

An Naidheachd Againne

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

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Tha Daibhidh Dauvit na òraidiche Gàidhlig sa Phrògram Cheiltis, Oilthigh Thorontò, agus tha e air a bhith a' teagasg na Gàidhlig fad còrr is 25 bliadhna. Dh'ionnsaich e Gàidhlig an Alba agus Ceap Breatainn, a bharrachd air Gàidhlig na h-Èireann ann an Conamara agus Dùn nan Gall. Nochd Pàirt a h-Aon den artaigil aige air aibideil Ghàidhlig anns ANA sa Mhàrt 2023.

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Aibidil na Gàidhlig – Ath-bheòthaichte agus Ath-sgrùdaichte le Daibhidh Dauvit

Cuid a Dhà

Aibidil Èireannach Nua-aimsireil

Chaidh aibidil le ainmean litrichean ùra a dhealbhadh agus a mholadh ann an *Graimear Gaeilge na mBraithre Crìostai* (1960) agus chaidh ath-chlò-bhualadh ann an *Learning Irish* (Micheál Ó Siadhail, 1980). Riochdaichidh ainmean na h-aibidil fuaimean nan litrichean gu math. Gidheadh, cha do ghabhadh i ris fada is farsaing an Èirinn. Dh'fhaodadh ainmean nan litrichean seo atharrachadh gu Gàidhlig:

A (á), B (bé), C (cé), D (dé), E (é), F (eif), G (gé), H (héis), I (í), J (jé), K (ká), L (eil), M (eim), N (ein), O (ó), P (pé), Q (cú), R (ear), S (eas), T (té), U (ú), V (vé), W (wae), X (ex), Y (yé), Z (zae)

Tha a h-uile litir san t-siostam seo fireann agus nithear an t-ìolra leis an deireadh -anna, m.e. *f-anna*, *y-anna*. Aithnichidh an aibidil seo gun nochd faclan Gàidhlig neo-dhùthchasach, m.e. *jab* (obair) is *veain* (bhana) is *zú* (sutha).

Èist ris an aibidil Èireannaich nua-aimsireil: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pxN6E3Arw68>

Moladh Airson Aibidil Ghàidhlig Nua-aimsireil
Ged a tha ainmean na h-aibidil Gàidhlig Èireannaich bho 1960 inntinneach feumail, molaidh mi gun cùm

A Gaelic Alphabet – Revived and Revised

by David Livingston-Lowe

Part Two

A Modern Irish Alphabet

A modern letter name alphabet, spelled in the Irish language, was proposed in *Graimear Gaeilge na mBraithre Crìostai* (1960) and reprinted in *Learning Irish* (Micheál Ó Siadhail, 1980). The alphabet names represent the sounds of the letters well. However, this alphabet has not been widely adopted in Ireland.



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Go to www.acgamerica.org for more on upcoming ACGA events and other Gaelic-related activities.



a' Ghàidhlig na 18 ainmean litrichean a fhuair i bhon Ogham. A dh'aindeoin is gu bheil i na cadal an-dràsta, tha luchd-bruidhne na Gàidhlig gu math eòlach air a' Bheith-Luis-Nuin agus tha i airidh air ath-bheòthachadh. Rud eile dheth, molaidh mi gun cleachd sinn

am facal Ogham *for-fhiodhan* as ùr gus sreath litrichean a bharrachd a riochdachadh, co-dhiù bho, no stèidhichte air, an Ogham. Bhon a bha na litrichean *Ceirt* (Q) agus *Straif* (Z) aig an Ogham, chan eil feum aig siostam ath-dhùthchaichte air *Cú* agus *Zae*. A thuilleadh air sin, ged nach e litir a tha ann, ma chumar an t-*Eamhancholl* Oghaim airson na fuaimreig AO, dh'fhaodadh e feum a dhèanamh do theagasg nan sia prìomh fhuaimreagan A, O, U, AO, E, I (*Ailm*, *Onn*, *Ur*, *Eamhancholl*, *Eadha*, *Iodh*). Tha na *for-fhiodhan* a' gabhail a-steach ainmean stèidhichte air an Ogham *Beith* (B) agus *Peith* (P).

Aibidil na Gàidhlig - A' Bheith-Luis-Nuin

Ailm (A), Beith (B), Coll (C), Dair (D), Eadha (E), Feàrn (F), Gort (G), Uath (H), Iodh (I), Luis (L), Muin (M), Nuin (N), Onn (O), Peith (P), Ruis (R), Suil (S), Teine (T), Ur (U)

Litrichean A Bharrachd - For-fhiodhan

Jeith (J), Keith (K), Ceirt (Q), Veith (V), Weith (W), Eacs (X), Yeith (Y), Straif (Z)

Litreachadh Gu h-Àrd Abairtean Cèine no Teicnigeach

Gus faclan a litreachadh gu h-àrd, cleachd *mòr* airson litrichean mòra agus *beag* airson litrichean beaga. Cuir *stràc* ri ainm na litreach gus an sineadh fada a chomharrachadh. Bidh feum ann cuideachd air *tàthan* is *asgair* is *beàrn* is *puing*. Eisimpleirean:

- cileajoule (kilojoule). “coll, iodh, luis, eadha, ailm, jeith, onn, ur, luis, eadha” (giorrachadh kJ “keith, jeith mhòr”)
- jazz. “jeith, ailm, straif, straif”
- Q-Cheiltis. “ceirt mhòr, tàthan, coll mòr, uath, eadha, iodh, luis, teine, iodh, suil”
- vodka. “veith, onn, dair, keith, ailm”
- www.smo.uhi.ac.uk. “weith, weith, weith, puing, suil, muin, onn, puing, ur, uath, iodh, puing, ailm, coll, puing, ur, keith”
- x-ghath (x-ray). “eacs, tàthan, gort, uath, ailm, teine, uath”
- Y-chròmosom (Y-chromosome). “yeith mhòr, tàthan, coll, uath, ruis, onn stràc, muin, onn, suil, onn, muin”

These letter names could easily be adapted for use in Scottish Gaelic:

A (á), B (bé), C (cé), D (dé), E (é), F (eif), G (gé), H (héis), I (í), J (jé), K (ká), L (eil), M (eim), N (ein), O (ó), P (pé), Q (cú), R (ear), S (eas), T (té), U (ú), V (vé), W (wae), X (ex), Y (yé), Z (zae)

All letters in this system are masculine gender and the plural is made by adding *-anna*, e.g. *f-anna*, *y-anna*. This alphabet recognizes that non-native Irish words may appear, e.g. *jab* (job), *veain* (van) and *zú* (zoo).

Listen to the modern Irish alphabet on YouTube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pxN6E3Arw68>

Proposal for a Modern Gaelic Alphabet

While the 1960 Irish alphabet names are compelling and useful, I propose that Gaelic keep the traditional 18 letter names inherited from Ogham. Although currently dormant, the Beith-Luis-Nuin is still known to Gaelic speakers and merits revival. I further propose that we repurpose the Ogham term *for-fhiodhan* [additional branches that included P and the diphthong AE (modern AO)] to incorporate a range of supplemental letters from, or based on, Ogham. Since Ogham had the letters *Ceirt* (Q) and *Straif* (Z) there is no need in a repatriated system to include a *Cú* and *Zae*. In addition, while not a letter, the assignment of Ogham *Eamhancholl* for the modern vowel AO could be useful when teaching the six main vowel sounds of Gaelic A, O, U, AO, E, I (*Ailm*, *Onn*, *Ur*, *Eamhancholl*, *Eadha*, *Iodh*). The proposed *for-fhiodhan* include names based on Ogham *Beith* (B) and *Peith* (P).

The Gaelic Alphabet – The Beith-Luis-Nuin

Ailm (A), Beith (B), Coll (C), Dair (D), Eadha (E), Feàrn (F), Gort (G), Uath (H), Iodh (I), Luis (L), Muin (M), Nuin (N), Onn (O), Peith (P), Ruis (R), Suil (S), Teine (T), Ur (U)

Supplemental Letters - For-fhiodhan

Jeith (J), Keith (K), Ceirt (Q), Veith (V), Weith (W), Eacs (X), Yeith (Y), Straif (Z)

Spelling Foreign or Technical Terms Aloud:

When spelling words aloud in Gaelic, use *mòr* to indicate upper case capitals and *beag* for lower case letters. Add *stràc* after the letter name to indicate the long accent. *Tàthan* (hyphen), *asgair* (apostrophe), *beàrn* (space) and *puing* (dot) will also be needed. Use definite article, gender and number of letter names as required. Examples:

Bruidhinn Mu Litrichean

- What does SPQR mean in Latin? Dè tha SPQR (“suil, peith, ceirt, ruis”) a’ ciallachadh san Laidinn?
- In some dialects, broad L is pronounced as a W. Ann an cuid de dhual-chainntean thèid luis leathann fhuaimneachadh mar weith.
- Many websites begin with three Ws. Tòisichidh iomadh làrach-lìn le trì weithean.
- What does the Z in Gen Z mean? Dè tha an straih ann an Gen Z a’ ciallachadh?
- There is a name for the vowel AO – it’s called Eamhancholl. Tha ainm air an fhuaimreig AO (ailm, onn) – ’s e eamhancholl a tha air.

A’ Bheith-Luis-Nuin – Òran na h-Aibidil (air an fhonn Brochan Lom)

Ò, ailme, beith, coll, dair, eadha, fearn, gort,
Uath, iodh, luis, muin, nuin, onn, peith,
Ruis, suil, teine, ur. Sin an aibidil.
Tiugainn ’s seinnibh còmhla riumsa aibidil na Gàidhlig.

Sèist

A’ Bheith-Luis-Nuin, a’ Bheith-Luis-Nuin, aibidil
nan craobhan. (3)
Tiugainn ’s seinnibh còmhlan riumsa aibidil na Gàidhlig.

Deborah Livingston-Lowe. *Cothrom* 15 (Earrach 1998). Tionndadh ùr (2023).

Faclair nan Litrichean a Bharrachd – Na For-fhiodhan

jeith* b. (gin. ~e, iol. ~ean); keith* b. (gin. ~e, iol. ~ean); ceirt b. (gin. ~e, iol. ~ean); veith* b. (gin. ~e, iol. ~ean); weith* b. (gin. ~e, iol. ~ean); eacs* f. (gin. ~, iol. ~aichean); yeith* b. (gin. ~e, iol. ~ean); straih b. (gin. ~e, iol. ~ean*)

* foirmean neo-dhearbhte ann am faclairean, air an dealbhachadh an coimeas ri ainmearan no ainmean litrichean coltach.



