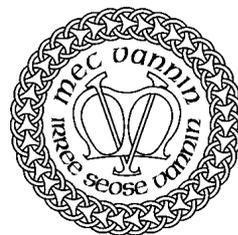


# Yn Habyr Seyr



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## Yn Ghaelg: Voish staid lajer dys dorrys y vaish as er ash liorish Cesar Joughin

Va'n Ghaelg chengey dooie ny Manninee rish keeadyn dy vleintyn as myr shen, s'quaagh eh smooïnaghtyn er ny ta taghyrt nish; ta'n Ghaelg goll er smooïnaghtyn er myr red olk as red veagh peiagh erbee lesh eer beggan dy hieltchynys gearree cur magh, as cur ee dy bollaght ass smooïnaghtyn.

Nearys roish y wheiggoo cheead vlein (500AD), tra haink ny shenn Cheltiee Gaelgagh harrish y voor dysyn ellan, she Gaelg va chengey y theay Vannin. Rish keeadyn dy vleeaney, hie yn Ghaelg er loayrt as ren ee caghlaa beggan er veggan choud's va ny Loghlinee, Yernee, Albinee as Sostynee cheet stiagh. 'Sy cherroo eash jieg, haink yn ellan fo smaght Hostyn as voish y traa shen, ghow yn ellan toshiaght er scoaltery veih ny shenn aghtyn Celtiagh.

Ghow injyilaghey y Ghaelg toshiaght lurg baase y dooiny hene, Illiam Dhone ayns shey keead jeig, tree feed as tree (1663), tra hie yn eie mygeayrt ny Sostynee dy row ny irreydere maghey va marish Illiam Dhone cummal rish y Ghaelg, as myr shen, va ooilley reddyng Gaelgagh nyn red olk. 'Sy vlein cheddin, haink Aspick Isaac Barrow gys yn ellan as dooyrt eh dy row yn chooid smoo dy chleree Vanninagh neuynsit ayns raaghyn Bible Ree Jamys. Myr shen, reih eh dy chur scoill Vaarlagh er bun er nyn son. Ec y traa shoh, ghow ram sleih toshiaght er smooïnaghtyn dy row yn Vaarle, chengey Hostyn as ny Sostynee, yn chengey s'ardjey.

Ny yei shen, cha row agh laaghyn dorraghey as ching son y Ghaelg. Hie paitchyn er cowral son yn ymmyd jee. 'Sy vlein hoght keead jeig, tree feed as hoght-jeig (1878) va tree as feed 'sy cheead dy lieh er ghra dy row

Gaelg flaioil oc. 'Sy vlein nuy keead jeig as nane (1901), va'n earroo shoh er hiuttym dys agh nuy ponc nane (9.1%) as ayns nuy keead jeig, nane as feed (1921) cha row eh agh nane ponc nane (1.1%). Ec y tra shoh, va agh smooïnaghtyn y phoble Manninagh er ghleashaghey lane voish cur cheb da sauail y chengey as cha row ee red ren sleih smooïnaghtyn va scanshoil dy liooar dy ynsaghey rish nyn baitchyn. Va'n siehll er chaghlaa as cha b'lhass da cummal rish ny shenn aghtyn. Myr shen, lissagh eh jarrood ad.

S'aitchymagh va staid ny chengey as fygooish Yn Cheshaght Ghailckagh, v'er ny cur er bun 'sy vlein nuy keead agh nane (1901), v'eh bunnys shickyr dy ragh yn Ghaelgh fo dy bollaght. Ghow y chied imeeaght freayltagh ny chengey toshiaght er cur cheb da geddyn lessoonyn er ash ayns ny scoillyn, coayrlaghey ny fir as smoo Gaelg oc dy yannoo ymmyd jee ny smoo as dy ardjaghey yn cultoor neesht. Agh cha jagh shoh er taghyrt rish traa foddey er yn oyr dy row gynsaghey yn Ghaelg ayns nyn scoillyn meeioil ec y traa v'ayn.

'Sy tree feedyn, ren kuse dy leih cur bree noa da'n Cheshaght Gaelgagh as cummal oieghyn as brastyllyn Gaelgagh. Ayns nuy keead jeig, tree feed as kiare-jeig (1974) hie yn eie er bun reesht son Gaelg dy gholer er ynsaghey ayns scoillyn as ghow ad shoh toshiaght lesh coorse son fir aasit, agh cha row fir ynsee dy liooar ayn. Son yn oyr

shoh, v'eh orroo fuirraghtyn daa vlein derrey dod ad cummal clubbyn Gaelgagh ayns kuse dy scoillyn.

