queen’s Birthday Honours List.

Cluais ri Claisneachd agus Tasglann Mòthain

DASG, Dachaigh airson Stòras na Gàidhlig / Digital Archives of Scottish Gaelic, an online repository of digitized texts and lexical resources for Scottish Gaelic, has recently made available Cluais ri Claisneachd, an archive of audio files with full, downloadable transcriptions. Eventually, this online archive will contain 140 hours of recordings made in Scotland and Canada. A second archive, the Mòthan Archive, recordings of field-work done by American Tracy Chipman in the Outer Hebrides between 1996 and 2004, has also been opened to the public.

You can read more about these two archives at <https://dasg.ac.uk/blog/207/en>.

You can browse and search these archives at <https://dasg.ac.uk/audio/about/crc/en>.

A Website to Watch

Language in Lyrics: Òrain Ghàidhlig na h-Albann Nuaidh Gaelic Songs of Nova Scotia



Our Website to Watch this time is really much more than just a website, it’s a three-year song collecting project. The aim of “Language in Lyrics” is to create a comprehensive collection of Gaelic songs in Nova Scotia, drawing from print media, archive recordings and private collections. The long-term goal of the project is to lay the foundations for a corpus of Nova Scotia Gaelic which can be used for research, analysis, and eventually, a Dictionary of Nova Scotia Gaelic.

You’ll be able to learn much more about Language in Lyrics in the lead article in the upcoming (December) issue of *An Naidheachd Againne*. In the meantime, you can meet their staff and learn a bit more about the scope of the project at their website: <https://languageinlyrics.com>. And if you’re on Facebook, you can follow them there.



Dè Tha Dol? Gaelic Events

An t-Sultain 2018 / September 2018

ACGA Mini-Mòd, Ligonier PA, September 21 – 23, 2018

Join ACGA and Alasdair Currie, the 2017 ACG Royal Mòd men's Gold Medal winner, in Ligonier for a mini-Mòd. We'll be gathering on the Friday at a nearby hotel, and anyone who wants to come to the Mòd can find accommodations in the area – whatever works for your budget. Register now to compete in the Mòd here:

<http://www.acgamerica.org/registration-open-for-mod-ligonier-islays-alsadair-currie-to-attend/>

Julie Fowlis in concert, Abbey Bar, Appalachian Brewery, Harrisburg PA, September 30, 2018

Julie Fowlis is an award-winning Gaelic singer nominated as 'Folk Singer of the Year' at the 2015 BBC Radio 2 Folk Awards, and 'Best Artist' at the Songlines World Music Awards 2015.

<http://www.sfmsfolk.org/concerts/JulieFowlis.html>.

An Dàmhair 2018 / October 2018

Julie Fowlis in concert, McGarvey Commons, Penn State University, October 2, 2018

Julie Fowlis is an award-winning Gaelic singer nominated as 'Folk Singer of the Year' at the 2015 BBC Radio 2 Folk Awards, and 'Best Artist' at the Songlines World Music Awards 2015. See

<https://www.juliefowlis.com/tour-dates/> for ticket information.

Julie Fowlis in concert, Isabel Bader Centre for the Performing Arts, Kingston ON, October 4, 2018.

<https://theisabeltickets.universiticket.com/w/event.aspx?id=1352&p=1>.

Celtic Colours International Festival, Cape Breton Island NS, October 5 – October 13, 2018

The music and culture of Cape Breton is celebrated through concerts, milling frolics, workshops and community events at venues throughout Cape Breton Island. Artists from Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, Finland, other parts of Canada and the United States also perform during the 9-day festival.

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

Julie Fowlis in concert, National Gallery of Art, Washington DC, October 7, 2018

See <https://www.juliefowlis.com/tour-dates/> for ticket information.

Julie Fowlis in concert, Newberry Opera House, Newberry SC, October 9, 2018

See <https://www.juliefowlis.com/tour-dates/> for ticket information.

Julie Fowlis in concert, Hodgson Concert Hall, University of Georgia, Athens GA, October 10, 2018

<https://pac.uga.edu/event/julie-fowlis-music-from-the-scottish-isles/>.

Julie Fowlis in concert, Carrollton Center for the Arts, Carrollton GA, October 11, 2018

See <https://www.juliefowlis.com/tour-dates/> for ticket information.

Julie Fowlis in concert, Mondavi Center, University of California, Davis CA, October 13, 2018

<https://www.mondaviarts.org/event/2018-19/julie-fowlis>.

Julie Fowlis in concert, Green Music Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park CA, October 14, 2018

<https://gmc.sonoma.edu/event/3769438-julie-fowlis>.

Julie Fowlis in concert, Libby Gardner Hall, University of Utah, Salt Lake City UT, October 16, 2018

<https://tickets.utah.edu/events/julie-fowlis/>.