Fiosrachadh air an eadar-lìon / Internet references:

- Wikipedia: Ogham
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ogham>
- Wikipedia: Forfeda
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forfeda>
- LearnGaelic
<https://learngaelic.scot/scottish-gaelic-alphabet.jsp>

- cileajoule (kilojoule, abbreviation kJ). “coll, iodh, luis, eadha, ailme, jeith, onn, ur, luis, eadha” (giorrachadh kJ “keith, jeith mhòr”)
- jazz. “jeith, ailme, straih, straih”
- Q-Cheiltis (Q-Celtic). “ceirt mhòr, tàthan, coll mòr, uath, eadha, iodh, luis, teine, iodh, suil”
- vodka. “veith, onn, dair, keith, ailme”
- www.smo.uhi.ac.uk. “weith, weith, weith, puing, suil, muin, onn, puing, ur, uath, iodh, puing, ailme, coll, puing, ur, keith”
- x-ghath (x-ray). “eacs, tàthan, gort, uath, ailme, teine, uath”
- Y-chròsòm (Y-chromosome). “yeith mhòr, tàthan, coll, uath, ruis, onn stràc, muin, onn, suil, onn, muin”

Speaking about letters:

- What does SPQR mean in Latin? Dè tha SPQR (“suil, peith, ceirt, ruis”) a’ ciallachadh san Laidinn?
- In some dialects, broad L is pronounced as a W. Ann an cuid de dhual-chainntean thèid luis leathann fhuaimneachadh mar weith.
- Many websites begin with three Ws. Tòisichidh iomadh làrach-lìn le trì weithean.
- What does the Z in Gen Z mean? Dè tha an straih ann an Gen Z a’ ciallachadh?
- There is a name for the vowel AO – it’s called Eamhancholl. Tha ainm air an fhuaimreig AO (ailme, onn) – ’s e eamhancholl a tha air.

A’ Bheith-Luis-Nuin – An Alphabet Song (to the tune Brochan Lom)

Ò, ailme, beith, coll, dair, eadha, fearn, gort,
Uath, iodh, luis, muin, nuin, onn, peith,
Ruis, suil, teine, ur. Sin an aibidil.
Tiugainn ’s seinnibh còmhla riumsa aibidil na Gàidhlig.

Chorus

A’ Bheith-Luis-Nuin, a’ Bheith-Luis-Nuin, aibidil
nan craobhan. (3)
Tiugainn ’s seinnibh còmhlan riumsa aibidil na Gàidhlig.

Deborah Livingston-Lowe. *Cothrom* 15 (Earrach 1998). New version (2023).

Dictionary of Supplemental Letters (*For-fhiodhan*)

jeith* f. (gen. ~e, pl. ~ean); keith* f. (gen. ~e, pl. ~ean); ceirt f. (gen. ~e, pl. ~ean); veith* f. (gen. ~e, pl. ~ean); weith* f. (gen. ~e, pl. ~ean); eacs* m. (gen. ~, pl. ~aichean); yeith* f. (gen. ~e, pl. ~ean); straih f. (gen. ~e, pl. ~ean*)

* forms not attested to in dictionaries, devised by analogy with similar nouns or other letter names.

Litir bhon Cheann-suidhe *le Liam Ó Caiside*



Letter from the President *by Liam Cassidy*

A chàirdean còire,

Chan ann a h-uile latha a bhios mòd aig Mac an Tòisich, mar a tha iad ag ràdh ruinn, ach bidh mòdan nas motha againn anns na làithean ri teachd, a chàirdean.

Anns a' Ghiblean, chaidh mi gu Mòd na Seachdain Thartain ann an New York, a' chiad mhòd anns an Ubhal Mhòr bhon naoidheamh linn deug. Chaidh am Mòd seo a chumail ann an co-bhann le Comataidh na Seachdain Thartain agus An Comunn Gàidhealach (Albannach) mar phàirt de Sheachdain Thartain, fèis a chomharraicheas dualchas agus cultar na h-Alba.

Thug iad cuireadh dhomh a bhith nam bhrìtheamh aig a' Mhòd, còmhla ri Cathy Muriel Carey (NicDhòmhnaill), tè às Na Lòchan ann an Leòdhas a tha air a bhith a' fuireach ann an Jersey Nuadh iomadh bliadhna. Bha Joy Dunlop, an seinneadair agus co-phreasantair aig *SpeakGaelic*, na neach-aoidheachd, agus thàinig sgioba bho BhBC Alba còmhla rithe.

Cho-dhùin Comataidh Seachdain Thartain agus ACG mòd a chuir air bhonn an-uiridh. Chuir an Comann Cailleanach Nuadh Eabhraic suas duais-airgid airson na farpaise. Chaidh Seachdain Thartain a stèidheachadh còig bliadhna air fhichead air ais, agus b' e seo a' chiad turas a thaisbeanadh Gàidhlig mar phàirt dhi.

Bha mi fhìn ann a' riochdachadh ACGA aig an tachartas, agus bha gu leòr buill ACGA ann cuideachd, fiù Sarah MacDonald à Uibhist a Deas agus Nuadh Eabhrac, agus Iain Grimaldi, Barbara Lynn Rice, Caitlin Nic Aoidh, Cynthia Knight, agus tuilleadh. 'S mise a bha toilichte gun robh iad ann!

Bha e math agus glè mhath tighinn ri chèile mar sin, seann-charaidean fhaicinn agus caraidean ùra a choinneachadh. Caraidean mar Sophie Stephenson, dannsair agus neach-ciùil Albannach, agus Coinneach MacLeòid, an "Hebridean Baker." Cha d' fhuair mi cothrom mar sin bhon a bha sinn ann an Ligonier ro ChOVID airson a' Mhòid Nàiseanta againne.

Dear friends,

It's not every day that Macintosh has a mod, as they tell us, but we'll have more mods in the days to come, friends.

In April, I attended the Tartan Week Mòd in New York, the first mod in the Big Apple since the 19th Century. The mod was organized by the New York City Tartan Week Committee and An Comunn Gàidhealach (the Scottish organization) as part of New York City's Tartan Week, a festival that celebrates the heritage and culture of Scotland.

They invited me to be an adjudicator (judge) at the Mòd, along with Cathy Muriel Carey (MacDonald), a woman from Lochs in the Isle of Lewis who has lived in New Jersey many years. Joy Dunlop, the singer and co-presenter of *SpeakGaelic*, was the host, and a team from BBC Alba came with her.

The Tartan Week Committee and ACG decided to establish the mod last year. The New York Caledonian Club put up prize money for the competitions. The New York City Tartan Week was founded 25 years ago, and this was the first time Scottish Gaelic was presented as part of the event.

I was there representing ACGA at the event, and there were plenty of other ACGA members there too, including Sarah MacDonald of South Uist and New York, and Iain Grimaldi, Barbara Lynn Rice, Cathleen MacKay, Cynthia Knight, and more. I was delighted they were there!

It was good indeed to come together like this, to see old friends and to meet new ones. Friends like Sophie Stephenson, the Scottish musician and step dancer, and Coinneach MacLeod, the "Hebridean Baker". I haven't had an opportunity like that since we were in Ligonier before COVID for our own US National Mòd.

B' ann ann an taigh-seinnse ann am meadhan Manhattan a bha Mòd na Seachdainne Thartain – Taigh-seinnse an Tàilleir. Bha bùthan-obrach ann an latha roimhe sin agus ba sinn ann an seòmraichean prìobhaideach. Abair gun robh an cùisean càirdeil, blàth is fàilteach.

Cha robh ach an aon fharpais seinn ann, agus ghabh naoinear pàirt anns an fharpais – ochdnar Aimeireaganach agus aon Albannach. Bha seinneadairean snasmhor ann air an robh mi eòlach agus bha dithist ann nach do ghabh òran riamh roimhe anns a' Ghàidhlig neo air àrd-ùrlar.

Rinn iad uile air leth math, ach fhuair Cynthia Knight à Virginia an duais. Meallaibh a naidheachd! Rinn Comataidh na Seachdainne Thartain agus ACG deagh-thòiseachadh ri Mòd na Seachdainne Thartain, agus tha mi cinnteach gum bi iad air ais an ath-bliadhna.

Bidh mòd eile a' tòiseachadh ann an ùine ghoirid: Mòd Chesapeake. Thàinig dà choimhearsnachd ionnsachaidh na Gàidhlig – Sgoil Ghàidhlig Bhaile an Taigh Mhòir ann am Baltimore agus Gàidhlig Photomac ann an Washington, DC, ri chèile gus am mòd seo a stèidheachadh, agus bidh ACGA gan cuideachadh le taic. 'S ann ann an Laurel, Maryland a bhios am Mòd seo air an 12mh Lùnastal. Bidh tuilleadh fiosrachaidh ri fhaighinn gu luath air an làrach-lìn againne agus na duilleagan aig an sgoil Ghàidhlig.

Dà mhòd ùr? Dè mu dheidhinn trì? Bidh mòd eile ùr ann: Mòd Co-fhlaitheas Cheann-dachaidh ann an Glaschu, Kentucky, air an 17mh den Ògmhios, mar phàirt de Grìgne Gàidhlig Glaschu.

A bharrachd air sin, dh'fhaodadh sibh a dhol gu Mòd Carolina a Tuath aig Geamaichean Gàidhealach Bheinn Sheanair, as dèidh Seachdain na Gàidhlig agus nan Òran ann am Banner Elk anns an Iuchar.

Agus na diochuimhnichibh am mòd againne, Mòd Nàiseanta Aimeireagaidh, anns an t-Samhain. 'S e mòd bhiortail a bhios ann, mar a bha e bho 2020. Bidh Lyle agus Kerrie Kennedy nam brìtheamhan am-bliadhna, agus is mòr am fiughar againn ris an tachartas!

'S e uair eachdraidheil a tha againn, gun teagamh. Bu chòir dhuinn a bhith seinn!

Le dùrachd,
Liam Ó Caiside
Ceann-suidhe, ACGA

The Tartan Week Mòd was held in a pub in mid-Manhattan –The Tailor Public House. There were workshops the day before. We were in private rooms. And wasn't the atmosphere friendly, warm, and welcoming.

There was only one song competition, and nine took part in it – eight Americans and one Scot. Accomplished singers were there that I knew well and there were two who had never sung a song before in Gaelic or on stage.

