Area: Gleann Seile (Glenshiel): Inbhir Seile, Allt a'Chruinn, Carn Gorm, A'Mhormhoich, Innis a'Chrò, Gleann Lichd, Ceann Lochan, Tòrr Laoighseach, Lùib a'Mhàim, Gleann Loinne, Drochaid Seile, Achadh nan Gart, Lùib an Eòrna, Cluanaidh
(Names of enumeration locations used on census forms: Shielhouse, Uchantoul, Invershiel, Aultachroin, Carngorm, Morvich, Inchroe, Glenlichd, Ceannlochan, Torlysich, Maligan, Essnanarm, Luibabhoideich, Luibamhaim, Glenlyne, Shiel Bridge, Achnagart, Luibaneorna, Cluny)

| Number of households: $\mathbf{5 3}$ Population present at census night: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Share of resident population (aged three years or over) speaking Gàidhlig: |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathbf{2 1 8}$ |
| County | Civil parish | Registration district | Enumeration district <br> number | Census form pages |  |  |
| Ross \& Cromarty | Glenshiel | Glenshiel | 2 | 2 (part)-4 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3 | $1-5$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4 | $1-2$ |  |  |



## State of Gàidhlig in 1891:

Almost all residents spoke Gàidhlig irrespective of their place of birth. One in six of Gàidhlig speakers was still monolingual. Men were more likely to speak also English than women.

## Area description:

The district is situated at the westcoast of the Highlands and incorporates the townships between Inbhir Seile and Innis a'Chrò at the head of Loch Dhubhthaich (Loch Duich) as well as the vast mountain area around Gleann Seile (Glenshiel) and Gleann Loinne (Glen Loyne). Besides a few crofters and sheep farming managers people were mostly engaged as shepherds and gamekeepers.


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

# Alba 1891: <br> Gàidhlig (Scottish Gaelic) Local Profile 

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Area: Gleann Seile (Glenshiel): Inbhir Seile, Allt a'Chruinn, Carn Gorm, A'Mhormhoich, Innis a'Chrò, Gleann Lichd, Ceann Lochan, Tòrr Laoighseach, Lùib a'Mhàim, Gleann Loinne, Drochaid Seile, Achadh nan Gart, Lùib an Eòrna, Cluanaidh

|  | Population enumerated |  |  |  | Usually resident population (3+) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aged } \\ 0-2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Deaf } \\ \& \\ \text { dumb } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Visi- } \\ & \text { tors } \\ & \text { etc. }{ }^{3} \end{aligned}$ | Total | Gàidhlig | Gàidhlig \& English | Gàidhlig speakers (\%) |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 218 | 15 | 0 | 24 | 179 | 29 | 145 | 97.2 \% |
| 3-4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | $\mathbf{6 0 . 0}$ \% |
| 5-9 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 3 | 15 | $\mathbf{9 4 . 7 \%}$ |
| 10-14 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 100\% |
| 15-24 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 32 | 0 | 31 | $\mathbf{9 6 . 9 \%}$ |
| 25.44 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 49 | 5 | 44 | $100 \%$ |
| 45-64 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 36 | 12 | 24 | $100 \%$ |
| 65+ | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 7 | 11 | $\mathbf{9 4 . 7 \%}$ |
| Gender |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female | 99 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 91 | 21 | 65 | 94.5 \% |
| Male | 119 | 11 | 0 | 20 | 88 | 8 | 80 | $100 \%$ |
| Place of birth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Born in parish | 109 | 13 | 0 | 7 | 89 | 16 | 69 | 95.5\% |
| In neighbouring parish ${ }^{1}$ | 22 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 16 | 100\% |
| Gaidhealtachd elsewhere ${ }^{2}$ | 76 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 68 | 10 | 57 | 98.5 \% |
| Other places | 11 | 0 | 0 | 8 |  | 0 | 3 | $100 \%$ |

[^0]

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.org/GLP_english.htm.