'Sy kiare feed as jieghyn (90s), va kuse dy phossanyn cloie goll er cummal mygeayrt yn ellan as yn ennym "Chied Kesmayd" orroo, son paitchyn dy ynsaghey Gaelg trooid arraneyn, gammanyn, as cloie. Va'n cheshaght Caarjyn ny Gaelgey cummal brastyllyn son sleih aasit. Ny yei shoh, hie y cheshaght Mooinjer Veggey er bun lesh yn eie dy chroo buill boggey as maynrey da ny paitchyn aegey as ghow eh toshiaght ec scoill Vraddan. Ga nagh row ny paitchyn shoh geddyn lane ynsaght 'sy Ghaelg as v'eh orroo goll gys scoill Vaarlagh ny lurg, va kuse jeh ny paitchyn shen tanaghtyn lesh y Ghaelg as ta'd foast cooney lhee nish.

Lurg ram obbyr, haink 'O Level' Gaelgagh dy ve ayn agh cha row peiagh erbee goaill yn coorse derrey nuy keead jeig, kiare feed as nane-jeig (1991) tra v'eh caghlaait dys y 'GCSE Gaelg'. Haink freggyrt mie er baghtal voish yn choontey-sleih gra dy row ny smoo na trass jeh'n theay Vannin gearree yn Ghaelg dygholl er ynsaghey ayns nyn scoillyn. Lesh y naight shoh, haink yn reiltys beggan rish y Ghaelg as va syllabys noa crooit son paitchyn edyr queig as nuy blein jeig dy eash.

Chould's va'n fo-scoill goll er cummal ec Braddan, va brastyllyn Gaelgagh goll er cummal ayns kuse dy scoillyn myrgeayrt yn ellan. Va nane jeh

shoh ayns scoill Ballacottier. Va ny brastyllyn shoh son ny paitchyn hie dys scoill Vooiney Veggey agh nish v'ad ec scoill Vaarlagh. Cha dod ad goll er lesh Gaelg ooilley yn traa, myr shen hie ad dys ny brastyllyn shoh rish agh lieh laa dagh shiaghtin. Lesh y ghleashaght shoh ayns brastyllyn paitchyn, va brastyllyn noa ry-gheddyn son sleih aasit neesht, lesh yn agh smooineaghtyn cheddyn, boggey as maynrey dy beagh shen cur er sleih gearree gynsaghey.

Ayns nuy keead jeig, kiare feed as nuy-jeig (1999) va Sheshaght Ny Paarantyn er ny cur er bun liorish kuse dy phaarantyn lesh yeearee son scoill dy ynsaghey dy bollaght trooid yn Ghaelg. Hie yn possan shoh rish y reilys as, ayns daa-housane as nane (2001) doshil y Vunscoill Ghaelglagh lesh shamyry ayns scoill Ballacottier. Cha row agh nuy paitchyn ayn 'sy daa vrastyll bleinoil; blein hoshee as blein nane neesht. Son ny paitchyn ayns blein nane, hie ad dys scoillyn baarlagh son vlein toshee agh ghleashee ad tra doshil y

scoill. Ren y vunscoill glaeshaghey woish Ballacottier dys scoill Balla Keeill Eion derrey daa housane as tree (2003) tra ghleashee ad stiagh ayns troggal y chenn scoill ayns Balley Keeill Eion as ta'd foast ayns shen nish. Nearys daa housane as tree (2003) ta'n vunscoill er vishaghey dy mie, lesh agh nuy paitchyn ec ytoshiaght, mish nane jeu shen. Ayns jerrey fouiyr daa housane as tree-jeig (2013) va'n earroo dy phaitchyn roshtyn tree feed as daa-yeig (72).

Myr shen, shoh y lhied haghry rish nyn jengey feie'n chuse dy cheead eashyn shoh chaie, voish mysh kiare feed as quieg sleih jeig 'sy cheead (95%) ec y traa va Illiam Dhone bio, sheese gys nane ponc nane (1.1) ec toshiaght ny keead vlein shoh chaie. Nagh vel eh yindyssagh erskin towse dy gra nagh row yn chengey ain goll fo. Nagh vel eh ny red dy vodmayd ooilley ve lane moyrnagh jeh er lneh, dy vel yn earroo dy lieh dooyrt dy row Gaelg vie oc er vishaghey gys jees ponc shiaght sy cheead (2.7%) sy choontey sleih sy velin daa housane as nane jeig (2011).