They all did extremely well, but Cynthia Knight of Virginia won the prize. Congratulations to her! The Tartan Week Committee and ACG made a good start with the Tartan Week Mòd, and I'm sure they will be back next year.

Another mod will be coming soon: the Chesapeake Mòd. Two Gaelic Learning Communities – the Baltimore Gaelic School and Gaelic Photomac in Washington, DC – came together to establish this mod, and ACGA will be assisting them. The Mòd will be held in Laurel, Maryland, on August 12th. More information will be available soon on our website and the web pages of the Gaelic School.

Two new mods? What about three? There will be another new mod: The Kentucky Commonwealth Mòd in Glasgow, Kentucky, on the 17th of June, part of the Glasgow Gaelic Gathering.

On top of that you may go to the North Carolina Mòd at the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games after the ACGA Gaelic Song and Language Week in Banner Elk in July.

And don't forget our own mod, the US National Mòd, in November. That will be a virtual mod, as it has been since 2020. Lyle and Kerrie Kennedy will be our adjudicators this year, and we greatly look forward to the event!

This is a historic time, without a doubt. We should sing.

With best wishes,
Liam Cassidy
President, ACGA

Theich Iain agus Nighean an Sgàthain thairis a' chuain air druim Iolaire Bheinn a' Chiuthaich a' sireadh màthair Nighean an Sgàthain air an Eilean Uaigneach. Ach cha do lorg iad i mar a bha dùil aca. Càite a bheil màthair Nighean an Sgàthain?

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

Caibideil Fichead 's a Ceithir: Crìoch gach Comann

Pàirt a Dhà: Ath-Chruinneachadh

*“... Dunescarat eúin énlaithe admai ibdach ...”
(Sàbhailibh sinn, a eòin seòlta, ealtainn buidseacha)*

– Incantationes Sangallenses / Orthannan Naoimh Ghail, 8mh-9mh linn

Chaidh iad a-steach dhan taigh-tughaidh, ach cha robh iad ann an taigh-tughaidh idir. Sheas iad ann an seòmar mòr cearclach làn uinneagan. Bha ceithir dorsan ann. Chan fhaca Iain seòmar coltach ris roimhe, eadhan anns na taighean ann an Glaschu.

Ruith na h-uinneagan mun cuairt an t-seòmair, eadar na dorsan. Chunnaic Iain gun robh iad air mullach cnuic agus gun robh an taigh-tughaidh, an tràigh, agus Iolair Beinn a' Chiuthaich rim faicinn fada shìos fodhpa. Gu siar, chan fhaca iad ach an cuan, agus a' ghrian a' dol fodha. Chunnaic iad creagan gu deas, agus an cuan.

A' coimhead gu tuath, chunnaic iad an dàrna cnoc. Bha gleann eadar na cnuic, agus chunnaic Iain allt a' leum sìos dhan tràigh. Chun an ear bha Eilean nan Eun ri fhaicinn fada air falbh. Agus chunnaic Iain agus an nighean rud eile – long mhòr làn-shiùil a' seòladh air a' chuan. Bha e fada air astar, ach cha robh e fada gu leòr bhuapa. Bha an long eadar Eilean nan Eun agus an t-Eilean Uaigneach a-nise.

“Tha d' athair ann an cabhaig,” ars a' chailleach ri Nighean an Sgàthain. Chuir i a làmh suas ris an uinneig agus dh'fhàs an long nas motha, mar a bha iad a' coimhead tro ghlainne-amhairc.

“Is math am fios aige gun d' ràinig thu fhèin agus am balach seo an t-eilean,” ars a' chailleach. “Is mòr an t-eagal aige gum faigh sibh an rud a tha e ag iarraidh mus ruigeadh esan.”

“Mo mhàthair?” arsa Nighean an Sgàthain.

“O chan e do mhàthair a tha e a' sireadh ach rud a thug do mhàthair dheth nuair a theich i bhuaithe. An t-adhbhar gun robh strì eatarra,” ars a' chailleach. “Ach dè bha sin?” dh'fhaighnich Iain.

“A bheatha,” fhreagair Cailleach nan Cearc. “Theich i le a bheatha.”

“A beatha?” ars an nighean. “Chan e,” thuirt a muime. “Theich i le a bheatha – ghoid i beatha d' athair, a ghaoil.”

Cha robh Iain ga tuigsinn, ach bha ceist eile aige. “Dè 'n seòrsa àite a tha againn an seo?”

“Àite-starain eadar dà bhìgh an domhain,” thuirt a' chailleach. “Anns an t-seòmar seo, tha sinn air iomall na cruinne agus saoghalan eile. Dh'fhaodadh tu siubhal gu ceàrnaidhean fad às tro na dorsan seo. Eadhan Sgoil nan Eun, ma 's toil leat a bhith a' dol dhachaigh.”

“Cha bu toil,” thuirt Iain gu geur, a' coimhead air Nighean an Sgàthain.

“Bu thoil leamsa a dhol air ais gu Druim Allt na Muice, ach tha rathad fada nas fhaide romham na na dorsan seo, a Mhuime,” ars an nighean.

“Tha thu ceart, a ghràidh,” ars a' chailleach. “Bu chòir dhuinn a dhol air ais dhan taigh, tillidh do mhàthair a dh'aithghearr. Agus tha fhios a'm a-nise nach ruig d'



athair an t-eilean gu madainn. Feumaidh sinne bhith deis.”

Dh’fhosgail i an doras agus chaidh iad thairis na stairsnich, ach an uair seo fhuair iad iad fhèin anns an taigh-tughaidh. Bha teine ann am meadhan an làir agus coire air a crochadh air slabhraidh. Las a’ chailleach an teine le crathadh a làimh. Bha being agus preas air a’ bhalla, agus leabaidh ann an cùil an taighe. Àite gu math sìmplidh airson bana-phrionnsa, shaoil Iain.

Thug Iain sùil a-mach tron uinneig agus bha Iolair Beinn a’ Chiùthaich air falbh. Bha a’ ghrian a’ dol fodha, agus bha coltas liath, fuar air a’ chuan.

Cha robh e fada gus an deach doras an taighe fhosgladh. Cò thàinig a-steach ach boireannach caol, àrd, le falt dualanach buidhe, bana-shìth a chunnaic Iain tron chloich. Màthair Nighinn an Sgàthain.

Stad i agus sheall i gu dùr air Iain. “Thàinig thu!” thuirt i.

“Thàinig sinne!” arsa Nighean an Sgàthain, a’ ceumadh nas dlùithe ri a màthair. Bha a gruaidhean air ruadhachadh agus bha lasair na sùilean nach fhaca Iain roimhe riamh. Bha e doirbh ri ràdh an robh i feargach neo an robh i gu bhith a’ gal, neo ma dh’fhaoidte an dà rud.

“Thàinig, agus cha robh mi riamh cho toilichte mo nighean fhèin fhaicinn,” thuirt a’ bhan-shìth. “Dh’fhàg mi leth mo bheatha còmhla riut nuair a theich mi dhan eilean seo, agus nach b’urrainn dhomh a dhol nad iarraidh. Dh’fheumadh tusa a thighinn an seo, agus nach e sin a rinn thu.”

“Bha fhios agam, nuair a dh’ionnsaich mi gun robh sibh fhathast beò,” arsa an nighean. “Ach carson nach tug sibh mise còmhla ribh?”

“Smaoinich air a’ chunnart,” fhreagair a màthair. “Agus nan robh thu còmhla rium, b’urrainn do d’athair ar faighinn, ge b’e càit an robh sinn.”

Thiomaich cridhe Nighean an Sgàthain mu dheireadh thall, agus ruith i gu màthair. “Bha d’athair gam shireadh seachd bliadhna, mo thasgaidh, na bliadhnaichean a chaidh thu seachad air Cailleach nan Cearc. Bha mi ann an iomadh àite mun tàinig mi chun an eilein seo. Agus an-dràsta tha e tighinn às do

dhèidh. Tha fhios aige cho mòr ’s a tha an cunnart dha.”

“Ach dè an cunnart?” dh’fhaighnich Iain. “Thuirt a’ bhean seo,” arsa esan, le cromadh cinn dhan chaillich, “gun do dh’fhalbh sibh leis a bheatha. Dè tha sin a’ ciallachadh?”

Bha làmh dheas a’ bhoireannaich seo dùinte. Thug i ceum air ais bhuapa agus dh’fhosgail i a dòrn. Bha ugh beag ballach gorm ann.

“Dè tha sin? Chan eil mi tuigsinn,” arsa Nighean an Sgàthain. “Seo beatha d’athair,” arsa a màthair. “Chuir e a bheatha anns an ugh seo. ’S e seann-chleas a dh’ionnsaich e bho na fhamhairean. ’S dòcha gur e sin an t-adhbhar nach eil mòran fhamhairean air fhàgail beò an-diugh.

“Ach chuir e a anam agus a bheatha anns an ugh bheag seo, agus bidh e beò cho fad ’s a bhios an t-ugh slàn. Ach nuair a bhriseas an t-ugh, gheibh e bàs.”

“Carson nach bris sibh e ma-thà?” thuirt Iain. “Tha geasan orm!” arsa ise. “Ach bha fhios agam mura goidinn an t-ugh, gun cuireadh e am falach e agus nach b’urrainn do dhuine sam bith an t-ugh fhaighinn às dèidh sin. Bhiodh feum againn air gaisgeach, laoch a bhith ga bhriseadh.”

“Ach carson a chuir e a bheatha ann an ugh idir?” arsa Nighean an Sgàthain. “Nach eil fhios agad fhathast?” thuirt a màthair. “Tha e ag iarraidh beatha bith-buan, beatha nan sìtheach. Rud nach biodh aige ge b’e an draoidh a b’fheàrr san t-saoghal a bh’ann. Tharraing a’ mhiann sin gu a chreach. Chaochail d’athair, agus rugadh Mac na h-Oidhche.”

Sheas iad uile nan tost tacan. “Agus dè nì sinn, ma tà, nuair a thig e sa mhadainn?” dh’fhaighnich Nighean an Sgàthain.

“Chì sinn na chì sinn,” fhreagair Cailleach nan Cearc. “Ach feumaidh sinn beagan ithe agus cadal fhaighinn mus tig e.”

Agus ’s e sin a rinn iad. Ach bha bruadar aig Iain mu fhamhairean agus uighean agus uilebheistean a’ guradh às na h-uighean.

