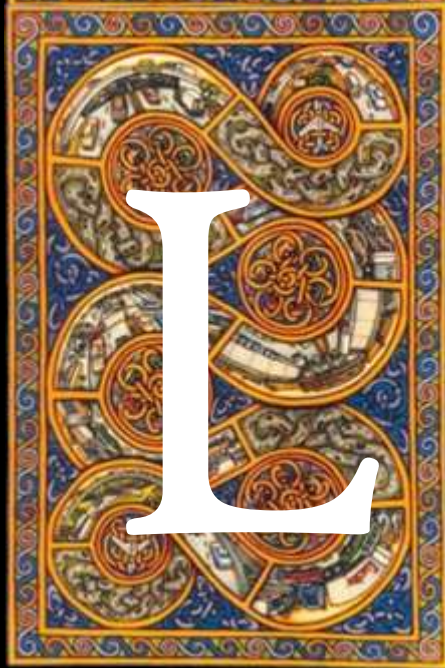


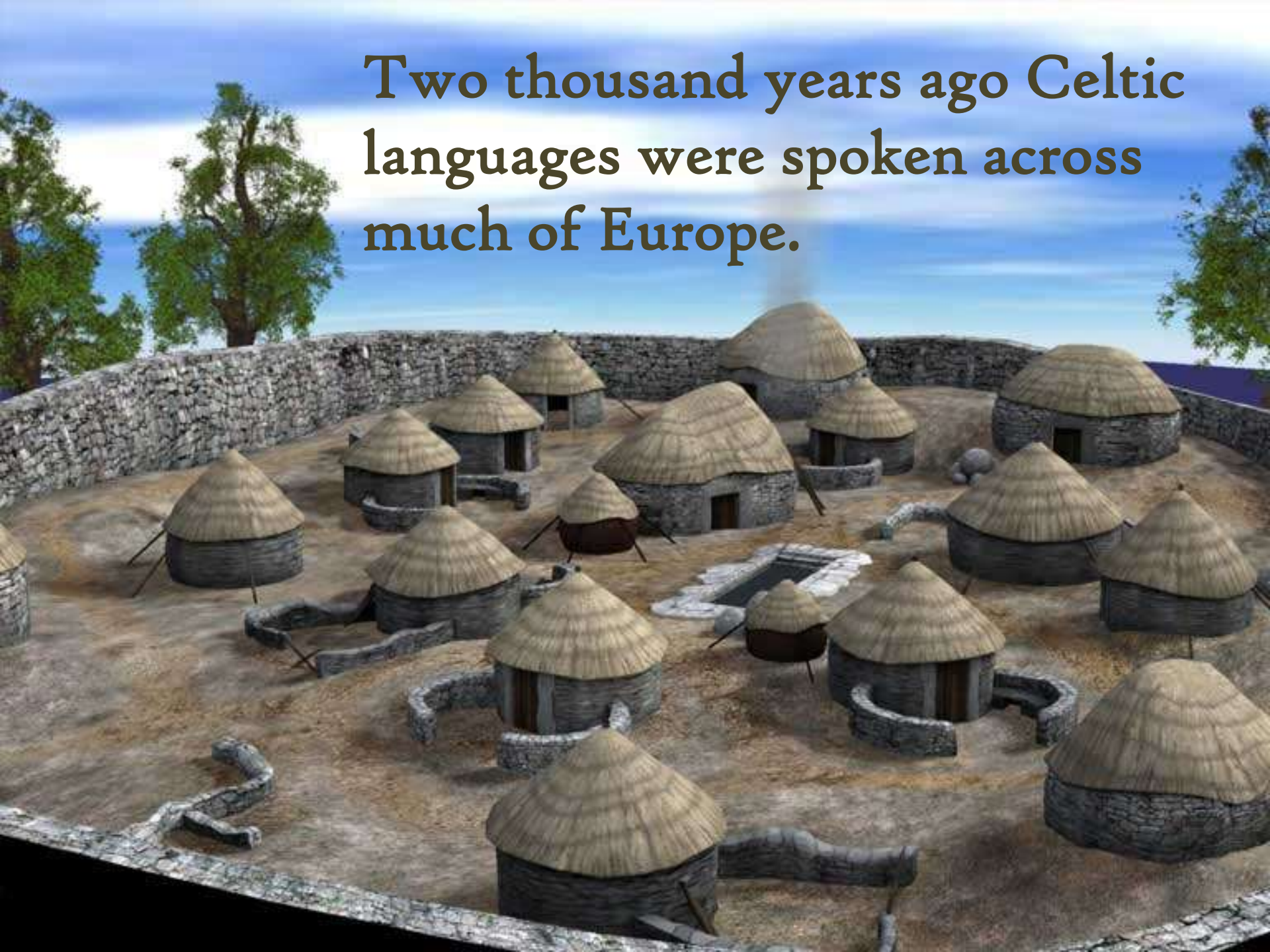


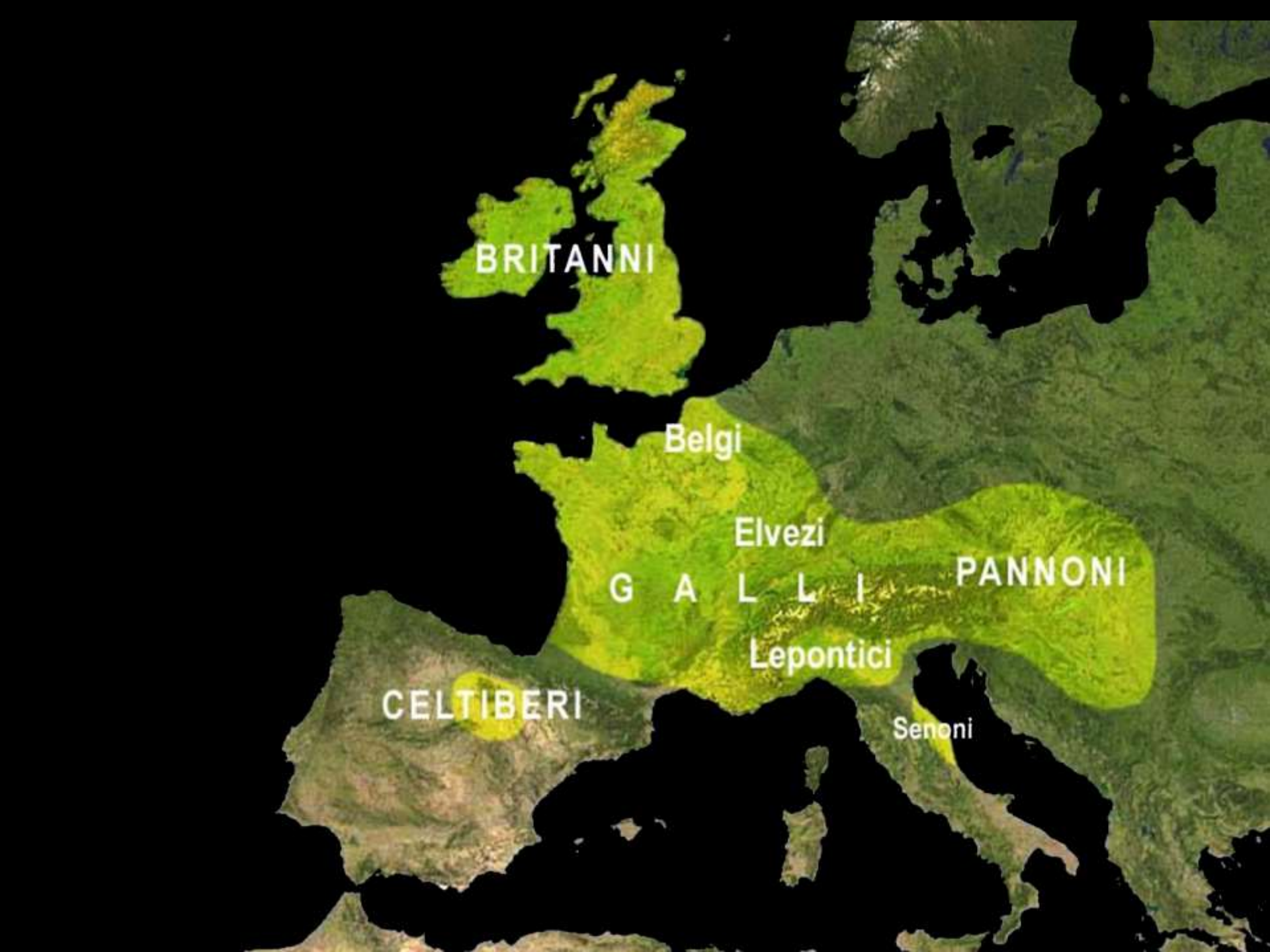
eltic



anguages

Two thousand years ago Celtic languages were spoken across much of Europe.





BRITANNI

Belgii

Elvezi

G A L L I

PANNONI


Lepontici

CELTIBERI

