

# Alba 1891: Gàidhlig (Scottish Gaelic) Local Profile

No. 011

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**Area:** *Latharan (Latheron): Dùn Bràigh, Baile nan Ceàrd, Bruthach Coille, Cuaig, Baile an t-Sratha, Leodbost & Achadh an Achaidh*

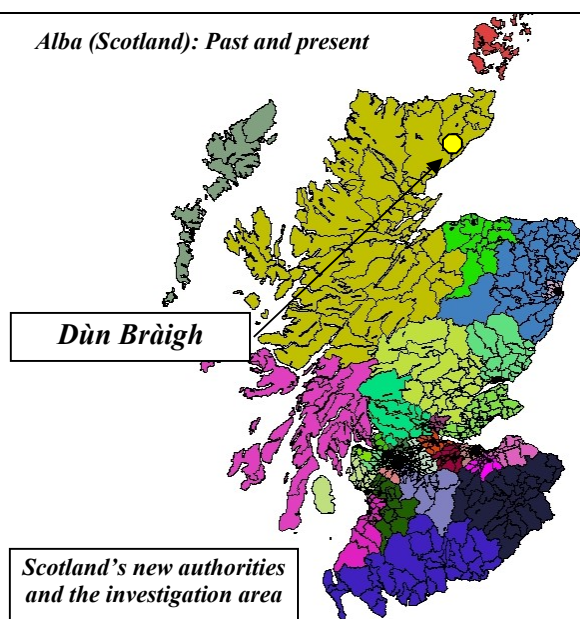
(Names of enumeration locations used on census forms: Dunbrae, Balnatink, Braehiller, Houstry, Cuig, Balantra, Leodbist, Achnachy)

**Number of households:** 53      **Population present at census night:** 233

**Share of resident population (aged three years or over) speaking Gàidhlig:** 64.2 %

County	Civil parish	Registration district	Enumeration district number	Census form pages
Caithness	Latheron	Latheron	14	1-11

*Alba (Scotland): Past and present*



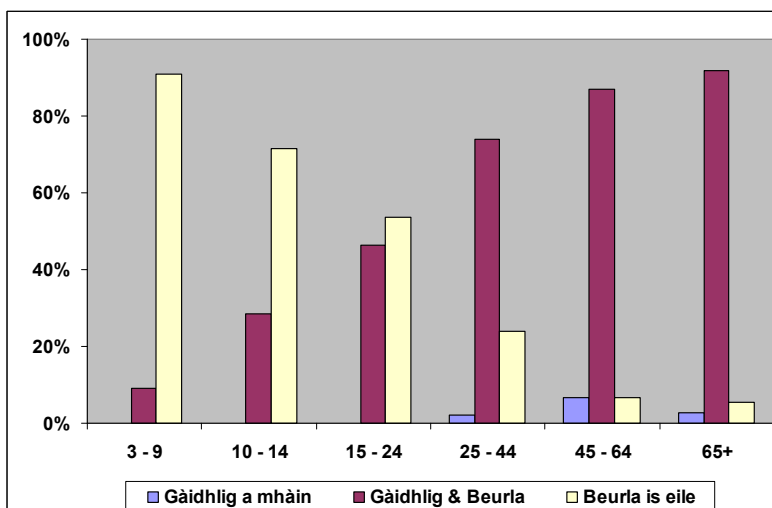
## State of Gàidhlig in 1891:

Still most residents spoke Gàidhlig. Older people were much more likely to speak the traditional language than younger persons, but the tongue was apparently not yet gone totally among children of the district. There was even a handful of Gàidhlig monolingual persons around – most of them elderly persons of course. The language was especially strong in crofting hamlets such as *Bruthach Coille* (Braehiller) with around 80 % of Gàidhlig-speakers.

## Area description:

The district is situated in the south-western corner of *Gallaibh* (Caithness) in the north of Scotland. The land is mainly covered with peaty hillsides in the hinterland of the fishing villages of *Dùn Bèithe* (Dunbeath) and *Latharan a'Phuill* (Latheronwheel).

The people in the tiny hamlets around *Iùbhsraigh* (Houstry) and *Dùn Bràigh* (Dunbrae) were mainly occupied with crofting in those days.



Age profile: Share of population speaking (1) Gàidhlig, (2) Gàidhlig & English, or (3) no Gàidhlig at all

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	Population enumerated				Usually resident population (3+)			
	Total	Aged 0-2	Deaf & dumb	Visitors etc. <sup>3</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup>	Gàidhlig	Gàidhlig & English	Gàidhlig speakers (%)
<b>Age</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>64.2 %</b>
<b>3-4</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0 %</b>
<b>5-9</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14.3 %</b>
<b>10-14</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28.6 %</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>29</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>46.4 %</b>
<b>25-44</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>76.0 %</b>
<b>45-64</b>	<b>47</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>93.5 %</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>39</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>94.6 %</b>
<b>Gender</b>								
<b>Female</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>64.0 %</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>64.4 %</b>
<b>Place of birth</b>								
<b>Born in parish</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>64.2 %</b>
<b>In neighbouring parish<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>87.5 %</b>
<b>Gaidhealtachd elsewhere<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>77.8 %</b>
<b>Other places</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0 %</b>

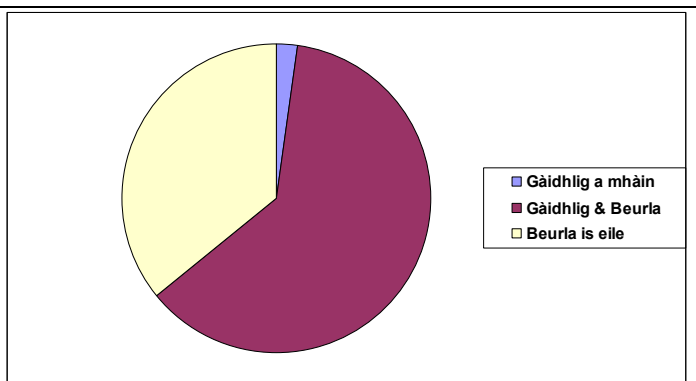
## Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Parishes of Kildonan (Sutherland), Halkirk, Watten and Wick (both Caithness).