Ayns ram cheeraghyn, va'n chengey goait voue ec y Reereaght Unaanyssit as son ram jeu neesht cha dod ad scuirr ee veih goll fo. Ta'n Chorn nane jeh ny cheeraghyn shoh; ta chengey oc foast agh cha nel ee yn shenn chengey.

Agh ta foast treisht aym dy vod yn Ghaelg ve ard-chengey Vannin laa ry-heet, eer dy vel eh jeeaghyn doallee nish. Ayns irreeyn maghey ny soviety, ren bunnys dy chelleeragh yn red cheddyn taghyrt rish yn Oorkraan as

ren ad smooineaghtyn nagh jinnagh ad riau loayrt Oorkraanish reesht agh nish she ard-chengey ny cheerey t'ee reesht as slesh bunnys y clane cheer t'ee neesht.

Nish, ta ooilley shen magh, ta mee lane shickyr dy vishee yn Ghaelg dy bieu as foddee, 'sy vea aym ta mee sheiltyn, yn earroo dy Ghealgeyryn ayns Mannin roshtyn daeed 'sy cheead (40%), beggan ny smoo na roish y chull vooar Hostynagh va freggyrtagh son y drogh staid haink er y Ghaelg.

Gura mie eu

Cesar Joughin

# English Oration

by Alastair Kneale

Illiam Dhône was clearly moved to act in the best interests of the Manx people and his Celtic homeland. As historian John Callow points out - 'he knew full well what could happen to a native Gaelic society when it was visited by English invasion. Tales of (and refugees from) Ireland at the time of both the massacres of 1640 and the Cromwellian conquest of 1649 would have been the source of frightening rumours and first-hand accounts of the cultural and physical devastation wrought by the total collapse of Charles I's

government.' The alarming appearance of a Commonwealth fleet off the coast, in 1651, effectively decided matters for him.

Illiam Dhône remains important today because he remained true to, and in large measure, attained his goals on behalf of the native Manx. Not many of his successors can say the same. His actions preserved the House of Keys, the traditional government and customs of Mann, and spared the island from the ravages of war and foreign invasion. In addition, he

was prepared to take the consequences of his actions and to die bravely for his beliefs. He is as much a hero to the Manx as Owain Glyndwr is for the Welsh; William Wallace for the Scots; and Wolfe Tone for the Irish. So it is with great pride to have the honour of speaking at this commemoration today.

Celtic nations have a history of fighting against colonialism and oppression. When we look at the very real and determined attempts to stamp

out and destroy the indigenous Celtic cultures it is a testament to all of those over the centuries that have fought against all odds to ensure our survival as the Celtic peoples of Europe. We should never forget the great and well known heroes that have been figure heads of these struggles, including our own Iliam Dhône. But we also need to recognise those who suffered under terrible oppression and whose cries of anguish still echo through the hills and valleys of our Celtic homelands. Such as those in the Scottish Highlands when ethnic cleansing took place at the hands of the English victors after the Battle of Culloden. When houses were burned, the speaking of Gaelic and the wearing of tartan was banned. The centuries of colonialism in Ireland. When over many hundreds of years, the native people were thrown off their lands. Suffering murderous oppression resulting in poverty, misery, starvation and mass migration.

However, as well as unknown victims there are also many many unsung heroes. Who banded together to protect their rights, fought and faced tremendous repercussions in keeping their national identity alive. So when here at this commemoration let us remember all of those who have worked for National liberation. It has never been easy. The Celtic people have faced tremendous and overwhelming odds. Next year is also the one hundredth anniversary of the Irish Easter Rising. Those brave people in 1916 began a series of events that saw Ireland's defeat of Britain at a time when that Empire was at its height. We know that nothing comes without a struggle. It is part of the Celtic peoples history to have to fight for their very survival. But what history has shown is that even when others might think we

are defeated, our culture destroyed and our very existence extinguished. we refuse to take it and come out fighting.

Let us be honest, within the Celtic nations we also have our traitors and sycophants who will bow their heads to foreign rulers. They will always be there in one form or another. We saw them in the Scottish referendum with so called Scottish Labour politicians aligning with their Conservative and Liberal allies to oppose Scottish independence. In doing so making false vows to the Scottish people as they sided with the British establishment. Of course they also had behind them the weight of the media, including the British Broadcasting Corporation. That also begs the question about why in the Isle of Man people pay a levy to this broadcaster. Manx people should not pay a Licence fee to the BBC and this needs to be ended.