Senoni

Various languages from this branch were the dominant languages of the British Isles, Great Britain and Ireland.





But that was
before the
arrival of . . .

...the Romans...

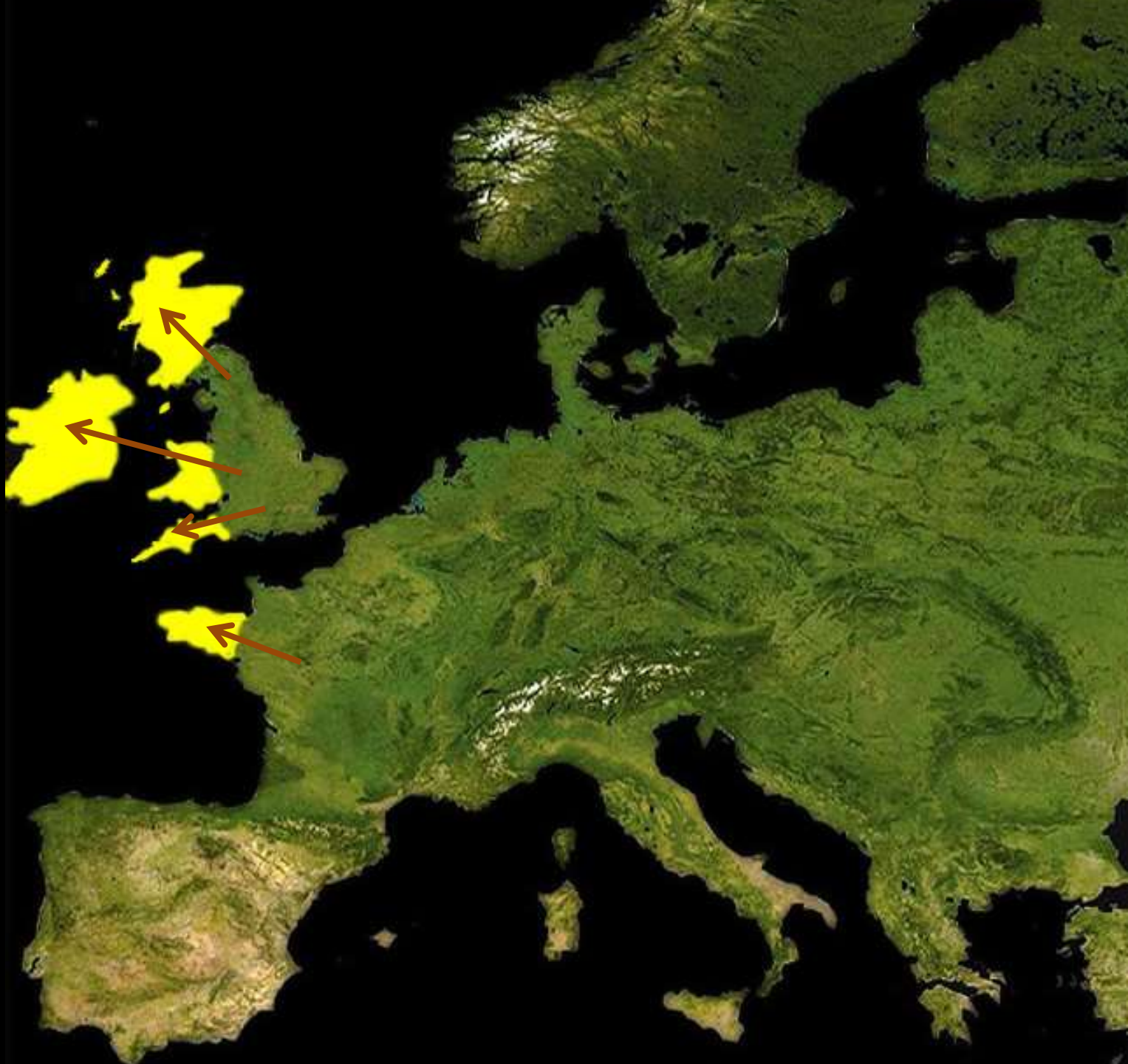
...the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes...