... ri leantainn.



New York City Mòd Brings Gaelic to the Fore during Tartan Week

By Liam Ó Caiside

Cynthian Knight, a Gaelic learner, singer, and ACGA member from Northern Virginia, is the winner of the first Scottish Gaelic Mòd held in New York City in more than a century. She competed with eight other singers for the honor of being named New York City Tartan Week Mòd Champion, helping to secure a firm foothold for Scottish Gaelic in New York City's Tartan Week (NYCTW) celebrations during April 10-16, 2023.

"I sang the song 'O Luaidh' and it is a song about longing for love, and it feels so warm to me, it feels like home and community," Knight said [in an interview](#) with NYCTW social media host Iona MacGowan. "I tried to think about that when performing and just enjoy the moment of getting to share a beautiful song."

The [New York City Tartan Week \(NYCTW\) Mòd](#) is the first of several new Gaelic singing competitions and cultural events that we at ACGA hope to see established in coming months and to grow in coming years. ACGA Board of Directors member Adam Dahmer is planning a Kentucky Commonwealth Mòd this June and discussions are under way for a possible "Mid-Atlantic Mòd" this summer in Laurel, MD, on August 12.

The New York event, organized by the NYC National Tartan Day Committee and Scotland's *An Comunn Gàidhealach*, drew competitors not just from New York City but Virginia, Utah, and Scotland. The mod also drew an audience that included Gaelic speakers living in New York, such as long-time ACGA member Sarah MacDonald, and visitors from Scotland.

The mod underscored that New York City is home to a living Gaelic community of learners and native speakers. The New York Caledonian Club, which provided a cash prize for the mod winner, offers Scottish Gaelic classes. Other supporters included Scotland Shop, Scotland's Belhaven Brewery, New Hampshire Highland Games, The Scottish Government, Scottish Business Network, New York Genealogical & Biographical Society, and Compliant Global.

ACGA president Liam Ó Caiside adjudicated the competition alongside Cathy Muriel Carey, a native of Lewis now living in New Jersey.

"This inaugural New York City Tartan Week Mòd was a great success, and the organizers should be commended for making the vital connection between Tartan Week and the Scottish Gaelic language and culture," Ó Caiside said.

"I was impressed by all the competitors, and especially by two competitors who had never sung a Gaelic song in public before," he said. "In fact, they just started learning when they heard about this mod, four weeks before the event!"

"Everyone who participated in the mod should be proud of what they've done and helped build here," he said. "I hope the New York Mòd has a strong future, and that we'll be here for the 50th New York City Tartan Week anniversary."



Adjudicators Liam Ó Caiside and Cathy Muriel Carey
Liam Ó Caiside (Joy Dunlop)

This year was the 25th anniversary of the New York City Tartan Week. Prior to this event, the last Gaelic mod known to be held in New York City was organized in 1897, only five years after the first mod was held in Scotland.

The NYCTW Mòd was hosted by Royal National Mòd Gold Medalist and BBC Alba [SpeakGaelic](#) presenter Joy Dunlop, a familiar face to many who have attended ACGA's Grandfather Mountain Gaelic Song and Language Week and the US National Mòd.

Dunlop also led a series of workshops the day before the mod, and took part in several Tartan Week events throughout New York City. A BBC Alba crew was on hand to record the mod for a documentary that will air sometime this fall.

Those workshops were followed by a Tartan Week reception Wednesday. Competitors gathered in a private room on the second floor of the Tailor Public House for the competitions on Thursday morning.

“The competitors met very high standards in Gaelic, music, and performance,” Ó Caiside said. “We had a difficult time choosing the champion, with three competitors very close together. Cynthian’s performance was clearly the best but everyone did very well, with some Royal National Mòd-quality performances.”

More Mods, More Gaelic

Plans for other mods are under way. The **North Carolina Mòd** will be held in conjunction with the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games Saturday, July 8. This year’s **Royal National Mòd** in Scotland will take place in Paisley, near Glasgow, from **Oct. 13-21**.

ACGA’s **US National Mòd** will be held online via Zoom **Nov. 11 and 12**, with Lyle and Kerry Kennedy, both Royal National Mòd Gold Medalists and residents of Oban, as adjudicators. More information will be available soon.

Photo Quiz

Question: What is the name of this rock near *Caisteal Dhùn Ollaigh, an t-Òban* / Dunollie Castle, Oban, and what was it used for?

You will find the answer on page 19.



Hilary NicPhàidein

Toiseach-tòiseachaidh

Teachers often encourage their beginning students to write: journal entries, poetry, stories, grocery lists, whatever gets them using Gaelic.

Here’s a story from Jill Hazelbauer who lives in Virginia, plays the hammered dulcimer, and studies Gaelic with DuoLingo and a private tutor. Her story may or may not be true.



Tha tòrr rudan agam. A bheil peata agam? Tha! Tha peata damhain-allaidh agam. Dè an t-ainm a th’ air? ’S e Ralph an t-ainm a th’ air. Tha Ralph beag, glè bheag. Càit’ a bheil Ralph? Chan eil e anns a’ bhogsa aige. Chan eil mi a’ faicinn Ralph, ach tha eun a’ faicinn Ralph. Mo chreach! Chan eil peata agam! Tha mi a’ faireachdainn brònach, glè bhrònach.



We’d like to publish more stories from Gaelic learners. Do you have an interesting pet? Did you see something strange while you were out walking? Tell us about it, and don’t worry about mistakes. We can help you with corrections.

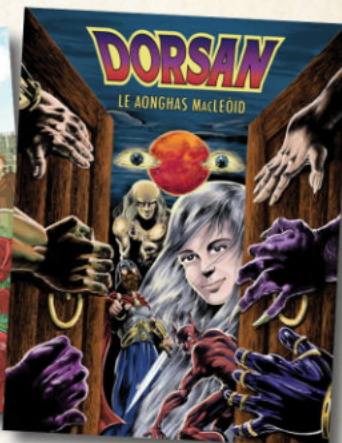
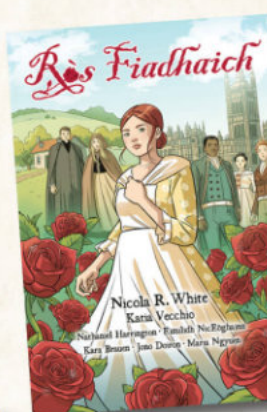


Leabhraichean ùra á Albainn Nuaidh

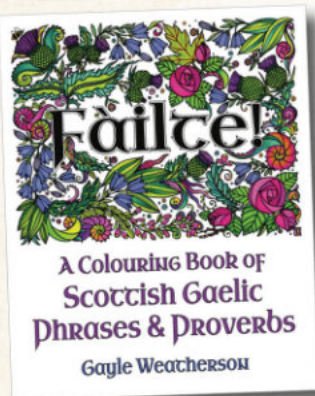
New Gaelic books from Nova Scotia



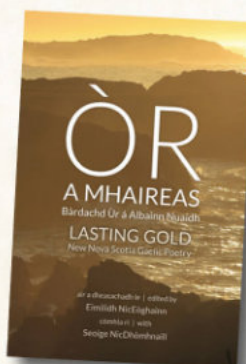
L: Historical fiction with a foreword by *Outlander* author Diana Gabaldon.
R: *Mo chreach!* It's a Highland dance disaster at the Games!



L: "Wild Rose," a graphic novel tale of love, betrayal, and revenge set in 18th-century Ireland & London by award-winning romance novelist Nicola R. White. **R:** "Doors," the second graphic novel of eldritch horror & fantasy short stories by Cape Breton author-artist Angus MacLeod.

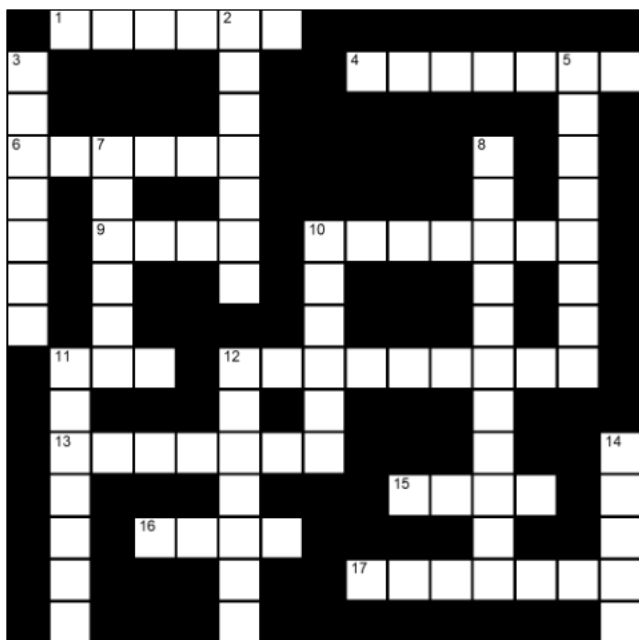


L: 30 intricate drawings to colour by Gayle Weatherson, with Gaelic translations & pronunciation.
R: New Nova Scotia Gaelic poetry about love, loss...and cookies. Parallel English translations.



Ordering info, discounted book boxes, free resources & more at bradanpress.com

Elementary Crossword: An teaghlach (the family)



Across

- 1 Boy (6)
- 4 Baby (7)
- 6 Uncle (6)
- 9 Grandchild (4)
- 10 Aunt (7)
- 11 Son (3)
- 12 Grandmother (9)
- 13 Mother (7)
- 15 Wife (4)
- 16 Man (4)
- 17 Daughter (7)

Down

- 2 Girl (7)
- 3 Sister (7)
- 5 Brother (8)
- 7 Cousin (2-4)
- 8 Woman (11)
- 10 Father (6)
- 11 Mommy (7)
- 12 Grandfather (7)
- 14 Husband (5)

See page 24 for solution.



Litir à Dùn Èideann

by Jeff W. Justice

A chàirdean,

I write this on the eve of travelling to Ireland and insular Scandinavia for a month of research, plus an intensive intermediate Irish course. (Don't worry, I very much intend to enjoy myself!) I have written several of these *Litrichean* comparing where Gaelic stands vis-à-vis other minoritized languages, and I look forward to sharing with you in the next issue of *An Naidheachd Againne* my own observations of how its circumstances compare to Irish, Faroese and Icelandic. For now, Gaelic is making its own advances, albeit slowly, in Scotland.

