No. 036

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

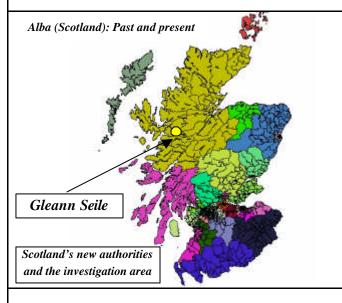
(Names of enumeration locations used on census forms: Shielhouse, Uchantoul, Invershiel, Aultachroin, Carngorm, Morvich, Inchroe, Glenlichd, Ceannlochan, Torlysich, Maligan, Essnanarm, Luibabhoideich, Luibamhaim, Glenlyne, Shiel Bridge, Achnagart, Luibaneorna, Cluny)

Number of households: 53 Population present at census night: 218

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

97.2 %

County	Civil parish	Registration district	Enumeration district	Census form pages	
			number		
Ross & Cromarty	Glenshiel	Glenshiel	2	2 (part) – 4	
			3	1 - 5	
			4	1 - 2	
			5	1 - 3	

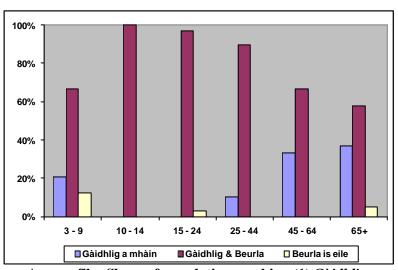


State of Gàidhlig in 1891:

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 west-coast 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

Profile No. 036 1st Edition Published in February 2006

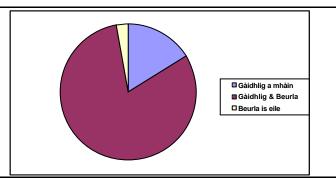
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	Population enumerated				Usually resident population (3+)			
	Total	Aged	Deaf	Visi-	Total ⁴	Gàidhlig	Gàidhlig	Gàidhlig
		0-2	&	tors			&	speakers
			dumb	etc.3			English	(%)
Age								
Total	218	15	0	24	179	29	145	97.2 %
3-4	6	0	0	1	5	2	1	60.0 %
5-9	19	0	0	0	19	3	15	94.7 %
10-14	21	0	0	2	19	0	19	100 %
15-24	42	0	0	10	32	0	31	96.9 %
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	94.7 %
Gender								
Female	99	4	0	4	91	21	65	94.5 %
Male	119	11	0	20	88	8	80	100 %
<u> </u>	119	11	U	20	00	0	ου	100 70
Place of birth								
Born in parish	109	13	0	7	89	16	69	95.5 %
In neighbouring parish	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	3	0	3	100 %

Notes:

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.org/GLP english.htm .

¹Parishes 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.

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	House-	Usually resident population (3+)				
	holds	Total	Gàidhlig	Gàidhlig &	Gàidhlig	
				English	speakers	
				C	(%)	
Gleann Seile	53	179	29	145	97.2 %	
Individual communities						
Inbhir Seile	12	38	3	35	100 %	
(Invershiel)						
Allt a'Chruinn	9	36	13	23	100 %	
(Aultachroin)						
Carn Gorm	6	29	5	23	96.6 %	
(Carn-gorm)					100.07	
A'Mhormhoich	5	8	1	7	100 %	
(Morvich)					100.07	
Innis a'Chrò	3	6	1	5	100 %	
(Inchroe)		2=	2	22	00 (0/	
Gleann Loinne	7	27	3	22	92.6 %	
(Glen Loyne) Drochaid Seile	1		2	3	02.2.0/	
(Shiel Bridge)	3	6	2	3	83.3 %	
Achadh nan Gart	5	14	1	12	92.9 %	
(Achnangart)	5	14	1	12	92.9 %	
Cluanaidh	3	15	0	15	100 %	
(Cluanie)	3	13	U	13	100 /0	
(Claume)						
Language of parents						
Both parents Gàidhlig speaking	16	81	6	73	97.5 %	
Single parent Gàidhlig speaking	7	33	5	27	97.0 %	
One parent Gàidhlig speaking	0	0	0	0	-	
No Gàidhlig 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 %	
Kemaning occupations	1	U	U	U	100 70	

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Place of birth and Gàidhlig speaking:

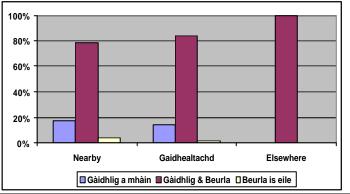
The ability to speak *Gàidhlig* was almost universal and not dependent on the place of birth. Those who did not speak English, however, were born in the *Gaidhealtachd*.

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 Parasin address of Scatland with parasing the state of Scatland with the state of Scatland with parasing the state of Scatland with the state of Scatland with the

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. There were five female persons in the usually resident population who were reported as not speaking *Gàidhlig*. 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 cersus 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 *Gàidhlig* 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 under-estimate of 9.2 % caused by the inclusion of under-three olds and visitors in the official population base.