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A-nist no gu bràth tuilleadh: Gairm Éiginneach air na Gàidheil do Ghnìomh

Anns an aithisg, **A-nist no gu bràth tuilleadh: Gairm Éiginneach air Ùr-Albannaich do Ghnìomh**, thoiribh a-mach a' facal Ùr-Albannaich agus cuiribh a-staigh Gàidheil. An dà rìribh, 's e sin a tha an aithisg a' dèanadh. Tha i 'bruidhinn ri gach Ùr-Albannach às gach dualchas. Thaobh cor na mór-roinneadh, chan e rud ùr dha na Gàidheil a th'anns an aithisg. Nuair a thig e gu leasachadh agus adhartachd, 's e rathad doirbh is cruaidh a th'air a bhith ann fad iomadh linn is do dh'iomadh ginealach nan Gàidheil ann an Albainn Nuaidh. A-nist leis an aithisg aig *Coimisean na h-Albann Nuaidh' air Togail na h-Eaconomaidh Ùire Againn*, tha a luchd-cruthachaidh a' gairm air muinntir na h-Albann Nuaidh uile – Gàidheil 'nam measg – gus an dìcheall a dhèanadh na h-àireamhan thaobh dol sìos na mór-roinneadh againn a thionndadh. Sin an naidheachd mhath.

O chionn beagan de bhliadhnaichean a-nist tha Iomairtean na Gàidhlig is Coimhearsnachd nan Gàidheil 's a' mhór-roinn air a bhith ag obair air ciamar a 's urrainn dhuinn ar cànan agus ar cultur 'fheabhasachadh às ùr. Air a' rathad seo, tha sinn air iomadh leasan 'ionnsachadh–chan ann dìreach a thaobh cànan ach thaobh seanchais a théid làmh air làmh leis; agus as cudthromaiche uile gu léir na daoine a bhios 'cumail an dithist beò, brìghmhor, 's gu bheil an ceangal eadar na fileantaich againn agus feadhainn nas òige glé chudthromach gus fios a chompàirteachadh air có sinne, có na daoine o'n d' thàinig sinn, agus gur e an òigrìdh againn ar dileab dhan là 'r-a-mhàireach.

Tha fios gu robh na Gàidheil air a bhith anfhainneach agus fhad 's am bi 'ad a' cur phrògramman air adhart gus Gàidhlig a thogail is a chur gu feum agus le bhith a' compàirteachadh an dearbh-aithne chulturaich, bidh luchd-eagrachaidh 's na coimhearsnachdan againn a' sealltainn gur ann mar sin a tha 'ad fhathast.

(a'leantainn air d. 7)

Now or Never: A Call to Action for Gaels

In the **Now or Never: An Urgent Call to Action for Nova Scotians** report, take out *Nova Scotians* and insert *Gaels*. That's really what the report is doing. It is speaking to each and every Nova Scotian from all backgrounds. In terms of the Province's state of affairs, what the report outlines is nothing new to Gaels in Nova Scotia. When it comes to development and progress, it has been a hard and difficult road for many centuries and many generations of Gaels in Nova Scotia. Now with the Nova Scotia Commission on Building Our New Economy's recent report, its creators are calling on all Nova Scotians – Gaels included – to do their best to reverse the findings on the province's decline. That's good news.

For a few years now, Gaelic Affairs and the Gaelic Community in the province have been working on how we can reclaim our Gaelic language and cultural identity. In this process we have learned some lessons: it's not just about the Gaelic language that we are concerned but the cultural identity that is intimately connected to it; and most importantly the people who sustain both of these. We have learned how important the link between our Gaelic elders and younger generations is, for they share where we come from and who we are and that our youth are our legacy to tomorrow.

It is known that Gaels have been resourceful and as they go about putting on programming to learn and use Gaelic and participate and share cultural identity, our community organizers demonstrate that this is still the case.

(cont'd on pg. 7)

CEANGLAICHEAN (1):

Ministear an Fhogluim á Albainn:
"Tha dleasdanas iomlan againn...."