I had the opportunity to attend virtually a recent meeting of the Scottish Parliament's Cross-Party Group on Gaelic, which featured an update from Bòrd na Gàidhlig on its public consultations regarding proposed legislation that will (finally!) give official legal status to both Gaelic and Scots. They have modelled their efforts on the Welsh legislation currently in effect; this law has achieved many – but not all – of its intended goals. In short, the expectation is that Welsh will become a normal, everyday thing used throughout Wales without controversy. As I wrote in the last issue, I saw Welsh everywhere in Cardiff, and it was treated on equal terms with English. I even heard it used in several settings. I am a beginner in my own studies of Welsh, but my hosts were very surprised and pleased with my efforts to use it and encouraged me to continue.

Gaelic, for its part, does have its vocal opponents. As an example, those of us who have been learning it for a while – and certainly those reading this who are fluent – will know of the vitriolic comments that often greet efforts to put in place bilingual signage in Scotland. Those opponents view this as a huge waste of public money on a “dead” language, or so they claim. I say that this claim is merely a smokescreen for the true reasons for their opposition, which boil down to their objecting to the fact that it still exists at all.

To be sure, any policy change usually brings opposition. However, the enshrining of language rights for Gaelic and Scots into Scottish law takes on a heavier, more personal aspect. Language is a critical means through which people define their sense of self and sense of the people to which they belong. It is about identity. Multiple scholars and policy advisors have told the Parliament – indeed, have told other legislatures around the world considering language policy changes – that the success of a language can hinge on its legal status. The rights given to the language itself and to the people to use it will influence its future health.

While we, on the American side of the Atlantic, do not have a direct voice in the affairs of the Scottish Parliament, we do have an interest in what it does here. If this bill passes, and if it does indeed establish legal rights for Gaelic, we can have greater hope that our efforts on this continent to promote and to teach it will be on a firmer footing as well. We here may not have a vote, but we do have a voice. Let our voice speak in Gaelic, because *tha Gàidhlig beò*. Gaelic lives.

Le meas,

Goiridh / Jeff



Nach cuidich thu An Naidheachd Againne? / Won't you help An Naidheachd Againne?

... by finding appropriate open-source graphics as needed to accompany articles.

Interested? Email naidheachd@acgamerica.org

Bàrdachd airson ar linn

We love it when Gaelic learners turn into Gaelic poets! “Bàrdachd airson ar linn” is an ongoing column to encourage and promote original contemporary Scottish Gaelic poetry. Poets may range from fluent and native speakers to adult learners.

In this issue we are pleased to introduce our readers to the four winners of Comunn Gàidhlig Toronto / Toronto Gaelic Society’s (TGS) inaugural poetry contest, held this past spring. We are especially proud that three of the winners are ACGA members!

The competition was open to previously unpublished poems by both learners and fluent / native speakers in intermediate and advanced categories. Entries were judged anonymously by a panel consisting of Zachary Wallace (TGS Bard), Nathaniel Harrington (TGS Second Chieftain), and Gaelic singer / composer Gillebride Mac’Illehmhail.

1st Place Advanced

Caroline Bennett, Pawling, NY

Singer / poet and ACGA member Caroline Bennett lives in upstate New York. She was recently published in Bradan Press’ collection of Scottish Gaelic poems, *Òr a Mhaireas: Bàrdachd Ùr á Albainn Nuadh (Lasting Gold: New Nova Scotia Gaelic Poetry)*.

You can read Caroline’s poem “Caitlin” here:

<https://www.gaelicsocietytoronto.com/1st-place-advanced.html>

Runner-up Advanced

Adam Dahmer, Calgary, AB

Adam Dahmer / Àdhamh Dàmaireach, who serves on the ACGA Board of Directors, splits his time between Calgary, Canada, and Kentucky, where he grew up. He has a PhD from the University of Edinburgh in Celtic and Scottish Studies.

You can read Adam’s poem “Clos nad laighe” here:

<https://www.gaelicsocietytoronto.com/runner-up-advanced.html>

1st Place Intermediate

Barbara Lynn Rice, New York, NY

Barbara Lynn Rice is an ACGA member and an adult learner of Scottish Gaelic. She lives in New York City, and in addition to taking classes in Gaelic, enjoys playing Irish fiddle. She was recently published in *Steall 07 (Clàr)*.

You can read Barbara’s poem “Ceòl” here:

<https://www.gaelicsocietytoronto.com/1st-place-intermediate.html>

Runner-up Intermediate

Kirsty Duncan, Etobicoke, ON

Kirsty Duncan is the Member of Parliament for the Toronto riding of Etobicoke North and a medical geographer. She studied Gaelic while completing her PhD in geography at the University of Edinburgh.

You can read Kirsty’s poem “Tha Sinn an Seo Fhathast” here:

<https://www.gaelicsocietytoronto.com/runner-up-intermediate.html>



Nach cuidich thu An Naidheachd Againne? / Won't you help An Naidheachd Againne?

... by telling us what's happening in your Gaelic community by writing short articles about local events, in English or Gaelic.

Interested? Email naidheachd@acgamerica.org

Facal à Aonghas / A Word From Angus

Have you ever wondered how to say a particular word or phrase in good idiomatic Gaelic? Want to expand your vocabulary? Then you might find these examples helpful.

Angus MacLeod, Gaelic teacher and author from Cape Breton, often answers these kinds of questions in his classes, sometimes with a Cape Breton *blas*. His graphic novels¹ also provide many useful phrases in idiomatic Gaelic.

These are a few ways to express “It crossed my mind. / It occurred to me.”

Thàinig e orm nam cheann.

Thàinig e a-steach orm.

thig – come

Bhuail e nam cheann.

buail – strike, impinge

Chaidh e a-steach orm.

rach – go

Here are some other useful phrases that use these constructions:

Cha tàinig e a-riamh a-steach oirre gun . . .

It never occurred to her that . . .

Bhuail siud m’ inntinn aig an àm.

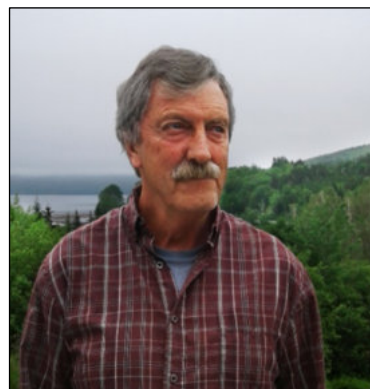
That crossed my mind at the time.

Bhuail smuain mi.

Something occurred to me.

Nach deach e dhut gun / gur . . . ?

Didn’t it occur to you that . . . ?



¹ *Às a’ Chamhanaich*, written and illustrated by Angus MacLeod, Bradan Press, 2022
Dorsan, written and illustrated by Angus MacLeod, Bradan Press, 2022.

2023 ACGA Board of Directors Election Results

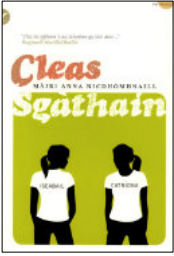
Barbara Rice has won the election for this year’s open seat on the Board of Directors. Barbara has served on the Board before but, per the Society Bylaws, had to sit out a year before she could run again. She also volunteers as Assistant Content Editor of *An Naidheachd Againne*. Meal do naidheachd, a Bharabal!

ACGA is an entirely volunteer-led organization, and as such, could not exist without members willing to serve on the Board and be involved in other activities of the Society. Thank you to all our volunteers!



Le dùrachdan,

2023 ACGA Election Committee
Shannon Duncan
Cathleen MacKay
Cam MacRae



Book Review:

Cleas Sgathain le Màiri Anna NicDhòmhnaill

CLAR, 2008, 167 pages

ISBN: 9781900901352

Reviewed by Ted Neveln

The life of a modern Gael is not friction-free, but Iseabail and Catriona are too busy to brood about Culloden. They are identical twins in their late twenties who chose diverse paths – Catriona staying on the family croft in the Hebrides and Iseabail clambering the corporate ladder of a London publishing house. Iseabail gets a promotion and celebrates by going to a beauty farm, which leaves her skin looking hideous from an allergic reaction. Iseabail does not want to start her new job looking like that, so she persuades her country-mouse sister to switch places for a few days while the rash heals. Her new colleagues won't know, and it's just orientation meetings anyway, and Iseabail can hold down the croft. They have gotten away with other *cleasan* (pranks). They have briefed each other and planned well. One way for the reader to keep track of them is that the "C" in Catriona can stand for croft and the cover art depicts Iseabail with her back to us so we cannot see her rash.

What does *Cleas Sgathain* mean anyway? Like a mirror? Trick of the mirror? Mirror image? Scam?

The mirror becomes a revolving kaleidoscope and with each revolution another assumption must be un-assumed. Look fast for the witches (various sub-types but the trio of cackling Scottish witches in Chapter 16 are noteworthy), the Woman from the Mysterious East who isn't, *Henry VI, Part One*, self-deluded people, phonies, self-deluded phonies, *Birlinn Chlann Raghnaill*, social ship-wrecks, prose clipping, hair clipping, William Butler Yeats, and assorted mirrors.

Iseabail discovers that her crofty crafty sister has forty talents, forty arms, forty hours in her day, and forty pairs of shoes to fill. Catriona, though, is brittle – humor is not one of her talents – and she is miffed that her sister's bosses don't treat her well. Catriona also discovers that she is a decent editor (talent 41!).

The Gaelic is not easy but not terrifically difficult. Some words take extra effort to look up although they are usually evident from context. Some I could not find in the usual online resources although there was always someone in our reading group who managed to research the answer. Verb tenses occasionally deviate from the standard textbooks. The tenses are fairly simple but past, present, and future are often stirred together. The rants will require pre-rant scouting, rant-packing, and post-rant re-analysis. A bellow might blow on for multiple paragraphs. A single paragraph may have three different snarks, each gyrating off on its own tangent. Half the book is a snark tank.

Trigger warning: if your tender tummy is easily triggered then skip past the dinner parties. There are worse things than even the *marag-dhubh* decorated with Black Watch tartan and served with prawns that died of old age.

Since there is so much dishonesty in this book I might as well steal some idioms and quotes:

Feumaidh tu.

O? Feumaidh an toiseach!

You gotta!

O? Yes, in the beginning! (td. 7)

Innsidh mise dhut dè nì thu: nì thu gingerbread.

Innsidh mise dhutsa dè nì mi, ceannaichidh mi dà chèic agus spìonaidh mi dhiubh am pàipear.