## Alba 1891: Găidhlig (Scottish Gaelic) Local Profile

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Area: Gleann Seile (Glenshiel): Inbhir Seile, Allt a'Chruinn, Carn Gorm, A'Mhormhoich, Innis a'Chrò, Gleann Lichd, Ceann Lochan, Tòrr Laoighseach, Lùib a'Mhàim, Gleann Loinne, Drochaid Seile, Achadh nan Gart, Lùib an Eòrna, Cluanaidh

|  | Households | Usually resident population (3+) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Gàidhlig | Gaidhlig \& English | Gàidhlig speakers (\%) |
| Gleann Seile | 53 | 179 | 29 | 145 | $\mathbf{9 7 . 2}$ \% |
| Individual communities |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inbhir Seile (Invershiel) | 12 | 38 | 3 | 35 | 100 \% |
| Allt a'Chruinn (Aultachroin) | 9 | 36 | 13 | 23 | 100 \% |
| Carn Gorm (Carn-gorm) | 6 | 29 | 5 | 23 | 96.6 \% |
| A'Mhormhoich (Morvich) | 5 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 100 \% |
| Innis a'Chrò (Inchroe) | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 100 \% |
| Gleann Loinne (Glen Loyne) | 7 | 27 | 3 | 22 | $\mathbf{9 2 . 6 \%}$ |
| Drochaid Seile (Shiel Bridge) | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 83.3\% |
| Achadh nan Gart (Achnangart) | 5 | 14 | 1 | 12 | 92.9 \% |
| Cluanaidh <br> (Cluanie) | 3 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 100 \% |
| Language of parents |  |  |  |  |  |
| Both parents Gàidhlig speaking | 16 | 81 | 6 | 73 | $\mathbf{9 7 . 5 \%}$ |
| Single parent Gäidhlig speaking | 7 | 33 | 5 | 27 | $\mathbf{9 7 . 0}$ \% |
| One parent Gäidhlig speaking | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| No Gäidhlig speaking parent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Households with no children (0-14) | 30 | 65 | 18 | 45 | 96.9\% |
| Occupation of head of household |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crofter, farmer, fisherman, etc. | 12 | 56 | 10 | 44 | 96.4\% |
| Shepherd, gamekeeper or similar | 12 | 47 | 3 | 42 | 95.7\% |
| Clergyman, teacher, physician, etc. | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 66.7 \% |
| Mason, carpenter, merchant, etc. | 7 | 28 | 7 | 21 | 100 \% |
| Living on private means | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Manager, coachman, cook, etc. | 4 | 20 | 2 | 18 | 100 \% |
| Worker, farm/domestic servant, etc. | 10 | 19 | 7 | 12 | $100 \%$ |
| Remaining occupations | 1 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 100 \% |

[^1]

# Alba 1891: <br> Gàidhlig (Scottish Gaelic) Local Profile 

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Area: Gleann Seile (Glenshiel): Inbhir Seile, Allt a'Chruinn, Carn Gorm, A'Mhormhoich, Innis a'Chrò, Gleann Lichd, Ceann Lochan, Tòrr Laoighseach, Lùib a'Mhàim, Gleann Loinne, Drochaid Seile, Achadh nan Gart, Lùib an Eòrna, Cluanaidh

Place of birth and Gäidhlig speaking: The ability to speak Gàidhlig was almost universal and not dependent on the place of birth. Those who did not speak English, however, were born in the Gaidhealtachd.

## Notes:

${ }^{1}$ Born either in Glenshiel or in the adjacent parishes of Kintail and Urray (both Ross \& Cromarty) or Glenelg, Urquhart \& Glenmoriston, Kilmorack or Kilmonivaig (all Inverness-shire).
${ }^{2}$ Born in other parishes of Scotland with more than 50 \% Gàidhlig speakers in the 1891 census.


## Remarks:

1. There were five female persons in the usually resident population who were reported as not speaking Gäidhlig. Among these was of course the public school teacher from Creich in Sutherland. The remaining residents with no "G\&E" or "G" marks on their registration sheets were a 70 year crofter's wife and three young girls aged between 3 and 6 . Whether these census returns were really unable to speak the local language, however, remains doubtful. More probably they were usually not speaking Gàidhlig but could do so.
2. In original census report terms the whole community in total had a population of 218 persons of all ages. 162 enumerated inhabitants spoke "Gaelic and English" and 29 persons were reported as monolingual Gäidhlig speakers. These figures lead to an "official" share of Gàidhlig speakers of 88.0 \% A comparison with the more realistic statistics of this fact-sheet reveals that this percentage was a significant underestimate of $9.2 \%$ caused by the inclusion of under-three olds and visitors in the official population base.

[^0]:    Notes:
    ${ }^{1}$ Parishes of Kintail and Urray (both Ross \& Cromarty) or Glenelg, Urquhart \& Glenmoriston, Kilmorack or Kilmonivaig (all Inverness-shire).
    ${ }^{2}$ 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.

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