...the Vikings...

...and the Normans.

These invasions pushed Celtic languages
to the very edges of Europe. . .






**. . . and reduced the number of speakers
from millions, spread across a continent**

**to thousands clinging
to edges of Europe.**

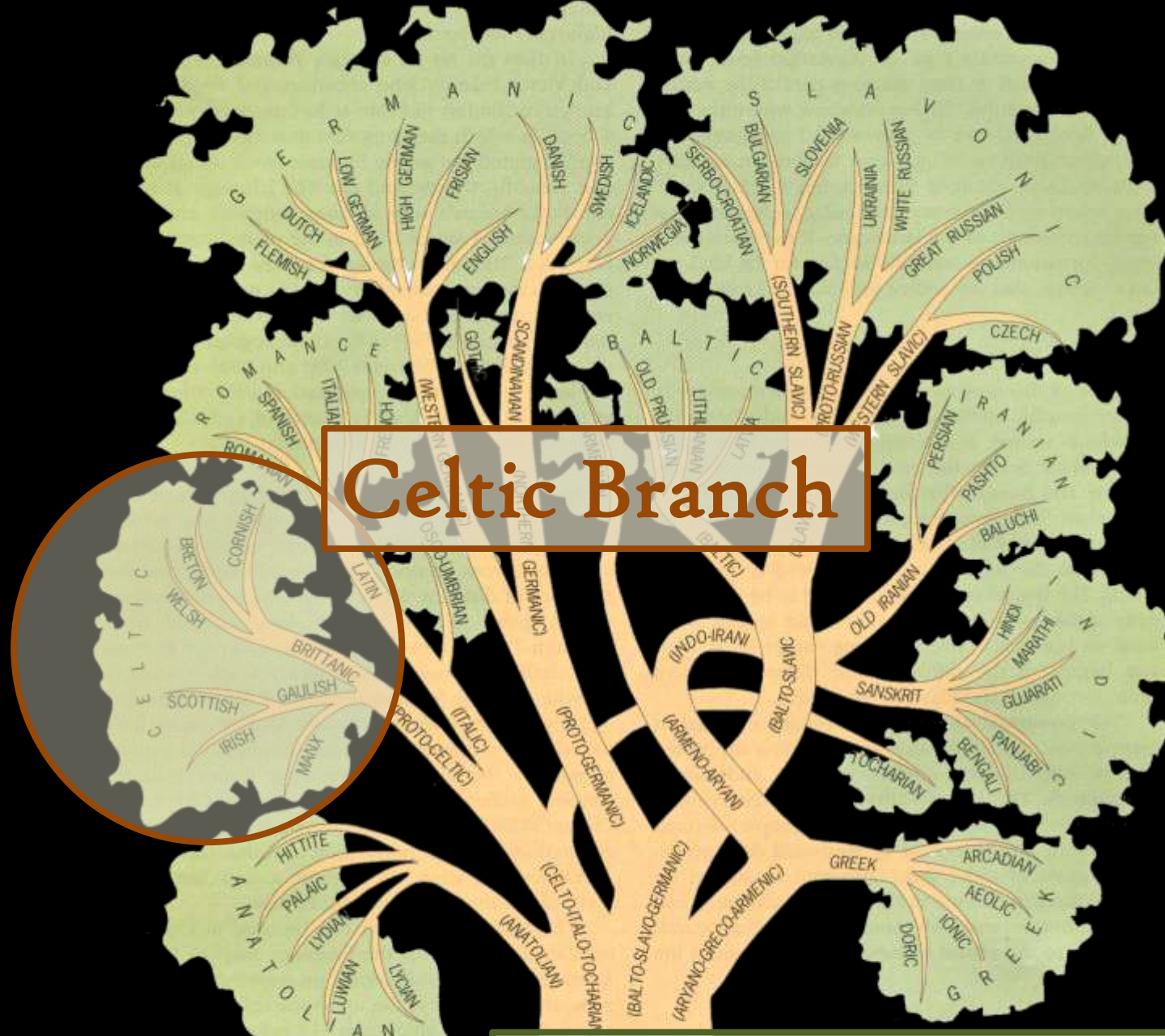






A landscape of rolling hills with green fields and a winding road. The hills are covered in lush green grass, and a dirt road winds through the fields. The sky is a deep, dark blue, suggesting a clear night or a very dark day. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

The Celtic branch of Indo-European today forms just a tiny fraction of the languages from this family.



Celtic Branch

Indo-European Family

Celtic Branch

2 Groups

Brittanic

Gaulish

6 Languages

Welsh (Wales)