Ist. Sguir dheth, tha gingerbread cho furasta, innsidh mise dhut . . .

*Stad! Innsidh mise dhutsa, 's ann a tha e furasta buileach cèic a cheannach sa bhùth!
Chan eil math dhut! Bidh daoine amharasach – tha fhios aca gum bi mise a' bèicearachd an-còmhnaidh. Chan eil math dhut an croft cred agam a mhilleadh! (td. 49)*

I'll tell you what you'll do: you'll make gingerbread.
I'll tell you what I'll do, I'll buy two cakes and I'll peel off the paper from them.
Hush. Stop that, I am telling you that gingerbread is so easy . . .
Stop! I'm telling you that it's very easy to buy a cake in the shop!
It's no use! People will be suspicious – they know that I'm always baking. It's no use wrecking my croft cred!

Nam biodh i air 'cunntais gu deich' a ràdh, is i riamh a' cumail a-mach gu robh i nas foighidniche is nas ciùine na mise sa h-uile dòigh, mas fhìor, bhithinn air leum air a' cheud phlèan gu deas, broth ann no às, dìreach 'son toil-inntinn a bheireadh e dhomh a' fòn a' stobadh na h-amhaich . . . (agus mar sin air adhart) (td. 38)

If she had said, “count to ten,” and she always making out that she was more patient and calm than me in every way, I would have jumped on the first plane to the south, skin rash or not, just for the satisfaction that it would bring to me to stuff the phone down her throat . . . (and so forth).

It's funny how Gaelic can be utterly easy to understand and impossible to translate but take the challenge if you wish: *O, murt is mallachadh is guidheachan mòra mòra fadhaich, na can rium gu bheil iad a' tilleadh?* (td. 23)

I never did figure out *iorsg* – rabble? (td. 159); *chead eile aige* – serves him right? (td. 145)

Here are some British-isms that our group figured out:

“Agus dè nan dèanadh i 1471!”

1471 is British Telecom's “retrieve phone number of last caller”. (td. 93)

“Leum na mucan far an ròp agus theann iad ri eacarsaich a thachdadh na Red Arrows le farmad.”

The Red Arrows are the Royal Air Force aerobatic team. (td. 119)

“Fanny Cradock a phiàna”

Fanny Cradock was an influential television cook and critic. (td. 138)

Cleas Sgàthain is more than a rom-com romp. It inspires me to read *Birlinn Chlann Raghnaill* and I expect it to be better than *Henry VI, Part One*. The reverse-image of phoniness is authenticity and the authentic life of modern Gaels can have many facets. The last chapter is surprisingly low-key and it is mostly left to the reader to sift for the subtle clues about what will happen next.

Seanfhacal na Ràithe – Pictured Proverb

Do you know what familiar Gaelic
proverb is illustrated here?

Check page 24 to see if you're right.

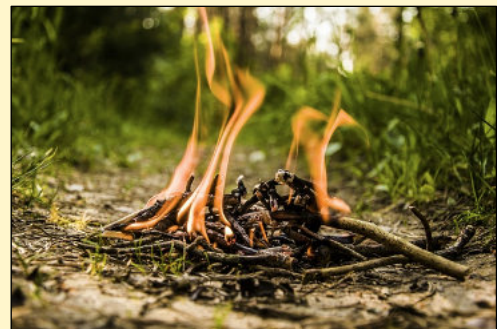


Image by Vitali Kalasouski, Pixabay. <https://pixabay.com/>

Meek Lines

Professor Donald Meek, academic, editor, writer, and poet, shares his poetry on a Facebook page called “Meek Lines,” explaining that he uses Facebook “in the same way our ancestors used the oral airwaves of their own day. Songs were sung and recited far beyond the composer’s original locality.” And as Meek reminds us, “Poems and songs are for sharing, and that is what gives them life.”

In that spirit of sharing (and with Professor Meek’s permission), in this issue of *An Naidheachd Againne* we have again asked one of our friends, Adam Dahmer, to pick a poem from “Meek Lines” and tell us what it means to him.

Adam is a long-time member of ACGA, and currently serves on its Board. He graduated from the University of Edinburgh with a PhD in Celtic and Scottish Studies, and teaches Gaelic, as well as organizing Gaelic-related events.



Iasgairean nan Eileanan *le Dòmhnall Meek*

Iasgairean nan eileanan,
seasaibh mar bu chòir dhuibh
an aghaidh stòrm is mosaiche,
is cumaibh oirbh a’ seòladh!

Cumaibh oirbh a’ cathachadh
gus am bi gach riaghlair gòrach
is a h-uile giomach amaideach
le cearcall teann mu spògan!

Giomaich uain’ Dhùn Èideann ud
a ghoideadh beairteas beòshlaint’,
bruithibh anns na poitean iad
gus am bi iad dearg mar ròsan!

Seasaidh sinne daingeann leibh
gus an ruig sibh port ur dòchais,
’s ur bàtaichean air acaire
san acarsaid bu chòir dhaibh.

’S mach leibh anns na madainnean
nur n-eathraichean gu pròiseil,
mar a rinn ur n-athraichean -
gun bhacadh air ur seòladh!

’S tillibh anns an fheasgar leo,
giomaich, partain, h-uile seòrsa,
cur biadh am beòil ur teaghlaichean
nuair cheanglas sibh na ròpan!

Fishers of the Isles *by Donald Meek [Translated by Adam Dahmer]*

Fishers of the Isles
Stand as you should
Against storm and filth
And keep on sailing!

Keep on battling
Until every silly regulator
And foolish lobster
Has a tight band about his claws!

Yon spring-green Edinburgh lobsters
That would thief livelihood’s richness
Boil them in the pots
Until they’re red as roses!

We will stand steadfast with you
Until you reach your hoped-for port
With your boats at anchor
In their rightful anchorage!

And out with you in the mornings
Proudly in your vessels
As your fathers did
With no hindrance to your sailing!

And return with them in the evening
Lobsters, crabs, every sort
Put food in the mouths of your families
When you draw up your ropes!

Abair bàrdachd: ceòlmhor, puingeil, is glic! Is ann ri sin a bhios mi an dùil nuair a leughas mi rud sam bith a sgrìobhas Dòmhnall Meek, gu h-àraidh nuair a sgrìobhas e air cuspair an t-seòlaidh. Is soilleir gu bheil ceangal làidir eadar an t-Ollamh Meek agus a' mhuir. Tha e coltach gur tric gu bheil e a' meòrachadh air a' chuan, mar a bhiodh nàdarrach do sgrìobhadair Gàidhealach às na h-Eileanan A-Staigh.

Ach chan e meas air a' mhuir a-mhàin – no air seòladh no iasgach mar chur-seachadan – a nochdas anns an sgrìobhadh seo. Air feadh an dàin, bruidhnidh am bàrd air cudromachd an iasgaich mar dhòigh bheatha nan Eileanach – dùthchas a tha air a chuir ann an cunnart le 'giomaich-uaine' ann an Dùn Èideann a tha airidh air "cearcall teann mu [an] spògan".

Ach cò na 'giomaich-uaine' seo? Ged nach eil fhios ach aig an ùghdar fhèin le cinnt, 's dòcha gu bheil beachd air choreigin agamsa.

'S e 'giomach' ainm a chuireas daoine air giomaich litireil, gun teagamh – a' ciallachadh le sin sligichean mòra na mara a bu toil le cuid agann ithe le ìm geal. Ach, a bharrachd air sin, cuirear "giomach" air saighdear, no air cuideigin a shabaideas airson cùise air choreigin.

Is coltach dhòmhsa gu bheil am bàrd a' bruidhinn an aghaidh 'riaghlair' no dhà ann an Dùn Èideann a tha gu mòr airson poileasaidhean 'uaine' a chur air dòigh sna h-Eileanan gun a bhith a' smaointinn air còraichean an t-sluaigh ionadail a tha air a bhith ag iasgach gu so-sheasmhach an siud fad linntean.

Chan ann dìreach eadar Gàidheil an taoibh shiar agus luchd-poilitigs Dhùn Èideann a dh'èireas an seòrsa trioblaid seo.

Tha Aimeireaganaich ann, mar eisimpleir, aig a bheil beachd nach bu chòir do Thùsanaich Aimeireaganach na fearainn-seilg is uisgeachan-iasgaich dùthchasach aca a chleachdadh; agus Cainèideanaich a smaoinicheas nach bu chòir do dh'Inuit ròin no mucan-mara a shealg.

Ach chan e tùsanaich, ge b' e dè a' mhuinntir a th' aca, a tha a' cur sgrios air an t-saoghal. Seach sin, 's e pròiseasan neo-thùsanach, gu h-àraidh an calpachas, a tha aig bun na trioblaide.

Gus an toir na 'giomach uaine' for dhan fhìrinn sin, chan urrainn dhaibh ach mì-thuigse agus fearg a chur eadar cùis na h-àrainneachd agus cùis nan tùsanach – dà chùis dom bu chòir, gu tùrail, a bhith daonnan aig aontachadh le chèile.

Mar sin, thèid mi leis an deagh-Ollamh: 'Iasgairean nan Eileanan, seasaibh mar bu chòir dhuibh!'

What poetry: musical, precise, and clever! That's what I expect when I read anything written by Donald Meek, especially when he writes on the subject of sailing. It's clear that there's a strong connection between Dr. Meek and the sea. It seems that he often ponders the ocean, as would be only natural for a Gaelic writer from the Inner Isles.

However, it's not only fondness for the sea – or for sailing or fishing as pastimes – that appears in this writing.

Throughout the poem, the bard speaks on the importance of fishing as the Islanders' way of life – a heritage endangered by 'green lobsters' (*giomaich uaine*) in Edinburgh that deserve 'tight bands around [their] claws'.

But who are these 'green lobsters'? Though only the author knows for sure, I might have some idea.

Giomach is a name that people give to literal lobsters, of course – meaning by that the large marine crustaceans some of us like to eat with *beurre-blanc*. But, additionally, *giomach* can refer to a soldier, or to someone who fights for a given cause.

It seems to me that the poet is speaking against a 'regulator' or two in Edinburgh who is all for introducing 'green' policies in the Islands without considering the rights of local people who have been fishing there sustainably for centuries.

It's not only between Hebridean Gaels and Edinburgh politicians that sort of trouble arises.

There are Americans, for instance, who hold the opinion that Indigenous Americans shouldn't use their ancestral hunting grounds or fisheries; and Canadians who think that Inuit shouldn't hunt seals or whales.