Roimh dheireadh na bliadhna, 2013, rinn Ministear an Fhogluim agus Foghlum Fad-Beatha, Pàrlamaid na h-Albann, Mìcheal Ruiseil, air a bheil dleasdanas dhan Ghàidhlig agus do dh' Albais, tadhal oirnn an Albainn Nuaidh. Bha cothrom aig buill an t-sluaigh coinneachadh leis a' mhinistear aig Colaiste na Gàidhlig, Bail' Anna, gus beachdan a cho-roinn agus ceisdean a chur air a thaobh cor na Gàidhlig 's an àm ri teachd.

Bhruidhinn Mghstr. Ruiseil ris a' chruinneachadh anns a' Ghàidhlig an toiseach, ag innse mar a bha e 'na neach-ionnsachaidh fad 30 bliadhna; ach gu robh seo 'na chùis thlachdmhor dha oir bha suim mhór aige ann a' cultar is dualchais na h-Albann fad a bheatha. Ann a' 2010, b' esan a' chiad neach a bhruidhinn anns a' Ghàidhlig ri coinneimh a bhuineadh do dh' Aonadh na Roinn-Eòrpa. 'S e Earra-ghàidheal is Bòd, a' toirt a-steach Glogha, Ìle, Eilean Ìdhe, Muile, an roinn-phàrlamaid a th' aige. Dh'aithris e bho dhàn aig Iain C. Mac a' Ghobhainn, "The Beginning of a New Song" a rinn tuairisgeul air Albainn mar dhùthaich thrì-chànananach: a' Bheurla, a' Ghàidhlig, Albais. Aig an aon àm, tha Alba air dol le siostam 'Barcelona': a bharrachd air a chànan fhéin a bhith aig neach, bu chòir dha a dhà eile 'ionnsachadh. An diugh an Albainn, tha mòran ag ionnsachadh Sìonais; thatar air luchd-teagaisg a thoirt á Sìona agus tha Institiudan Confucius air an stéidheachadh.

A thaobh na Gàidhlig, thuir Mghstr. Ruiseil gu robh a' bhuidsead de £2 mhillean gu bhith 'ga cumail. Tha a' mhaoin seo gu sònraichte airson oideachd troimh mheadhon na Gàidhlig, a' toirt a-steach foghlum do chlann cho òg ri 3 bliadhna a dh'aois, rud a tha fo dhligheas nan ughdarrasan ionadail. Tha an oifis aig Ruiseil gu bhith a' toirt taic-airgid do dh' Institiud Teicneòlach, ann an oidhirp a bhith air thoiseach air a' chuarsaig.

Bho'n a bha Mghstr. Ruiseil a' fuireachd ann an Uibhist ann a' 1977, tha am modh-teagaisg Úlpan air tighinn air adhart mar dhòigh a' Ghàidhlig a theagasg ann an Albainn 's a' faighinn taic-airgid bho'n roinn aige. Nuair a bhios feum air a' Ghàidhlig ann an obair, bheir seo air daoine a bhith ag amas air fileantas 's a' chànan.

A-rèir Mghstr. Ruiseil, chaidh casg a chur air dol sìos na Gàidhlig ann an Albainn; mar a thuir e, feumar "àite-còmhnaidh" na cànan a shàbhaladh. Tha dleasdanas iomlan againn, thuir e, a' tighinn le chéile 's an obair, gus nach téid an dualchas brìghmhor a-mach á sealladh. Bhruidhinn e air na rian-iomairtean a dh' obraicheas: m.e. Sgoiltean Foghlum troimh mheadhon na Gàidhlig. Bidh an darna sgoil dhen t-seòrsa seo a' fosgladh ann a' Glaschu ann a' 2015; tha tè dhiùbh ann an Dun Éideann, am Portrigh agus anns a' Ghearasdan. Tha na h-àireamhan de luchd-ionnsachaidh am measg inbheach a' dol am meud; agus tha barrachd dhaoine ann a' prógraman-trèanaidh gus a' Ghàidhlig a theagasg. 'S e am facal mu dheireadh a bh' aig Mghstr. Ruiseil gu robh feum air an oidhirp againn a chumail làidir agus a dhèanamh le chéile.