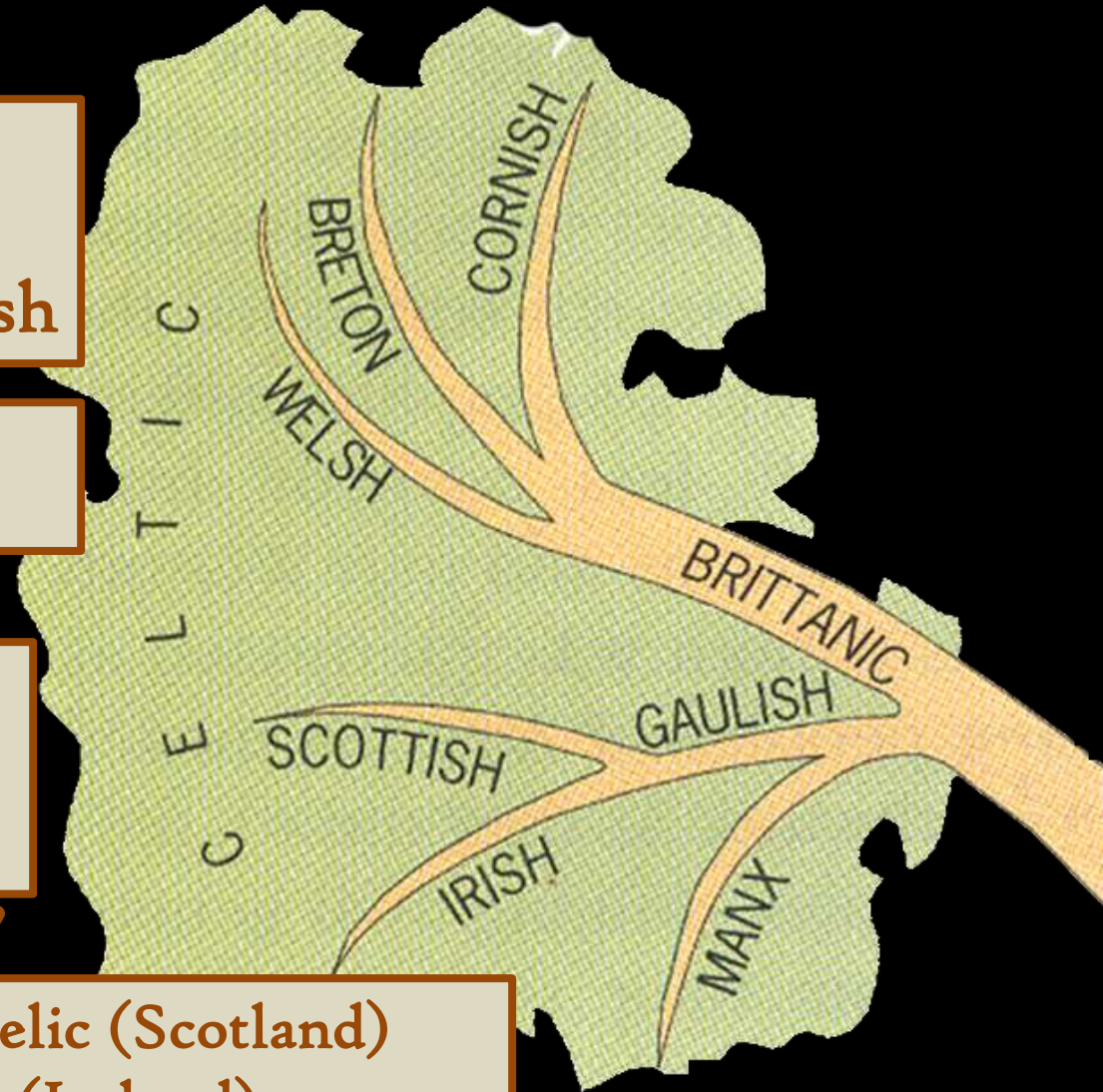
Cornish (Cornwall)

Breton (Bretagne)

Scottish Gaelic (Scotland)

Irish Gaelic (Ireland)

Manx (Isle of Man)

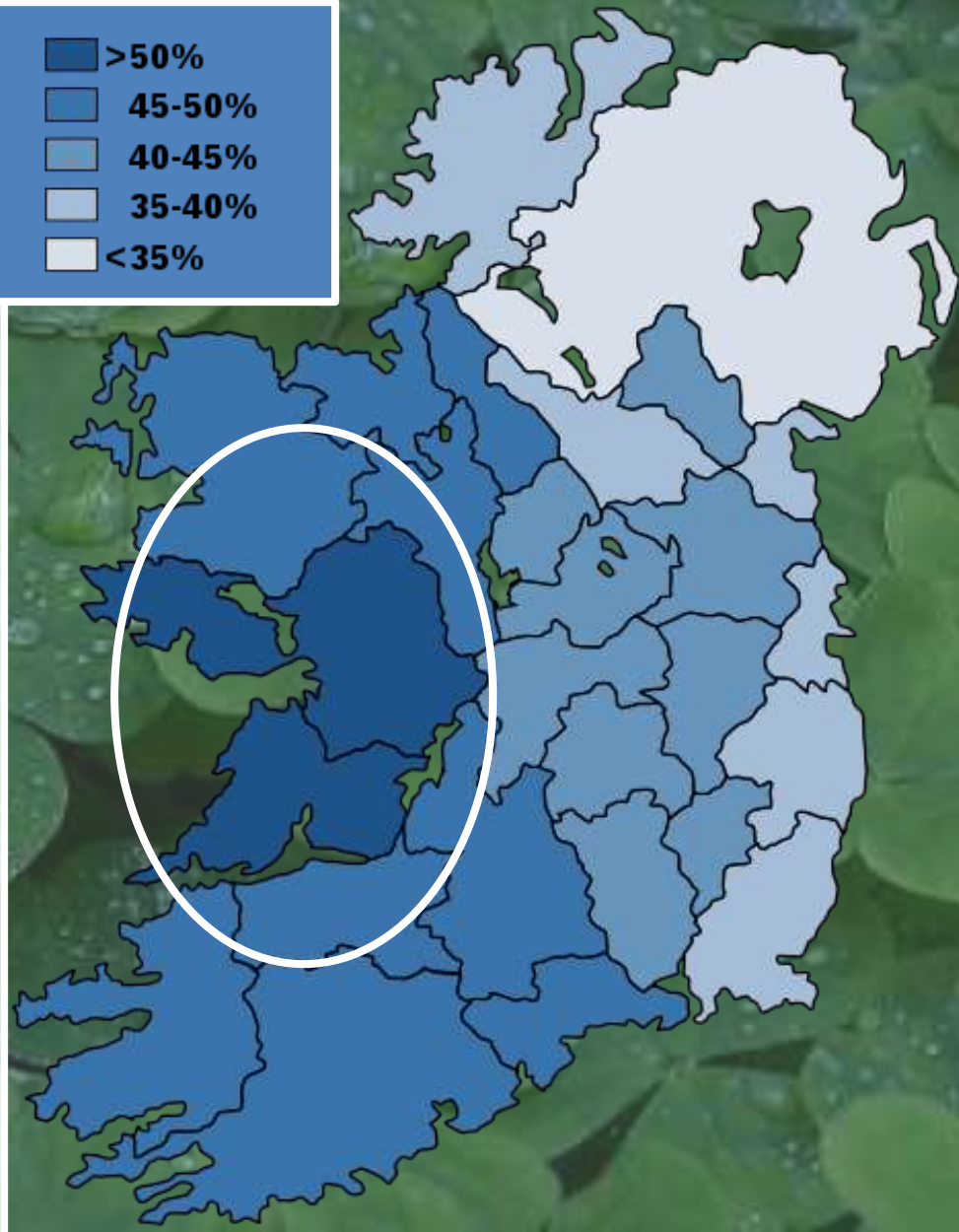
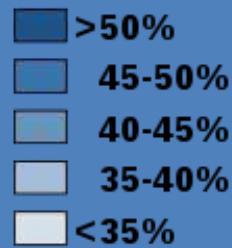


Gaulish group



Brittanic group

Irish Gaelic Speakers



Irish Gaelic enjoys status as an official language (with English) in Ireland.