But it isn't indigenous people, whatever their nation, that are bringing ruin on the world. Instead, it's non-indigenous processes, especially capitalism, that are at the root of the problem.

Until such time as the 'green lobsters' realize that fact, they can only put misunderstanding and anger between the cause of the environment and the cause of indigenous peoples – two causes which ought, logically, always to agree with one another.

Thus, I side with the good Doctor: 'Fishers of the Isles, stand as you should!'

~Adam Dahmer

An t àite agam fhìn

“An t-àite agam fhìn” is where you will find short pieces by ACGA members and friends about their families, their homes, and their world. In this issue, Cam MacRae tells us a bit about the spectacular find of Gunnister Man in Shetland in the 1950s. Hilary NicPhàidein writes about some of the sights and sounds she experienced on her recent trip to Scotland.

And if you would like to try your hand at a short anecdotal piece in Gaelic about the place where you live or the people in it, we’d love to publish it in “An t-àite agam fhìn.” Don’t worry about making your Gaelic perfect. We’ll help you with the editing process.

A’ fighe aig astar

le Cam MacRae

An cuala tu am facal “usaidh” roimhe? A rèir *An Fhaclair Bhig*, tha e a’ ciallachadh бага le sreang aig a’ mhullach gus am бага a dhùnadh, no, *drawstring bag* sa Bheurla. ’S dòcha nach e facal cumanta a th’ ann, ach nuair a leugh ar buidheann fighe mu dheidhinn Gunnister Man agus an usaidh a bh’ aige, cho-dhùin sinn gum biodh e math a leithid a dhèanamh.

Cò Gunnister Man? Uill, ann an Gunnister, ann an Sealtainn, anns na leth-cheudan, lorg dithis a bha a’ buain na mònachd corp duine a chaidh a thiodhlacadh o chionn trì cheud bliadhna. Ann an da-rìribh, cha robh a chorp ann fhathast, ach bha a chuid aodaich ann: stocainnean, dà ad, agus бага beag dathach le sreang aig a’ mhullach, agus bha iad uile air am fighe air bioran. Gu fortanach dhuinne, rinn cuideigin pàtran dhen bhaga, agus sin a chleachd sinn. Chleachd sinn cuideachd na h-aon dathan a tha anns a’ bhaga a rinn cuideigin o chionn trì cheud bliadhna.

Mar a thachras, tha gach бага againn coltach ris an fheadhainn eile. Seo бага Seonaig, is trì buinn ann, dìreach mar a bha am бага aig Gunnister Man.



Janice Chan

Airson tuilleadh fiosrachaidh mu Gunnister Man agus a chuid aodaich, faic na ceanglaichean seo:

https://shetlandmuseumarchives.org.uk/site/assets/files/1483/gunnisterman_leaflet.pdf

<https://www.interweave.com/fiber-nation/gunnister-man-mystery/>

Seallaidhean is Fuaimean

le Hilary NicPhàidein

Bha mi ann an Albainn sa Chèitean. Seo feadhainn de na rudan a chunna is a chuala mi air a’ Ghàidhealtachd is anns na h-Eileanan an Iar.

Na seallaidhean



Feuch fàileadh mìlseach a’ chonaisg bhuidhe. Tha e coltach ri cnò-chòco (Ulapul, Ros is Cromba)

Hilary NicPhàidein

“Cho dìcheallach ris an t-seillean.” Seo dearbhadh coincheip an t-similidh – tha an seillean seo trang air na beàrnain-Bhrìde bòidheach (Bràdhagar, Leòdhas)



Hilary NicPhàidein



Hilary NicPhàidein

Clachan cruinnite air a’ chladach chreagach (Manaisiadar, Leòdhas)



Hilary NicPhàidein

Beinn Bhràdhagair aig astar (Bràdhagar, Leòdhas)

Na fuaimean

Chuala mi fuaimean cumanta ach sònraichte ann am Bràdhagar, Leòdhas:

- Dà ghèadh fiadhaich air iteal ag argamaid os cionn mo chinn.
- Coileach a’ goireadh gu h-àrd-ghuthach air cùl a’ bhaile-bhig.
- “Gug-gùg! Gug-gùg!” Tha a’ chuthag ag innse dhuinn gu bheil an t-earrach air tighinn.



Hilary NicPhàidein

Answer to Photo Quiz, p. 9

Clach a’ Choin / Fingal’s Dogstone

Legend has it that Fionn MacCumhaill chained his dog Bran to this remnant sea stack. As Bran struggled against the chain while circling the stone, the chain wore down its base.

“Voices Over the Water”

by B.L. Rice

“Voices Over the Water,” a new documentary on the Scottish diaspora in America, premiered on Saturday, May 13, 2023, at the Directors Guild of America in New York City. The documentary will eventually be shown as a miniseries destined either for PBS or the BBC. Two ACGA members, Michael Newton, who was also a consultant for the film, and John Grimaldi, were interviewed in it. The film is a broad survey exploring the past and present of the diaspora. Prior to the screening, Robert Ian Mackenzie, Guy Perrotta, Jane Ferguson, Newton, June Skinner Sawyers, and Lorraine Bell, the Chief for the New York Caledonian Club, gave a brief presentation.



Barbara L. Rice

Guy Perrotta and Jane Ferguson were its co-producers, directors, and writers, who brought it to the screen, along with associate producers, Sonja Henrici and June Skinner Sawyers. Narration was by Karen Allen and Simon Prebble. The project was a labor of love that began around 2018, and the producers wanted to present a project with “some academic gravitas and yet show broad appeal to the general public”.

The film covers interviews with contemporary Scottish immigrants and descendants of Scottish immigrants living in the United States. It also discusses historical migrations from Scotland, among them, the Argyll Colony of Gaelic speakers who came to Cape Fear in North Carolina. The documentary ends with looking beyond the difficulties of the past, to the present and future of Scots and their descendants here in America. For more information on the project, visit its website at <https://voicesoverthewater.com/about-the-film/an-overview/>.

A Website to Watch

Luath Press



We are used to looking at publishers’ websites to get information on the books they publish, but sometimes there is a lot more to see than just pictures of book covers. Luath Press, Edinburgh, Scotland, publishes both Gaelic and English titles, and a whole section of their website is devoted to the authors of their Gaelic books. Click “Gaelic” in the menu at the top of Luath’s homepage to see not only their Gaelic titles, but also entries on their bilingual blog, short bilingual biographies of some of their Gaelic authors, and a selection of video interviews with them.

<https://www.luath.co.uk>

Chan eil rud sam bith nas fheàrr na blas sùbhan-làir agus rùbraib le chèile. Gabh tlachd air seo nuair a tha e caran blàth, le reòiteag!

There's nothing better than the taste of strawberries and rhubarb together. Enjoy this when it's a bit warm, with ice cream!

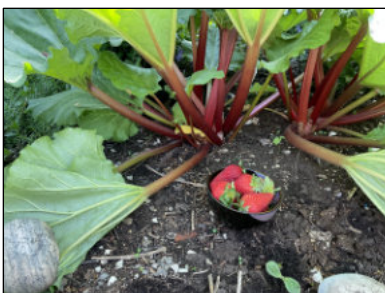
“Cobbler” Shùbhan-làir agus Rùbraib

Grìtheidean airson measgachadh de mheasan

6 cupan rùbraib, air a ghearradh ann am pìosan garbh
3 cupan sùbhan-làir, slisnichte
1 1/4 cupan siùcair
3 spàintean-bhùird min-fhlùir
1 1/2 spàintean-tì caineil
1 1/2 spàintean-tì rùsg orainseir, sgrìobte gu min

Grìtheidean airson a' mhullaich

1 1/3 cupan min-fhlùir
3 spàintean-bhùird min-choirce
3 spàintean-bhùird siùcair
1 1/2 spàintean-tì pùdair-fuine
1 1/2 spàintean-tì sòda-fuine
1/4 spàin-tì salainn
3 spàintean-bhùird ime, fionnaraichte
1 chupa bainne (no blàthach)



Janice Chan

Strawberry Rhubarb Cobbler

Ingredients for Filling

6 cups coarsely chopped rhubarb
3 cups sliced strawberries
1 1/4 cup sugar
3 tbsp flour
1 1/2 tsp cinnamon
1 1/2 tsp orange zest

Ingredients for Topping

1 1/3 cup flour
3 tbsp rolled oats
3 tbsp sugar
1 1/2 tsp baking powder
1 1/2 tsp baking soda
1/4 tsp salt
3 tbsp chilled butter
1 cup milk (or buttermilk)

Stiùiridhean

1. Teasaich an àmhainn gu 400°F.
2. Ann am bobhla mòr, measgaich le chèile na grìtheidean tioram airson a' mheasgachadh de mheasan (siùcar, min-fhlùir, caineal). Cuir an rùbrab, na sùbhan-làir agus an rùsg orainseir anns a' bhobhla agus cuir mun cuairt iad gu socair gus am bi na measan còmhdaichte gu math. Sgaoil am measgachadh gu cunbhalach air soitheach-fuine meud 13 òirlich x 9 òirlich. Bruich seo ann an àmhainn aig 400°F fad 10 mionaidean. Cuir seo an dàrna taobh.
3. Ann am bobhla mòr, measgaich le chèile grìtheidean airson a' mhullaich thioraim (min-fhlùir, min-choirce, siùcar, pùdair-fuine, sòda-fuine agus salann). Cleachd do chorrigan no dà sgian gus an t-ìm a mheasgachadh a-steach gus am bi e coltach ri peasairean beaga.
4. Cuir am bainne ris (no am blàthach) agus cuir mun cuairt e gus am bi an taois maoth. Leag le spàintean-bhùird den taois tuiteam air a' mheasgachadh de mheasan teth. Bruich seo ann an àmhainn aig 400°F fad 25 mionaidean no gus an èirich e agus tha e donn-òir.
5. Leig leis fuarachadh. Bidh na measan nas tighe nuair a tha e nas fionnaire.

Method

1. Preheat the oven to 400°F.
2. In a large bowl, combine dry filling ingredients (sugar, flour, cinnamon). Add the rhubarb, strawberries and orange zest, and toss well. Spread the mixture in a 13" x 9" baking dish and bake in a 400°F oven for 10 minutes and then put aside.
3. In a large bowl, combine flour, oats, sugar, baking powder, baking soda and salt. Using fingers or two knives, cut in butter until mixture resembles small peas.
4. Stir in the milk or buttermilk with a fork just until a soft dough forms. Drop by tablespoons on top of the hot fruit filling. Bake in a 400°F oven for 25 minutes or until the topping is golden brown and has risen.
5. Allow to cool before serving. The filling will firm up when cool.