CONNECTIONS (1):

Scotland's Minister for Education:
"We have an absolute duty...."

The Scottish Cabinet Secretary for Education and Lifelong Learning, the Hon. Michael Russell, who has responsibility for both the Gaelic and Scots languages, visited Nova Scotia before year's end, 2013. Members of the public had a chance to meet with the minister at the Gaelic College, St. Ann's, to share thoughts and ask questions on the future of the Gaelic language.

Mr. Russell first addressed the gathering in Gaelic, explaining that he was "a 30-year learner" but it was a delight because of his "lifelong passion for Scottish culture and heritage". In 2010, he made history as the first individual to address a European Union meeting in Gaelic. Argyll and Bute, taking in Gigha, Islay, Iona, Mull, is his constituency. He quoted from Isle of Lewis's Iain Crichton Smith's poem, "The Beginning of a New Song", in referring to Scotland as a "three-voiced country". At the same time, the Barcelona system has been adopted for Scotland, i.e. that one should know one's own language and learn 2 others. Today in Scotland, many are learning Chinese; teachers have been brought from China and there are Confucius Institutes.

With regard to Gaelic, Mr. Russell indicated that the budget had not been reduced, remaining at £2 million a year. These funds are specifically aimed at Gaelic Medium instruction, including pre-school for children, starting at age 3, which is under the jurisdiction of local authorities. His office is about to start "funding a Tech Institute, to see if we can get a cutting edge".

Since Mr. Russell lived in Uist in 1977, the movement towards instruction using the Úlpan method has grown and is funded by his department. For many there is incentive to become fluent in Gaelic when work requires it.

The decline in Gaelic in Scotland has been stopped, according to Minister Russell, asserting that it's a question of saving the "habitat" of the language. "We have an absolute duty, joining in a shared task, so that the richness does not disappear" He spoke of strategies that work: e.g. Gaelic Medium Schools. The second of these will open in Glasgow in 2015; Edinburgh, Portree and Fort William have one. There has been an increase in Adult Learners and in people training to teach. "We have to keep our effort strong and I think we should do it together", Mr. Russell added.

Ceanglaichean (2) : A' Ghàidhlig ann an Astràilia

Bho chionn ghoirid, tha aire air a bhith 'ga cur air "buaidh chruinneil" na h-Albann*. Tha a' bhuaidh seo dhà-rìribh ri 'faicinn, chan ann a-mhàin an Canada, ach ann an Astràilia agus Sealain Nuaidh. Rud nach fhaicear cho tric, sin buaidh nan Gàidheal am measg muinntir na h-Albann a shuidhich agus a chur ris na dachaidhean ùr' aca, às déidh dhaibh a bhith air an sgapadh air feadh an t-saoghail.

Ann a' 2008, a' bruidhinn aig Féis Nàiseanta Ceòl-dùthchais ann a' Canberra, thug an Dr. Ragnull MacAoidh, ball de Chomann na Fìdhle Albannaich ann a' Melbourne, tarraing air a' rannsachadh a chaidh a dhèanamh le Eimilidh Lyle, Sgoil Eòlas na h-Alba, Oilthigh DhunÉideann, air Gàidheil Cuimrigh Nuaidh a Deas, Bhictoria, agus Tasmainia ann a' 1976-77. Bha mu 20,000 dhe na Gàidheil sin a dh'imrich ann an 1857, taing do thaic bho Chomunn Imrich na Gàidhealtachd agus nan Eileanan. Mar a thuit MacAoidh: "Bha eaglaisean Gàidhlig ann (an Eaglais Shaor), comainn agus eagrachais shochair. B' i a' Ghàidhlig an ciad chànan, agus chaidh mòran dhan uaigh gun smid Beurla aca". Cha do chaith Gàidheil Hobairt ùine a' tighinn le chéile, a' cur a-mach a' chiad àireamh ann an Astràilia dhen iris "An Teachdaire Gàidhealach" 's a' Ghearran, 1857. Cha deach a chur an clò aig an àm ach 10 àireamhan, fear gach mìos; ach a-nis, a' tòiseachadh ann a' 1998, tha Comunn Gàidhlig Astràilia air a bhith a' foillseachadh na h-iris, an ceathramh ath-bheòthachadh aice bhon a chaidh a cur an clò an Glaschu tràth 's an ochdamh linn deug. (Gus barrachd fios 'fhaighinn air a' Chomunn agus feadhainn dhe na h-irisean a leughadh, rachaibh gu www.ozgaelic.org.)