But only 75,000 people speak it exclusively.

Unsurprisingly, they live on the far edge of the island.

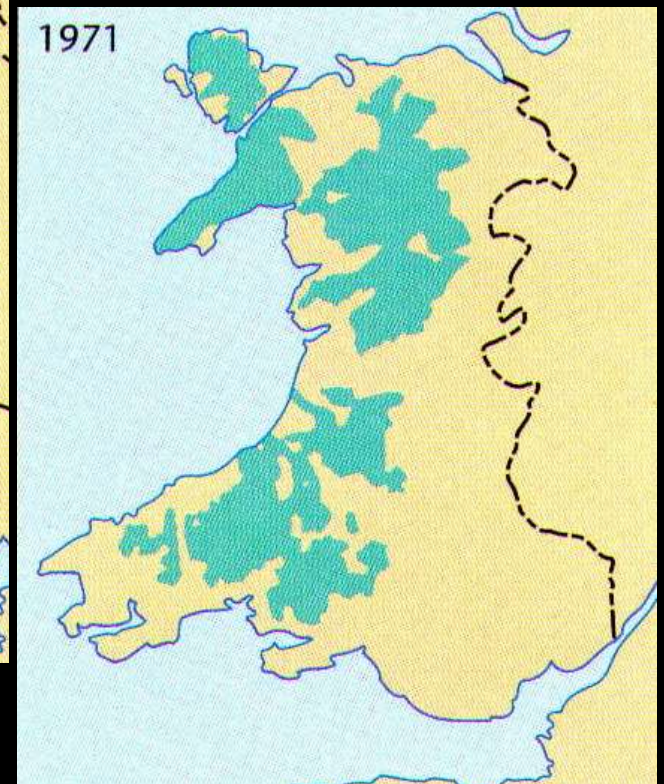
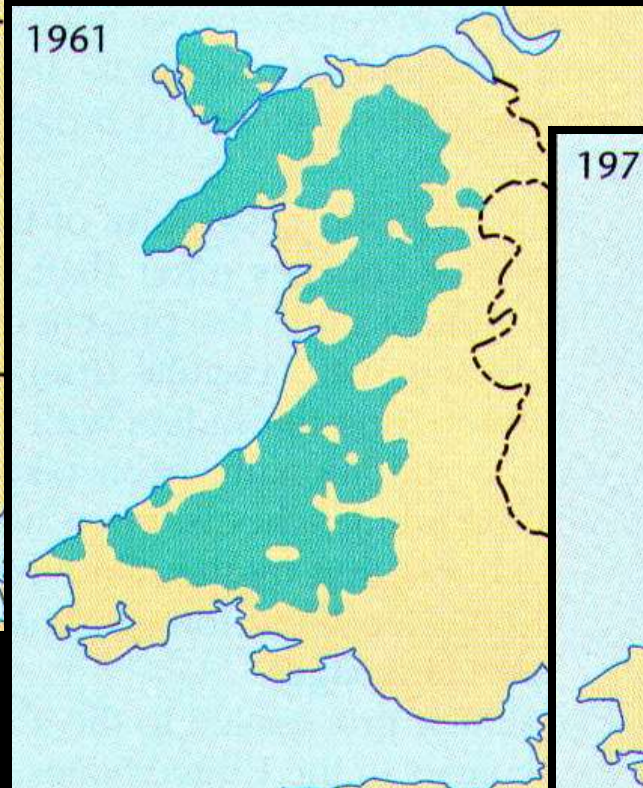
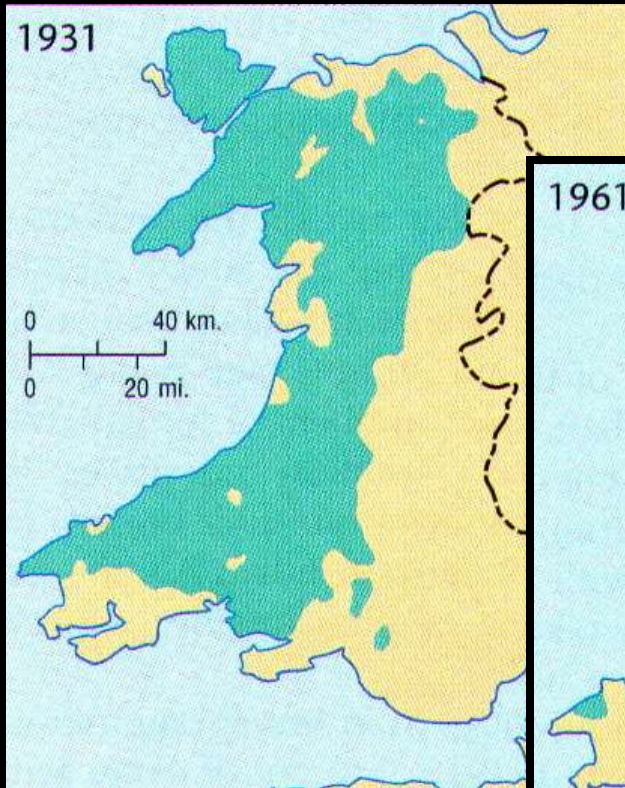
A landscape photograph featuring a green hill in the foreground, a large tree on the left, and a blue sky with light clouds. The text is overlaid on the image.

In the UK, the Welsh language
has not been as lucky as Irish...

