

Alba 1891: Gàidhlig (Scottish Gaelic) Local Profile

No. 017

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Area: *Hacraig (Halkirk): Sòr, Caladal a Tuath, Caladal an Iar, Caladal a Deas, Achadh a' Bharain, Ach'a'Bhròil, Goirtean, Ach' Scrabastair, Liath Airigh & An t-Achadh Shuas*

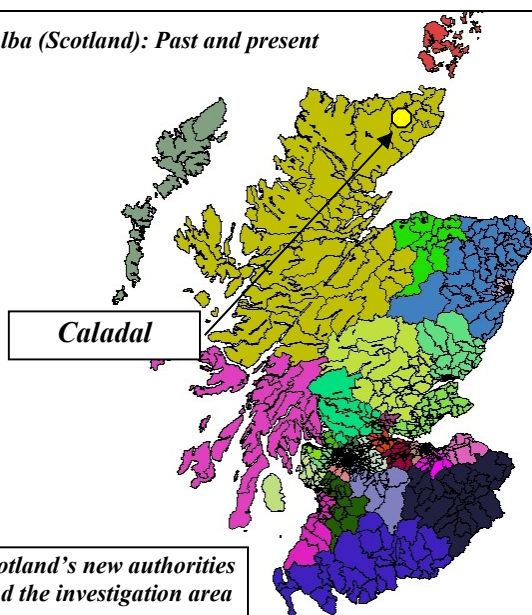
(Names of enumeration locations used on census forms: Upper Sour, Lower Sour, North Calder, West Calder, Framside, Achavarn, South Calder, Roadside Calder, Lochside Calder, Hill of Calder, Achavrole, Gerston, Drakeries, Achscrabster, Lieurary & Westfield)

Number of households: 112 **Population present at census night:** 544

Share of resident population (aged three years +) speaking Gàidhlig: 14.6 %

County	Civil parish	Registration district	Enumeration district number	Census form pages
Caithness	Halkirk	Halkirk	9 10	1 - 13 1 - 11

Alba (Scotland): Past and present



Scotland's new authorities and the investigation area

State of Gàidhlig in 1891:

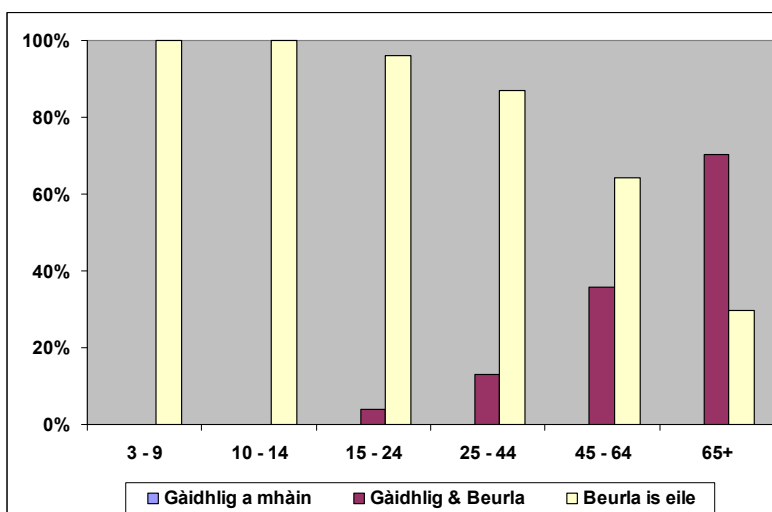
In this area of *Gallaibh* (Caithness) the language was already very much a minority issue apart from the very old. Nonetheless *Gàidhlig*-speakers made up still over 70 % of those aged 65 or more.

The geographical distribution of the strength of language communities differed very much between around 25 % *Gàidhlig*-speakers in places like *An t-Achadh Shuas* (Westfield) and almost no speakers in the farm houses of *Sòr* (Sour) in 1891.

Area description:

The district occupies a relatively flat and fertile part of the parish of *Hacraig* (Halkirk) in the north-eastern county of *Gallaibh* (Caithness). Quite a number of small and scattered hamlets dominated the settlement patterns in the district to the east of *Loch Caladair* (Loch Calder).

People were mainly occupied with farming in this pastoral countryside.



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. ³	Total ⁴	Gàidhlig	Gàidhlig & English	Gàidhlig speakers (%)
Age								
Total	544	51	0	6	487	0	71	14.6 %
3-4	28		0	0	28	0	0	0.0 %
5-9	66		0	0	66	0	0	0.0 %
10-14	69		0	0	69	0	0	0.0 %
15-24	101		0	2	99	0	4	4.0 %
25-44	118		0	3	115	0	15	13.0 %
45-64	74		0	1	73	0	26	35.6 %
65+	37		0	0	37	0	26	70.3 %
Gender								
Female	281	25	0	2	254	0	37	14.6 %
Male	263	26	0	4	233	0	34	14.6 %
Place of birth								
Born in parish	268	43	0	2	223	0	24	10.8 %
In neighbouring parish¹	213	7	0	2	204	0	38	18.6 %
Gaidhealtachd elsewhere²	20	0	0	2	18	0	9	50.0 %
Other places	43	01	0	0	42	0	0	0.0 %