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!

Dè Tha Dol? Gaelic Events

An t-Òg-mhios 2023 / June 2023

Cèilidh Oidhche Haoine Bhiortail / Friday Night Virtual Ceilidh, Comunn Gàidhlig Toronto, June 16, 2023

Join us on Friday, June 16, at 7:30pm eastern, for our Friday Night Online Ceilidh. Come prepared with your Gaelic songs, stories and poems. If you are on Facebook, please consider joining our Ceilidh Group for updates on our Ceilidhs and links to lyrics, ideas for future ceilidhs and more at <http://www.facebook.com/groups/cgtfridaynightceilidh>

Simply fill out the form here <https://www.gaelicsocietytoronto.com/friday-night-ceilidh.html> and we will send you the Zoom link to join in online and the (toll) phone # to call in. Don't have a computer? Call in and join. If you have any questions, email us at gaelictoronto@gmail.com

An t-Iuchar 2023 / July 2023

Beinn Seanair / Grandfather Mountain Song and Language Week, Banner Elk, NC, July 2-7, 2023

This year's Grandfather Mountain Gaelic Song and Language Week will take place at Lees-McRae College, Banner Elk, NC. Instructors for the week are Stacey MacLean (NS) and Catriona Parsons (Lewis and Nova Scotia). **Registration closes June 15.** For more information see <https://acgamerica.org/2023-gm-gaelic-song-language-week/>

Sgoil Shamhraidh 2023 / Ceòlas Summer School 2023, South Uist, July 2-7, 2023

Ceòlas Summer School offers classes in language, music and dance, as well as the opportunity to attend concerts and ceilidhs. For more information see <https://www.ceolas.co.uk/>

North Carolina Mòd, Saturday, July 8, 2023, MacRae Meadows, Linville, NC

The North Carolina Mòd will take place in the East Meadow on the Saturday of the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games July 6-9. See <https://gmhg.org/gaelicmod/>

An Lùnastal 2023 / August 2023

Mòd Chesapeake, Laurel, Maryland, Saturday, August 12, 2023

Morning workshops with the Mòd (one song per competitor) taking place in the afternoon. Sponsored by Sgoil Ghàidhlig Bhaile an Taigh Mhòir, Gàidhlig Photomac and An Comunn Gàidhealach Ameireaganach. For more information and to register: <https://sgoilgaidhlig.org/mod-chesapeake/>

An Dàmhair 2023 / October 2023

Mòd Nàiseanta Rìoghail / Royal National Mod 2023, Paisley, Scotland, October 13-21, 2023

The Royal National Mod is Gaeldom's premiere musical and cultural event celebrating Gaelic language and culture. In addition to competitions open to the public, events include the Gaelic Showcase (exhibitors, demonstrations, food), *Cogadh nan Còmhlan* / Battle of the Bands, and *Sruth*, an event aimed at encouraging more natural conversation among young people. <https://www.ancomunn.co.uk/>

An t-Samhain 2023 / November 2023

An Comunn Gàidhealach Ameireaganach US National Mòd, Online via Zoom, November 11-12, 2023

ACGA's US National Mòd will be held online via Zoom **November 11-12**, with Lyle and Kerry Kennedy, both Royal National Mòd Gold Medalists and residents of Oban, as adjudicators. More information will be available soon at <https://acgamerica.org/>

Cùrsaichean Air Astar / Distance Learning

Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, Isle of Skye

The distance learning courses offered by Sabhal Mòr Ostaig are designed to enable students to become fluent in Scottish Gaelic and to progress to further study through the medium of Gaelic if desired. They range from *An Cùrsa Inntrigidh* for those with little or no Gaelic to BA(HONS) in Gaelic language and Culture.

For a description of all distance learning courses offered through Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, see

<https://www.smo.uhi.ac.uk/distance-learning/?lang=en>

Ongoing

Explore Gaelic with Angus MacLeod and Fiona Smith

The Explore Gaelic classes are 10-week sessions held throughout the year, designed to help learners of all levels to move toward fluency in Scottish Gaelic. Angus and Fiona believe that learning works best when it's fun. They are always trying out new ways to teach and learn. They drill tricky subjects and plunge into deeper explorations of the nooks and crannies of Gaelic. For more information about upcoming sessions, contact Nickie Polson at nickiepolson@shaw.ca.

Seinn air Loidhne / Bruidhinn air Loidhne with Brian Ó hEadhra

Brian is a well-known musician and singer based in Inverness, Scotland. He holds Gaelic song classes (*Seinn air Loidhne*) on Zoom every so often, sharing great ceilidh and traditional songs. He has started a new conversation group for beginners, *Bruidhinn air Loidhne*. For more information, check the *Seinn air Loidhne* Facebook group at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/seinnairloidhne> and the Bruidhinn air Loidhne webpage <https://www.brian-oheadhra.com/bruidhinn>

An Clas Camelon

An Clas Camelon is a thriving community of Gaelic learners based in the village of Camelon near Falkirk in Scotland. Throughout the year, the group offers Gaelic song and language workshops on Zoom. The workshops have been taught by the likes of Gillebride MacMillan, Maeve MacKinnon, Joy Dunlop and Robert Robertson, just to name a few. For more information or to register, email anclascamelon@gmail.com or see the group's Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1107654493032641>

Gàidhlig Photomac

Gàidhlig Photomac is a Scottish Gaelic Learning Community in the Washington, DC-area, open to all with an interest in the Celtic language of Scotland and its sister languages, Irish and Manx. Meetups are typically social events geared to help learners use Scottish Gaelic outside the classroom. A song sharing session is hosted most months. You can find more information about this informal event at the *Gàidhlig Photomac* page on Meetup at <https://www.meetup.com/Gaidhlig-Photomac>. Email Cathleen MacKay at amum44@yahoo.com for more information.

Colaisde na Gàidhlig, Leasanan Bhideo / The Gaelic College, Video Lessons

Six different disciplines are taught by six knowledgeable and experienced instructors who will be sharing tips and techniques to get you playing, dancing, singing and speaking Gaelic the Cape Breton way. Each discipline is offered at 3 levels with 10 lessons per level for a total of 30 lessons in each discipline. Each level can be purchased for \$20 CDN for a 6 month subscription. For a list of lessons and more information, see <https://gaeliccollege.edu/learn/online-learning/video-lessons/>



Nach cuidich thu An Naidheachd Againne? / Won't you help An Naidheachd Againne?

..... by proofreading articles in either English or Gaelic. We'll help you with our formatting guidelines.
Interested? Email naidheachd@acgamerica.org

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)

Solution to Elementary Crossword Puzzle (p. 10)



Image by Vitali Kalasouski, Pixabay. <https://pixabay.com/>

Answer to Seanfhacal na Ràithe, p. 15.

'S beag an t-sradag a nì sgrios is cron.

Small is the spark that causes damage and harm.
(A small thing can cause great damage.)

Directory of Gaelic Classes & Study Groups

United States

Colorado

Denver

Conversation Group
(on hold, will resume when possible)
Monthly at Stella's Coffee Shop
Reese McKay reese.mckay25@gmail.com

Kentucky

Louisville

Online Gaelic language and song lessons
Adam Dahmer atdahm01@gmail.com

Maryland

Baltimore

Online Classes and Conversation Group
Sgoil Gàidhlig Bhaile an Taigh Mhóir
<https://sgoilgaidhlig.org>
Rick Gwynallen richard.gwynallen@gmail.com
301-928-9026

New York

New York

Classes (via Zoom)
New York Caledonian Club
Contact Barbara L. Rice, Chair, Scottish Studies
Barbara.Rice@nycaledonian.org
<https://nycaledonian.org/scottish-studies/>

North Carolina

Triangle / Raleigh area

Study Group (online)
An Phillips fiongeal@gmail.com

Northern Virginia-Washington, DC-Maryland

Gaelic Learning Community (online)
Gàidhlig Photomac
Regular workshops and social events
Join us on www.meetup.com/Gaidhlig-Photomac/
Contact Liam willbcassidy@gmail.com
Cathleen amum44@yahoo.com

Virginia

Roanoke

Daily Gaelic
Online lessons & classes; email courses
<http://www.gaidhliggachlatha.com/>
<https://www.facebook.com/DailyGaelic/>
<https://daily-gaelic-school.thinkific.com/>
Patreon, support and learning resources for members
<https://www.patreon.com/DailyGaelic>

Washington

Seattle

Slighe nan Gàidheal
Online Classes & Informal Study Groups
<https://www.slighe.org/learn-gaelic>

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver

Comunn Gàidhlig Bhancoubhair
Classes and Ceilidhs - check Facebook for details
info.vancouvergaelic@gmail.com
<https://www.facebook.com/GaelicVancouver/>

Ontario

Toronto

Gaelic classes & private tutoring via Zoom
Comann Luchd-Ionnsachaidh Thoronto
<http://www.torontogaelic.ca>

Québec

Montréal

Online Gaelic language and song & mouth music
Celtic choir (in person with safety measures)
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 at naidheachd@acgamerica.org



Nach cuidich thu An Naidheachd Againne? / Won't you help An Naidheachd Againne?

..... by sending us your favourite recipe. We'll help you with the Gaelic translation.
Interested? Email naidheachd@acgamerica.org

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A Note on ANA's Gaelic and English Orthography

ANA generally publishes articles in Gaelic using the Gaelic Orthographic Conventions published by the Scottish Qualifications Authority (www.sqa.org.uk/sqa/45356.html). However, articles employing older spelling are welcome, as are articles written in a particular Gaelic dialect (e.g., Cape Breton, Argyll).

For English articles, both British and American orthography are acceptable, as long as usage is consistent within the article.

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.
- www.facebook.com/ACGAGaelic, our Facebook page.
- www.facebook.com/groups/1463155417230179, a special Facebook page for our Gaelic Song and Language Week at Grandfather Mountain. Click the "Join Group" button in the main menu to send a request to join.
- www.mixcloud.com/gngcom/, an archive for ACGA's Radio Guth nan Gàidheal channel on MixCloud, featuring 46 programs created between 2015 and 2017 for the online streaming Gaelic radio project Guth nan Gàidheal, featuring songs, stories and news.

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 at naidheachd@acgamerica.org