Various historical
and cultural societies
have protected it,
taught it, preserved it

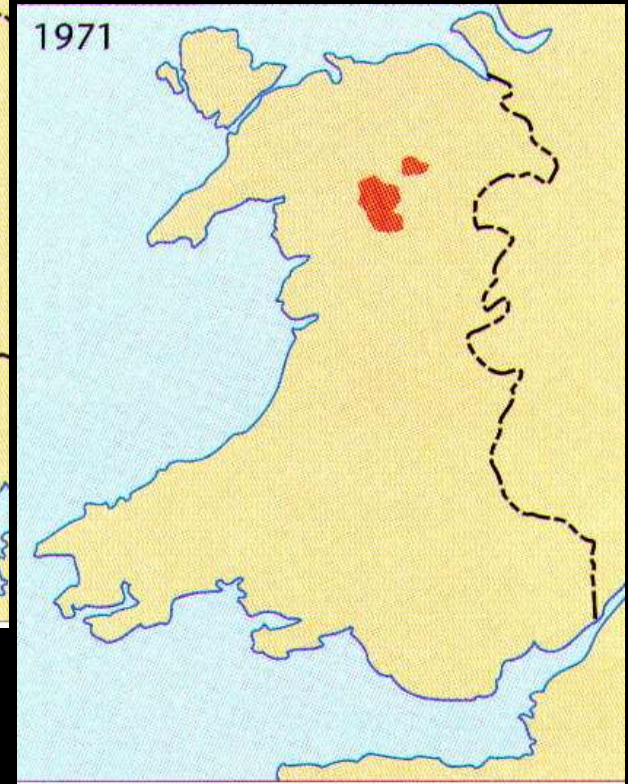
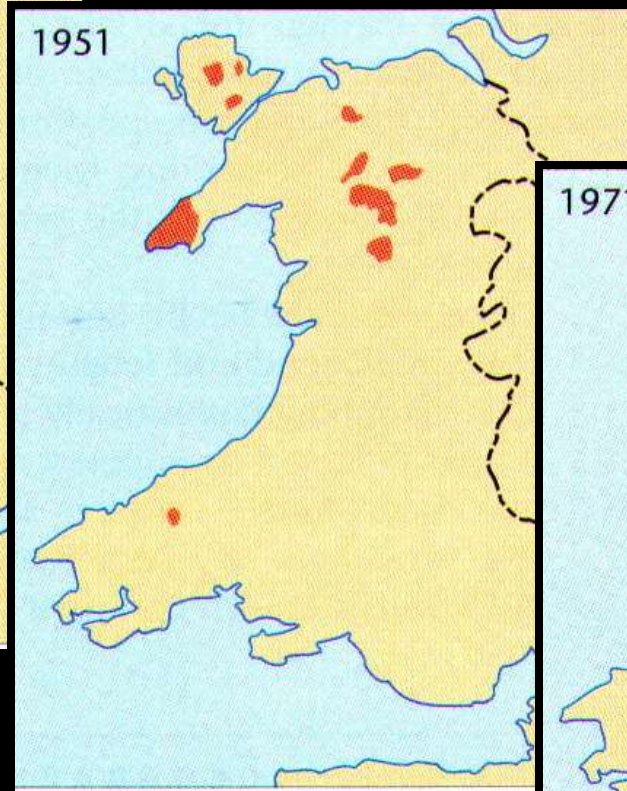
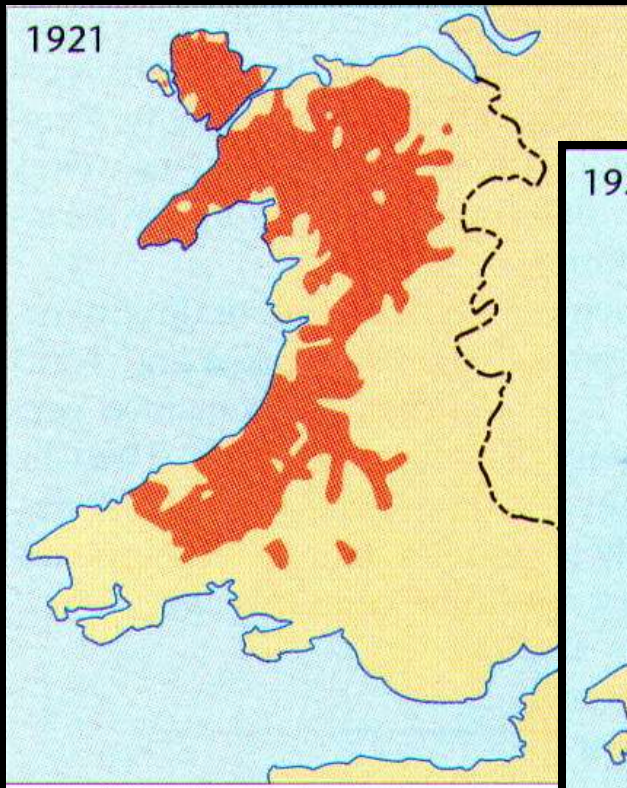
and yet...