Bho chionn ghoirid ann a' Suidnidh, Astràilia, bha e 'na thlachd mhòr dhomh coinneachadh le Ruaraidh MacAonghais, neach-eaconomachd àiteachail, agus neach-cathrach do Chomunn Gàidhlig Astràilia. 'S e duine aig a bheil dìoghras dhan Ghàidhlig agus a tha ag obair gun sgios air a son a th'ann a' Ruaraidh. 'S ann do Mhùideart agus dhan Eilean Sgitheanach a bhuineas a shinnsearachd; thàinig a shinn-sinn-sinn-seanair Dòmhnall MacAonghais air tìr ann a' Suidnidh le mu chòig deug dhen teaghlach aige, anns a' Mhàrt, 1840.

Am measg na bhios iad a' dèanamh a thaobh na Gàidhlig, bho chionn an deichead mu dheireadh dhen fhicheadamh linn, tha buill a' Chomuinn air a bhith a' sàs ann a' Cearcaill, coltach ri feadhainn a bh'aca ann an Inbhnìris, far an cuir iad seachad 30-60 mionaid ann a' còmhradh agus an uair sin, bidh iad ag obair air a' Litir do Luchd-Ionnsachaidh le Ruairidh Mac'Illeathain. Bidh fios aig luchd-leughaidh mar a tha Ruairidh, á Tasmainia bho thùs, air a bhith 'na chuideachadh air leth do luchd-ionnsachaidh na Gàidhlig's an là'n diugh.

Cuide ri sin, bho chionn 1996, tha an Comunn air sgoil fad ceann seachdain a chumail gach bliadhna bho 1996; chaidh Sgoil 2013 a chumail ann a' Melbourne. Aig an àm seo, thatar ag obair gu dìcheallach air airgead a thogail gus an téid neach-teagaisg na Gàidhlig 'fhasdadh aig an oilthigh ann a' Suidnidh. Buaidh is piseach air na h-oidhirpean aig na caraidean againn ann an Astràilia air sgàth na Gàidhlig. Mar a tha an seanfhacal aig bonn na ciad duilleig ann an iris 2013 ag ràdh: " 'S e a' Ghàidhlig bhi saodmhor, iuchair saorsa nan Gàidheal!"

*m.e. An Dàmhair, 2009, co-labhairt an Albainn fo'n tìotal "Buaidh chruinneil na h-Alba—Mar a dh'atharraich aon dùthaich bheag an saoghal" .

Connections (2): Gaelic in Australia



Ruaraidh MacAonghais, Neach-cathrach Comunn Gàidhlig Astràilia, aig Consalachd Chanada ann a' Suidnidh, Astràilia
Rod McInnes, Convenor of Comunn Gàidhlig Astràilia, at the Canadian Consulate, Sydney, Australia.

In recent years, "Scotland's global influence" has received attention*. This influence can readily be seen not only in Canada, but in Australia and New Zealand. What is less often specified in this diaspora is the influence of Scottish Gaels in their new homelands, since post-clearance Scottish emigrants were often of Gaelic lineage.