<sup>2</sup> Other parishes in Scotland with more than 50 % Gàidhlig speakers in the 1891 census.

<sup>3</sup> People described as visitors, boarders, lodgers, or other similar terms.

<sup>4</sup> Number of enumerated persons who were (1) older than 2 years of age, who were (2) not deaf & dumb and who (3) did not live only temporarily in the area.



Share of population speaking (1) Gàidhlig, (2) Gàidhlig & English, or (3) no Gàidhlig at all

## Background of Gàidhlig (Scottish Gaelic) Local Profiles:

The 1891 census was the first such enumeration exercise with an unequivocal language question. After more than 100 years the original census forms are publicly available for detailed analysis. During research concerned with the “Gàidhlig (Scottish Gaelic) Local Studies” a vast number of such local statistics have been gathered about the Gàidhlig speaking population of Scotland in that year. As many of these results could not be included in the reports these concise factsheets are a welcome way to publish some of the “local gems”. More information is provided at [http://www.linguae-celticae.org/GLP\\_english.htm](http://www.linguae-celticae.org/GLP_english.htm).

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	House-holds	Usually resident population (3+)			
		Total	Gàidhlig	Gàidhlig & English	Gàidhlig speakers (%)
<b>Dùn Bràigh</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>64.2 %</b>
<b>Individual communities</b>					
<b>Dùn Bràigh (Dunbrae)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36.8 %</b>
<b>Baile nan Ceàrd (Balnatink)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>55.3 %</b>
<b>Bruthach Coille (Braehiller)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>76.9 %</b>
<b>Iùbhsraigh (Houstry)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>81.9 %</b>
<b>Baile an t-Sratha &amp; Achadh an Achaidh (Balantra &amp; Achnachy)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>47.8 %</b>
<b>Language of parents</b>					
<b>Both parents Gàidhlig speaking</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>59.7 %</b>
<b>Single parent Gàidhlig speaking</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50.0 %</b>
<b>One parent Gàidhlig speaking</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>No Gàidhlig speaking parent</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.6 %</b>
<b>Households with no children (0-14)</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>85.4 %</b>
<b>Occupation of head of household</b>					
<b>Crofter, farmer, fisherman, etc.</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>66.9 %</b>
<b>Shepherd, gamekeeper or similar</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60.0 %</b>
<b>Clergyman, teacher, physician, etc.</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33.3 %</b>
<b>Mason, carpenter, merchant, etc.</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>61.1 %</b>
<b>Living on private means</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Manager, coachman, cook, etc.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18.2 %</b>
<b>Worker, farm/domestic servant, etc.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>83.3 %</b>
<b>Remaining occupations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>

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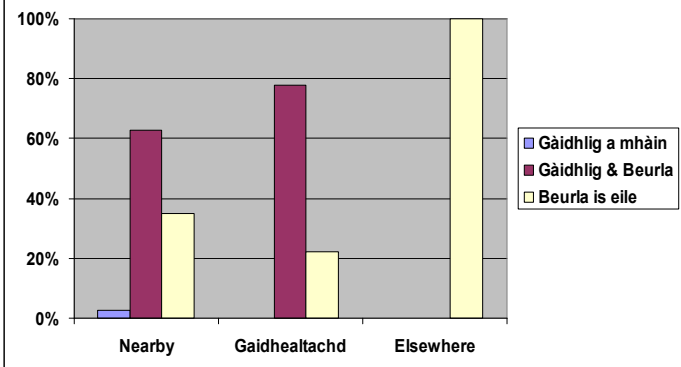
## Place of birth and Gàidhlig speaking:

The majority of locally born inhabitants was Gàidhlig-speaking. On the other hand, no-one born outside the *Gaidhealtachd* spoke the language.

### Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Born either in Latheron or in the parishes of Kildonan (Sutherland), Halkirk, Watten and Wick (both Caithness).

<sup>2</sup> Born in other parishes of Scotland with more than 50 % Gàidhlig speakers in the 1891 census.



Speakers according to place of birth (1) nearby<sup>1</sup>  
(2) in remaining *Gaidhealtachd* <sup>2</sup>, or (3) elsewhere

## Remarks:

1. Five usually resident persons spoke no English. These were returned in the community of *Dùn Bràigh* (Dunbrae) as members of farming/crofting households.
2. The majority of locally born people still spoke *Gàidhlig*. Accordingly, the language was traditionally spoken in the district contrary to the belief that the language was alien to the county of *Gallaibh* (Caithness).
3. In original census report terms, the district had a population of 233 persons of all ages. 131 enumerated inhabitants spoke “Gaelic and English” and six persons present at census night spoke no English. This led to an “official” share of *Gàidhlig* speakers of 58.8 %. This was an under-estimate of 5.4 % compared with the more realistic figures considering only the usually resident population.