Ability to speak Welsh

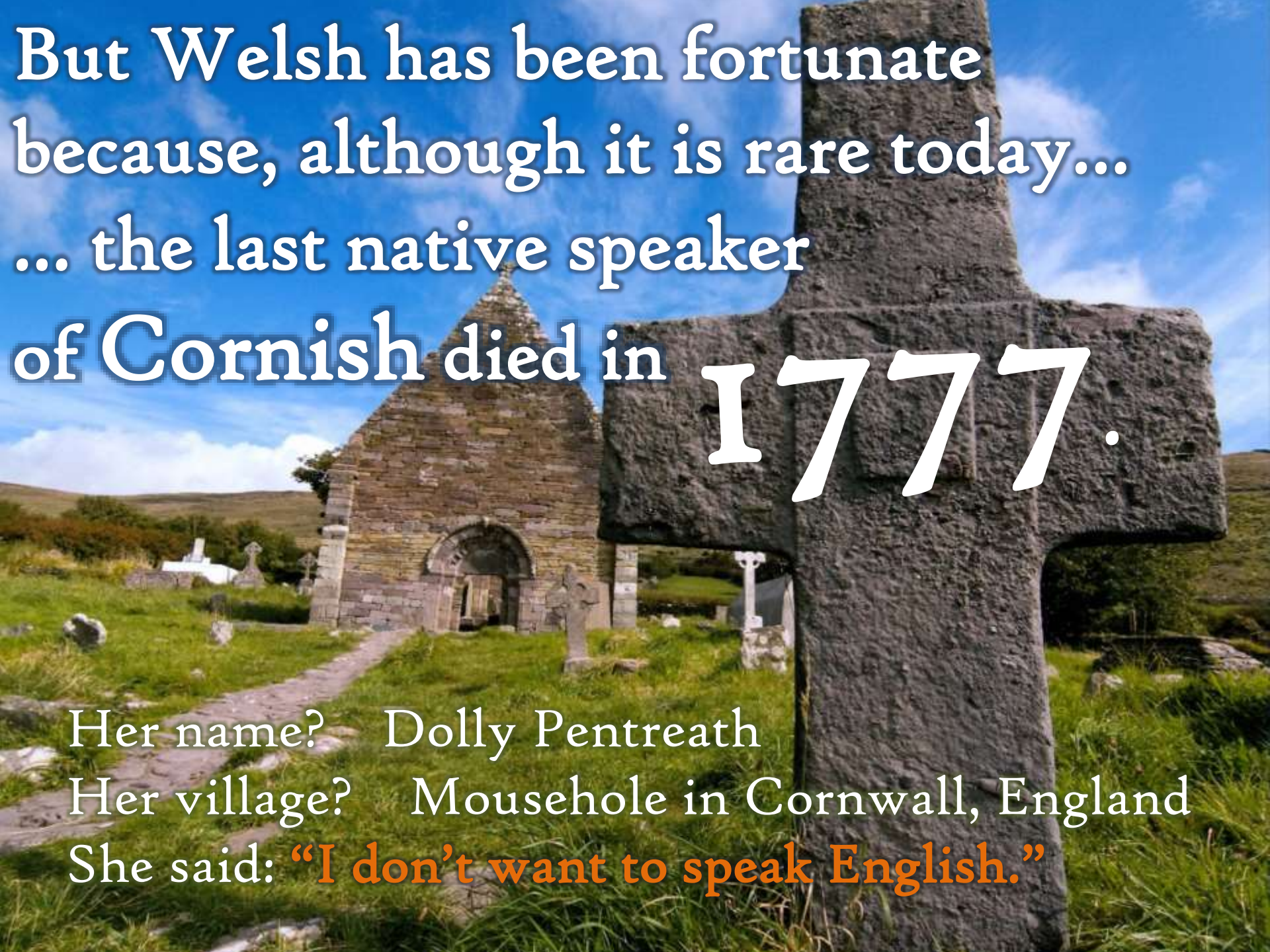


The gradual disappearance of Welsh mirrors that of other Celtic languages.

Welsh monolinguality



And as a first language,
Welsh is even rarer still.



But Welsh has been fortunate
because, although it is rare today...
... the last native speaker
of **Cornish** died in **1777.**

Her name? Dolly Pentreath

Her village? Mousehole in Cornwall, England

She said: **“I don’t want to speak English.”**



Celtic speakers are a proud and determined people.

They have an ancient heritage
and a strong sense of place.

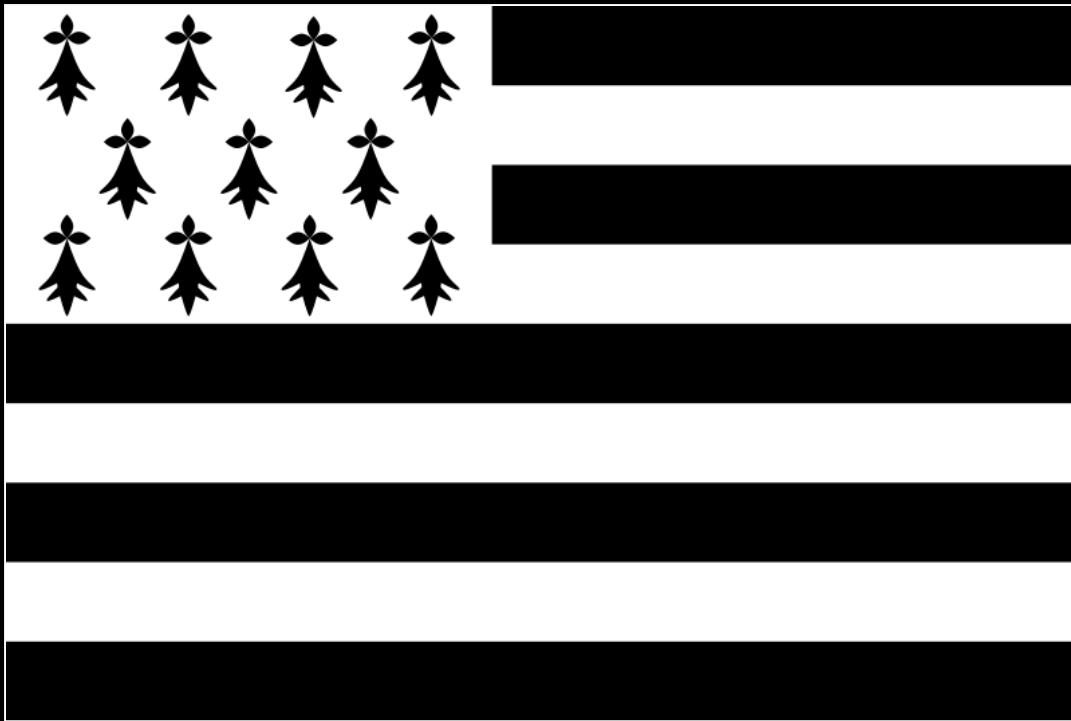


Their places remain.

Protected, in a way,
by distance and isolation.

A photograph of a misty forest path. The path is a narrow, dark brown trail that winds through a lush green forest. On the left side of the path, there are large, dark tree trunks and dense green ferns. On the right side, there are more ferns and smaller green plants. The background is filled with tall, thin trees and a thick mist or fog, creating a sense of depth and mystery. The overall atmosphere is serene and quiet.

Far edges.
Shaded corners
of northwest
Europe.