In 2008, Dr. Ronald McCoy, member of the Melbourne Scottish Fiddle Club, speaking at the National Folk Festival in Canberra, referred to the research done by Emily Lyle of the Edinburgh U. School of Scottish Studies in Australia (1976-77), specifically New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania, where, in 1857, it was estimated there lived about 20,000 Scottish Gaelic speakers; for these people, cleared from their lands in Scotland, passage had been organized by the Highland and Island Emigration Society. As McCoy states: "There were Gaelic churches (Free Church), societies, and welfare organisations. For this group, Gaelic was their first language, and many went to their graves speaking no English at all". The Gaels in Hobart, Tasmania, wasted no time in banding together, putting out the first Australian issue of the magazine "An Teachdaire Gàidhealach" in February, 1857. Although only 10 monthly numbers were published at the time, its fourth revival since the original publication in Glasgow in the early 1800s has been ongoing since 1998 under the auspices of Comunn Gàidhlig Astràilia. (Check out the website www.ozgaelic.org for more information on the Comunn and to view some of the more recent newsletters).

Recently in Sydney, Australia, Catriona Parsons had the pleasure of meeting Rod McInnes, an agricultural economist, and Convenor for Comunn Gàidhlig Astràilia, who is a passionate and tireless worker on behalf of Gaelic in present-day Australia. His ancestry is rooted in Moideart and Skye; his great-great-great grandfather Donald MacInnes, with about 15 family members, landed in Sydney in March, 1840. (cont'd on pg. 4)

(a'leantainn bho d. 3 – cont'd from pg. 3)



**Aig a' chléith-luathaidh ann an Eaglais Naoimh Fhransaidh Xavier, Bagh Lus-na-Tùise, Astràilia
At the milling table in St. Francis Xavier Church, Lavender Bay, near Sydney, Australia**

Among their Gaelic activities, since the 1990s Comunn members have been taking part in 30-60 minute conversation circles, or 'Cearcaill', based on one that ran in Inverness, Scotland, followed by reading Litir do Luchd-lonnsachaidh by Ruairidh Mac'Illeathain—readers will be aware the latter, originally from Tasmania, has been, and is, a strong influence for good with today's Gaelic learners.

In addition, since 1996, the Comunn has held an annual weekend-long 'sgoil', the 2013 one in Melbourne. Currently, great fund-raising efforts are being made to secure a Gaelic Instructor at Sydney University. All power to them in their efforts—and to all the work of our Australian friends on behalf of Gaelic. As the proverb at the end of page one of the 2013 edition of their magazine puts it: "'S e a' Ghàidhlig bhi saodmhor, iuchair saorsa nan Gàidheal!" ('The key to the emancipation/independence/liberty of the Gaels is the [continued] prosperity of Gaelic!')

*e.g. October 2009, conference as part of build-up to the year of homecoming in Scotland: "Scotland's Global Impact—How one small nation changed the world".

**Prògram Gàidhlig's a'
Chòimhearsnachd 2013
Buidhnean a fhuair taic-airgid, An t-Samhain 2013**

An Clachan Gàidhealach: \$5,000 airson taic a thoirt do Neach-gléidhidh na Drochaid IV.

An Clachan Gàidhealach: \$5,000 airson taic a thoirt do phrògram Stòras a' Bhaile.

Comann Leasachaidh Inbhirnis: \$5,000 airson taic a thoirt do phrògram Bun is Bàrr: Baile nan Gilleasach.

Comann Leasachaidh Inbhirnis: \$650 airson taic a thoirt do dh'Fhéill Mios na Gàidhlig a chumail.

Sgoil Ghàidhlig an Àrd-Bhaile: \$3,457 airson taic a thoirt do chlasaichean Gàidhlig aig Baile rè a' gheamhraidh agus an earraich.

Comann Eachdraidh Hogoma 's a Sgìre: \$1,396 airson taic a thoirt do chlasaichean Gàidhlig aig Baile agus do bhùthan-obrach na Gàidhlig do theaghlachan.