Julie Fowlis in concert, Festival Place, Sherwood Park, Alberta, October 18, 2018

See <https://www.juliefowlis.com/tour-dates/> for ticket information.

Oidhche Shamhna Gàidhlig / Halloween Gaelic Weekend, Colaisde na Gàidhlig, St. Anns NS, October 19 – 21, 2018

This all-ages event will feature traditional Gaelic Halloween practices, ghost stories, old-fashioned fuarag, and a masquerade square-dance

See <https://gaeliccollege.edu/study-with-us/gaelic-weekends/> for more information as it becomes available.

An t-Samhain 2018 / November 2018

An Nollaig Ghàidhlig / Christmas Immersion, Colaisde na Gàidhlig, St. Anns NS, November 30 – December 2, 2018

This all-ages Gaelic immersion weekend includes a turkey dinner with all the trimmings, Christmas carols and decorating, and relaxing by the fireside with friends new and old.

See <https://gaeliccollege.edu/study-with-us/gaelic-weekends/> for more information as it becomes available.

Am Faoillteach 2019 / January 2019

Celtic Connections, Glasgow, Scotland, January 17 – February 3, 2019

Celtic Connections features concerts, ceilidhs, talks, free events, late night sessions and workshops focusing on the roots of traditional Scottish music. <https://www.celticconnections.com/events/Pages/default.aspx>.

Is your Gaelic class or study group planning an event, or are you aware of an event with substantial Scottish Gaelic content that you'd like your fellow ACGA members to know about? You can make submissions to 'Dè Tha Dol?' by sending the following information to naidheachd@acgamerica.org

- Name of event
- Date
- City
- Address of venue
- A short description, or web link and / or contact person's email address

Please keep in mind the following deadlines:

- Spring – February 15 (published March 15)
- Summer – May 15 (published June 15)
- Fall – August 15 (published September 15)
- Winter – November 15 (published December 15)



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Answer to Seanfhacal na Ràithe, p. 3

Cho fileanta ri uileann fiddleir.
As tuneful as a fiddler's elbow.

Directory of Gaelic Classes & Study Groups

Arizona

Tucson

Classes

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

California

Sacramento Area

Classes

Donnie MacDonald minchmusic@comcast.com

Colorado

Boulder

Study Group

Sue Hendrix susan.hendrix@colorado.edu

<http://moosenoodle.com/language/boulder/>

Denver

Conversation Group

Monthly at Stella's Coffee Shop

Reese McKay reese.mckay25@gmail.com

San Luis Valley

Daily Gaelic

Skype-based online private lessons and classes,
and email courses

<http://www.gaidhliggachlatha.com>

Find us on Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/DailyGaelic/>

Illinois

Springfield

Study Group

Bill McClain

217-854-7918

<https://tinyurl.com/SpringfieldILLGaelic>

Maryland

Baltimore

Study Group

<https://tinyurl.com/BaltimoreGaelic>

Rick Gwynallen Rgwynallen@yahoo.com

301-928-9026

New York

New York

Classes

New York Caledonian Club

Contact Barbara L. Rice, Chair, Scottish Studies

Barbara.Rice@nycaledonian.org

<http://www.nycaledonian.org/studies.php>

North Carolina

Triangle / Raleigh area

Study Group

An Phillips fiongeal@gmail.com

Virginia

Catlett

Local in-person and via Skype

Michael Mackay mackay@progeny.net

Northern Virginia-Washington, DC-Maryland

Gàidhlig Photomac

Gaelic Learning Community

Regular workshops and social events

Join us on www.Meetup.com

Contact Liam willbcassidy@gmail.com

Washington

Seattle

Classes & Study Groups

Slighe nan Gàidheal

<http://www.slighe.com>

Canada

Ontario

Toronto

Classes

Comann Luchd-Ionnsachaidh Thoronto

Gaelic classes & private tutoring

<http://www.torontogaelic.ca>

Québec

Montréal

Study Group & Celtic choir

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

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ACGA Online Faces

Like most organizations in the modern world, ACGA has several online faces, including:

- www.acgamerica.org, our main website, containing a blog for announcements, tips, articles, etc.; an archive of newsletters; detailed information about our major events; information about ACGA and how to join; learning resources; and more.
- <http://forum.acgamerica.org/>, our collection of conversational forums.
- <https://www.facebook.com/ACGAGaelic>, our Facebook page.
- www.youtube.com/user/ACGAmerica, our YouTube channel with video content.
- <https://twitter.com/ACGAGaelic>, our Twitter account, used for ACGA announcements.
- <http://usmod.wordpress.com/>, the ACGA Mòd website, containing information about past, present, and future Mòds.
- <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1463155417230179/>, a special Facebook page for our Gaelic Song and Language Week at Grandfather Mountain.

An Naidheachd Againne

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

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