Breton

Brittany
(Bretagne),
France

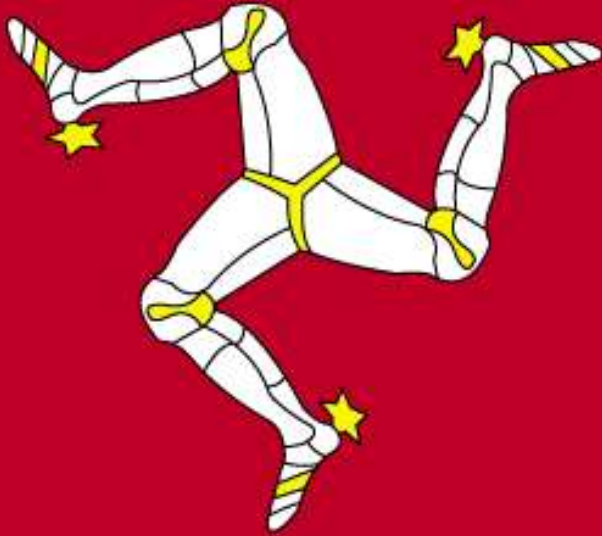


Cornish

Cornwall,
United
Kingdom



Manx



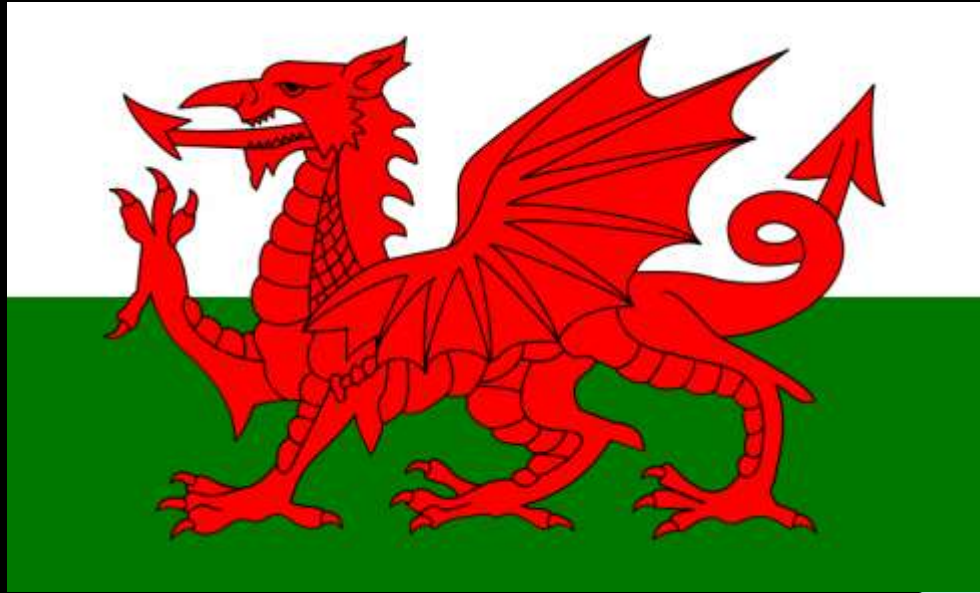
Isle of Man, United Kingdom



Irish Gaelic

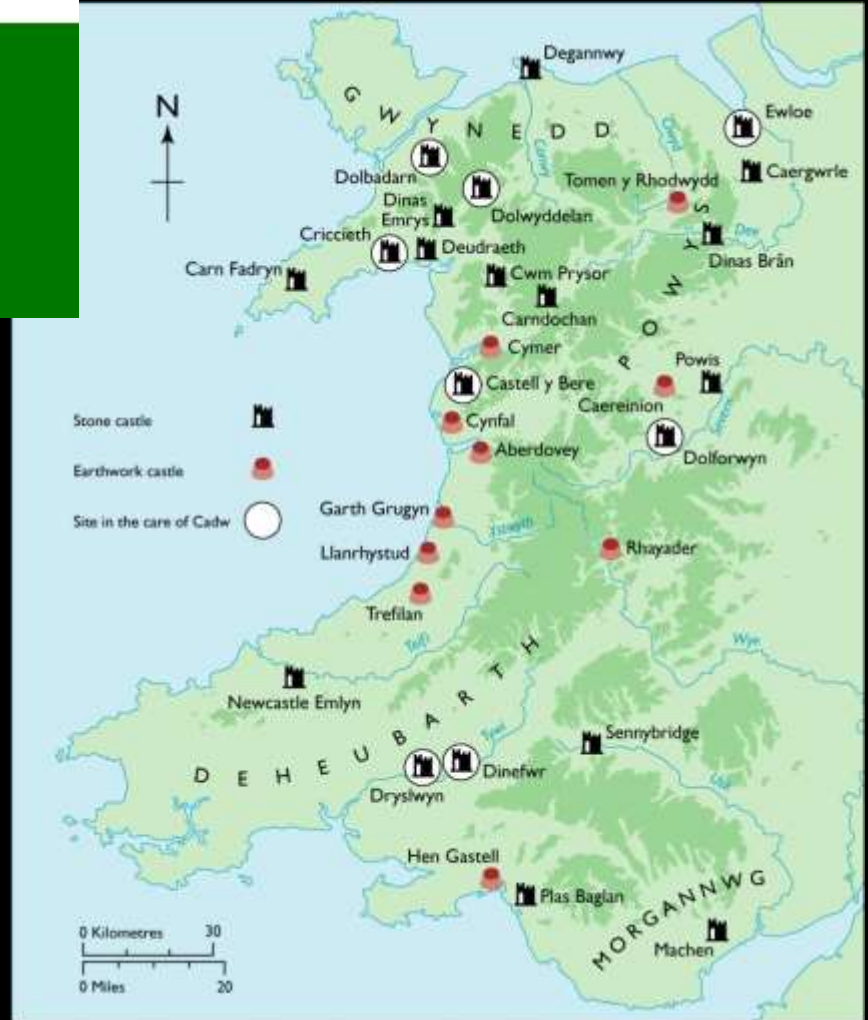
Republic of Ireland





Welsh

Wales, United Kingdom





Scotch Gaelic

Scotland,
United
Kingdom



Six Places Six Languages

Ireland

Irish Gaelic

Scotland

Scotch Gaelic

Wales

Welsh

Cornwall

Cornish

Isle of Man

Manx

Bretagne

Breton

One Problem



Death is
just around
the corner.