Comunn Gàidhlig is Eachdraidh Mhàbu: \$2,000 airson taic a thoirt do chruinneachadh òigearan Gàidhealach ann a' Ceap breatainn a mhaireas fad ceithir làithean.

Comunn Féis an Eilein: \$1,914 airson taic a thoirt do phrògram Ag Ionnsachadh le Chéile, dà sheisean Gàidhlig aig Baile a mhaireas fad deich seachdainean.

Ionad Mìneachaidh a' Chiùil Cheiltich: \$2,600 airson taic a thoirt do phrògram Gàidhlig aig Baile a mhaireas fad seachd seachdainean deug.

Ionad Mìneachaidh a' Chiùil Cheiltich: \$1,100 airson taic a thoirt do phròiseict tasglainn, Ceòl Gàidhlig.

**2013 Gaelic Language in Community
Program
Funding Recipients, November 2013**

The Nova Scotia Highland Village: \$5,000 to assist with Neach-gléidhidh na Drochaid IV, a manager for An Drochaid Eadarainn website.

Nova Scotia Highland Village: \$5,000 to assist with Stòras a' Bhaile, a Gaelic folklife school.

Inverness Development Association: \$5,000 to assist with Bun is Bàrr: Baile nan Gilleasach.

Inverness Development Association: \$650 to assist with Gaelic Awareness Month Celebration.

Sgoil Ghàidhlig an Àrd-Bhaile: \$3,457 to assist with winter and spring Gàidhlig aig Baile classes.

Whycocomagh and District Historical Society: \$1,396 to assist with Gàidhlig aig Baile classes and four family Gaelic workshops.

Mabou Gaelic and Historical Society: \$2,000 to assist with Cape Breton four-day Gaelic Youth Jam.

Comunn Féis an Eilein: \$1,914 to assist with two ten-week Gàidhlig aig Baile programs.

Celtic Music Interpretative Centre: \$2,600 to assist with a seventeen week Gàidhlig aig Baile program.

Celtic Music Interpretative Centre: \$1,100 to assist with Ceòl Gàidhlig, a music and language archival project.



**Là na Nollaig, fad ceum coilich
Là na Bliadhn' Ùireadh, uair a' ghille chonnaidh
Là Fhéill Pàdraig, grian bho shia gu sia.**

**Christmas Day, the length of a rooster's step
New Year's Day, time for the lad to take in the firewood
St. Patrick's Day, sun from six to six.**



A Traditional rhyme describing how the winter season is divided according to the prevailing weather. Inverness County, Cape Breton residents often referred to January having a "rooster's step on the day".

Dealbhan – Photos

A' Ghàidhlig air Bhonn - Gaelic on the Go...



Dealbhan bho 'n choinneimh le Ministear na Gàidhlig, Ragnull Delorey, anns a' Ghut, An Gearran 7, 2014

Photos from Minister Delorey's Meet and Greet event in Port Hawkesbury held on February 7, 2014.

(a'leantainn bho d. 1)

Tha eòlas ann gun deach na Gàidheil air thoiseach air rudan a bha 'nam bacadh dhaibh, is 's ann mar sin a tha e fhathast. Nuair a bhios Gàidheil airson tuilleadh chothroman-obrach a bhuineas dhan Ghàidhlig a chur an gnìomh le beagan de ghoireasan, tha iad a' coimhead air cànan agus cultar nan Gàidheal mar phrìomh adhbhar a bhith a' fuireach 's na coimhearsnachdan a dh'àraich iad's a tha 'nan dachaidh dhaibh.

Agus tha iomradh gu leòr ann gur ann glioc a bha na Gàidheil is 'ad mothachail dha na rudan a bha a' tachairt mun cuairt air a' cho-chomann aca. 'S ann a-mach air a' seo bhios Gàidheil nuair a bhios 'ad a' toirt an air' air dùbhlain a thaobh òigridh – an t-àm a thig do choimhearsnachd sam bith – agus 's iad a tha 'g obair gus prógramman-oid' a dhèanadh gus taic a thoirt do dh'òigridh a chumail 's a' mhór-roinn againn.