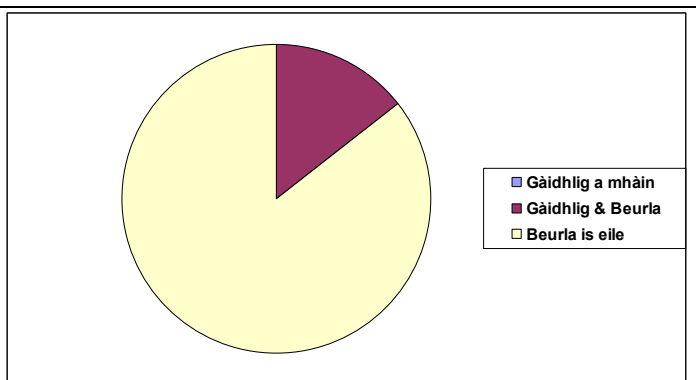
Notes:

¹ Parishes of Farr and Kildonan (Sutherland), Latheron, Reay, Bower, Watten and Thurso (both Caithness).

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

³ People described as visitors, boarders, lodgers or other similar terms.

⁴ 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 fact-sheets are a welcome way to publish some of the “local gems”. More information is provided at http://www.linguae-celticae.de/GLP_english.htm.

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	House-holds	Usually resident population (3+)			
		Total	Gàidhlig	Gàidhlig & English	Gàidhlig speakers (%)
Caladal & An t-Achadh Shuas	121	487	0	71	14.6 %
Individual communities					
<i>Sòr Uarach & Sòr Iarach</i> (Upper Sour & Lower Sour)	4	17	0	0	0.0 %
<i>Caladal a Tuath & Caladal an Iar</i> (North Calder & West Calder)	7	41	0	3	7.3 %
<i>Taobh a'Phràim</i> (Framside)	7	28	0	7	25.0 %
<i>Achadh a' Bharain & Caladal a Deas</i> (Achavarn & South Calder)	11	44	0	4	9.1 %
<i>Caladal an t-Sràid & Caladal an Locha</i> (Roadside Calder & Lochside Calder)	10	40	0	9	22.5 %
<i>Caladal a'Chnuic & Ach'a' Bhròil</i> (Hillside Calder & Achavrole)	11	55	0	3	5.5 %
<i>Goirtean & Dracarais</i> (Gerston & Drakerous)	11	44	0	2	4.5 %
<i>Ach' Scrabastair</i> (Achscrabster)	25	108	0	21	19.4 %
<i>Liath Airigh</i> (Lieurary)	17	73	0	13	17.8 %
<i>An t-Achadh Shuas</i> (Westfield)	9	37	0	9	24.3 %
Language of parents					
Both parents Gàidhlig speaking	4	23	0	7	30.4 %
Single parent Gàidhlig speaking	4	16	0	4	25.0 %
One parent Gàidhlig speaking	5	29	0	8	27.6 %
No Gàidhlig speaking parent	59	302	0	13	4.3 %
Households with no children (0-14)	40	117	0	39	33.3 %
Occupation of head of household					
Crofter, farmer, fisherman, etc.	18	100	0	11	11.0 %
Shepherd, gamekeeper or similar	4	15	0	3	20.0 %
Clergyman, teacher, physician, etc.	1	7	0	1	14.3 %
Mason, carpenter, merchant, etc.	13	61	0	5	8.2 %
Living on private means	0	0	0	0	-
Manager, coachman, cook, etc.	6	24	0	8	33.3 %
Worker, farm/domestic servant, etc.	70	280	0	43	15.4 %
Remaining occupations	0	0	0	0	-

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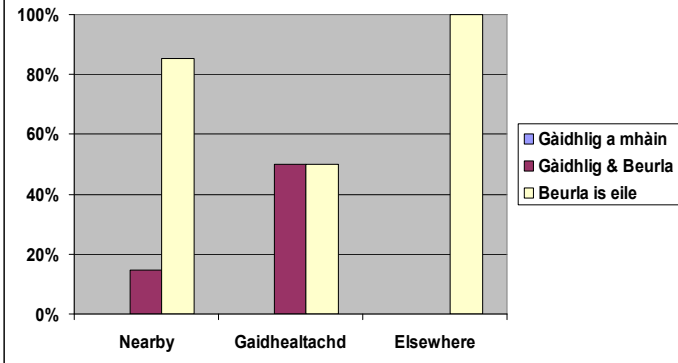
Place of birth and Gàidhlig speaking:

Just around 10% of residents born in the parish did speak Gàidhlig. No-one born outside the *Gaidhealtachd* spoke the language.

Notes:

¹ Born either in Halkirk or in the parishes of Farr, Kildonan (Sutherland), Reay, Bower, Latheron, Watten and Thurso (both Caithness).

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



**Speakers according to place of birth (1) nearby¹
(2) in remaining *Gaidhealtachd* ², or (3) elsewhere**

Remarks:

1. In original census report terms, the district had a population of 544 persons of all ages. 73 enumerated inhabitants spoke “Gaelic and English”. This led to an “official” share of Gàidhlig speakers of 13.4 %. The figure therefore was a slight under-estimate of 1.2 % compared with the more realistic figures considering only the usually resident population.