Amongst all of this struggle we should never forget the positive things that are going on now within the Celtic nations. We have seen tremendous campaigns to protect and promote the Celtic languages. remember there are only six Celtic languages spoken in the world today: Breton, Cornish, Irish, Scottish Gaelic, Manx and Welsh. The growth and support for the Manx within our own Mannin has been fantastic. We have also seen the tremendous efforts of our Scottish cousins in campaigning for independence. At the first attempt they received 45% in favour of breaking from the Union. That campaign for Scottish independence will continue. Those that think they managed to hold the union together by mass propaganda, falsification of the facts and downright lies know this. They will not get away with it again.

You only have to look at present opinion polls and the massive increase in membership and support for The Scottish National Party since the referendum.

There are many fights ahead of course both on Mannin and in other Celtic nations. However, it is important that we as Celtic nations support each other at these times. Battles lie ahead on such issues as the ongoing campaign for a Cornish Assembly and defending Irish language rights. The work of The Celtic League on many issues is tremendous. So I am going to end on reiterating support for another of our Celtic nations-Brittany. We have seen dreadful attempts over many years by the French establishment to undermine and destroy the Breton language and culture. For decades now the people of Brittany have sought to regain the territory of Nantes and the Loire Atlantique that was lost to them at the behest of the French Vichy government in the early 1940s. There has been great campaign in Brittany for the reunification of Brittany. An opportunity to redress this act of vandalism upon Brittany was presented to the French government during the recent legislation on territorial reform. They failed and the opportunity has been lost. However, this will not be the end of the matter. That campaign by the Breton people will continue. So to our cousins in Brittany a message of support from Mannin-Bretagne Réunie

Alastair Kneale

## Baase Illiam Dhone

Quoi yinnagh e hreishteil ayns oashley  
ny pooar,  
Ayns aegid ny aalid ny ayns kinney  
mooar,  
Son troo, farg as goanlys ver mow  
dooinney erbee,  
As dty vaase, Illiam Dhone, t'eh brishey  
nyn gree.

V'ou dty Resouyr Vannin, ard-  
ghooinney ny cheerey,  
V'ou goit son dooinney ooasle as son  
dooinney creeney,  
As jeh dty ghellal vie cha row shin rieu  
skee,  
Nish dty vaase Illiam Dhone, t'eh  
brishey nyn gree.

V'ad gra dy daink screeuyn dy choyr  
oo dy baase,  
Lesh feanishyn foalsey va follym dyn  
ghrayse ,  
Va'n ving er ny aggle dy belgn dt' aggail  
mooie,  
As dty vaase, Illiam Dhone, t'eh brishey  
nyn gree !

## Yn Arrane Ashoonagh

O Halloo nyn dooie  
O Chliejeen ny s' bwaai  
Ry gheddyn er ooir aalin Yee  
Ta dt' Ardstoyl Reill-Thie  
Myr Baarool er ny hoie  
Dy reayll shin ayns seyrsnys as shee.

Lhig dooin boggoil bee  
Lesh annym as cree  
As croghey er gialdyn y Chiarn  
Dy vodmayd dagh oor  
Treishteil er e phooar  
Dagh olk ass nyn anmeenyn 'hayrn.

## The National Anthem

O land of our birth  
O gem of God's earth  
O Island so strong and so fair  
Built firm as Barrool  
Thy throne of Home Rule  
Makes us free as thy sweet mountain air.

Then let us rejoice  
With heart, soul and voice  
And in the Lord's promise confide  
That each single hour  
We trust in His power  
No evil our souls can betide

For more information about Mec Vannin, go to:

<http://mecvannin.im>

Or write to  
The Secretary  
6 Glenfaba Road  
Peel  
Isle of Man

The Illiam Dhone Commemoration first took place in 1963 on the 300th anniversary of his execution. The event was revived in 1980 by Manx nationalists and has been held annually ever since. The event is co-organised by the Manx branch of the Celtic League and Mec Vannin, the Manx Republican Nationalist Party. Illiam Dhone (William Christian) was executed for treason after a rigged trial with a replacement, packed jury. He was pardoned by the English King Charles II and his good name restored.