Mar sin, leis a' ghairm a chaidh a dhèanadh air gach Ùr-Albannach, tha cothroman aig Gàidheil na h-Albann Nuaidh' eisimplirean a chompàirteachadh le Coimisean na h-Albann Nuaidh' is a' mhór-roinn 's an fharsaingeachd air mar a chaidh na Gàidheil air thoiseach air na cnapan-starraidh a bha romhpa is gu dé an toradh a thàinig às na h-oidhirpean aca. Cuide ri sin, feumaidh iad an obair agus na cothroman a thig còmhla rithe 's an àm ri teachd 'innseadh do chàch.

'S a' ghairm seo do ghnìomhadh, tha àite ann do ghach duine dhinn. Faic: <http://noworneverns.ca/>

Lodaidh MacFhiongain, Ceannard

(cont'd from pg. 1)

Gaels have persevered over many obstacles, and are still today finding ways with limited resources to create more work opportunities related to Gaelic, for they see Gaelic as a central reason for staying in the communities that reared them and that they call home.

And there is plenty of reference to the wisdom of the Gaels as they were aware of the things that were occurring in the society around them. This is what Gaels are about today when they take heed of the challenges facing youth – the future of any community – and are co-operating to develop mentoring programs that support and work to keep youth in our province.

So, with the call that has been made to every Nova Scotian, Nova Scotia Gaels must share examples with the Nova Scotia Commission and with the province on how Gaels have overcome obstacles and what results have come from their efforts. In addition, they must communicate the work that lies ahead and the opportunities that accompany it.

In this call to action, there is a place for every one of us. See: <http://noworneverns.ca/>

Lewis MacKinnon, Exec. Director, Gaelic Affairs

An Coileach Mór agus an Coileach Beag

Eisimplear dhen mhodh oideis a bh' aig na Gàidheil leis a' chlainn:

Leum an coileach mór air toman, sheas e air a chorra-bhiod, chrath e a sgiathan agus ghlaodh e ris a' choileach bheag a bha a' criomadh r' a thaobh: "An aithne dhutsa có mi, a Dhòmhnail?" Dh'fhiach an coileag beag ri a fhreagairt air an t-seòl cheudna, ach ged shin esan a sgòrnan, cha robh 'na ghairm ach: "Mac circe, mac circe".

(bho'n leabhar aig Alasdair MacNeacail, "Oideas na Cloinne", ciad àireamh 1927, Glaschu, Alba; darna àireamh gu bhith tighinn a-mach 2014, le SìOL Cill Rìmhinn, Alba Nuadh.)

The following is an example of the way in which Gaels taught their children:

The big rooster leapt on a hillock, stood on his tippy-toes, shook his wings and proclaimed to the little rooster that was nibbling beside him: "Do you know who I am, Donald?" The little rooster tried to answer him in the same manner but although he stretched out his neck, he could only crow: "Son of a hen, son of a hen".

(from Alasdair Nicolson's book "The Children's Tutor", 1st edition 1927, Glasgow, Scotland; 2nd edition forthcoming 2014, from SìOL Cultural Enterprises, St. Andrew's, Nova Scotia.)

A' Ghàidhlig air Bhonn - Gaelic on the Go...

Bho chruinneachadh Nan Gaisgeach Òga, Siudaig, An Gearran 21, 2014 agus a' choinneimh leis a' Mhinistear, An Gut, An Gearran 7, 2014. From Na Gaisgich Òga gathering Judique, Feb. 21, 2014 and Minister's Meet and Greet, Port Hawkesbury, Feb. 7, 2014.



'S e an Céitean Mìos na Gàidhlig.
Cum do shùil a-mach airson na h-ath litir-naidheachd againn.

May is Gaelic Awareness Month.
Look out for our next newsletter.
It will bring you the word on special events.....!

