

Alba 1891: Gàidhlig (Scottish Gaelic) Local Profile

No. 115

Page 1 of 4

Area: *Cruaidh & Dail Chrois (Croy & Dalcross): Cantra, Dail Gramaiche, Fèith Buidhe*

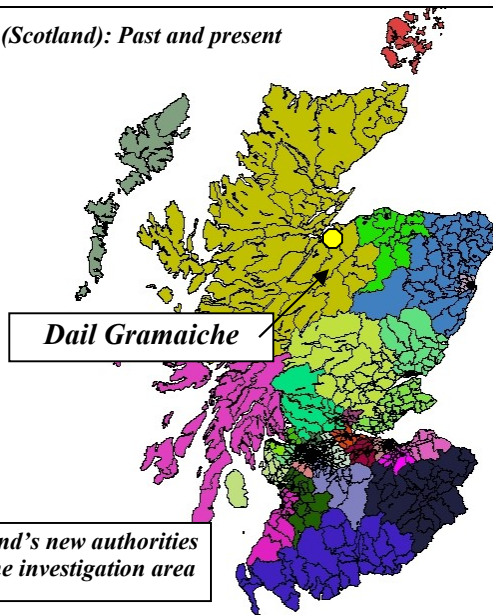
(Names of enumeration locations used on census forms: Balnuaran, Drumore, Finlake, Dalroy, Croygorstan, Clova, Cantradown, Sluggan, Culloden Moor, Cantraybruich, Dalgramaich, Faebuie)

Number of households: 48 Population present at census night: 218

Share of resident population (aged three years or over) speaking Gàidhlig: 61.0 %

County	Civil parish	Registration district	Enumeration district number	Census form pages
Nairnshire	Croy & Dalcross	Croy	1	1 – 12

Alba (Scotland): Past and present



State of Gàidhlig in 1891:

In this area language shift already took place in the younger generations. Whereas people beyond school age still overwhelmingly spoke Gàidhlig, the younger ones already were mostly English monoglots.

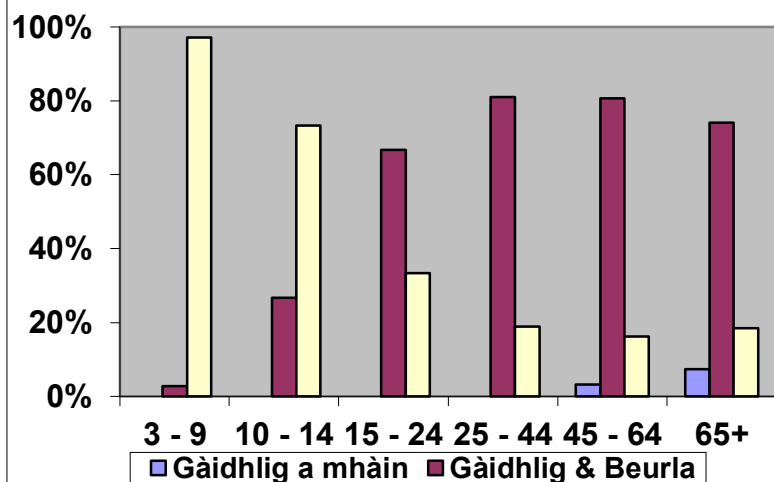
The three persons with “no English” were elderly and came originally from *An t-Eilean Dubh* (the Black Isle). They lived on one farm in *Dail Gramaiche* (Dalgramaich).

Area description:

The area lies east of *Inbhirnis* (Inverness) and near the infamous battlefield of *Cùil Lodair* (Culloden).

Most inhabitants were engaged in farming, crofting, and other related activities.

At the time of the census 1891 most of this land was a detached part of Nairnshire. Later it was wholly amalgamated into Inverness-shire.



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

Alba 1891: Gàidhlig (Scottish Gaelic) Local Profile

No. 115

Page 2 of 4

Area: *Cruaidh & Dail Chrois (Croy & Dalcross): Cantra, Dail Gramaiche, Fèith Buidhe*

	Population enumerated				Usually resident population (3+)			
	Total	Aged 0-2	Deaf & dumb	Visitors etc. ³	Total ⁴	Gàidhlig	Gàidhlig & English	Gàidhlig speakers (%)
Age								
Total	218	13	0	5	200	3	119	61.0 %
3-4	13	0	0	1	12	0	0	0.0 %
5-9	24	0	0	0	24	0	1	4.2 %
10-14	16	0	0	1	15	0	4	26.7 %
15-24	34	0	0	1	33	0	22	66.7 %
25-44	59	0	0	1	58	0	47	81.0 %
45-64	32	0	0	1	31	1	25	83.9 %
65+	27	0	0	0	27	2	20	81.5 %
Gender								
Female	109	5	0	2	102	0	0	61.8 %
Male	109	8	0	3	98	3	0	60.2 %
Place of birth								
Born in parish	87	9	0	1	77	0	44	54.1 %
In neighbouring parish¹	49	1	0	1	47	1	34	74.5 %
Gaidhealtachd elsewhere²	44	0	0	1	43	2	34	83.2 %
Other places	38	3	0	2	33	0	7	21.2 %

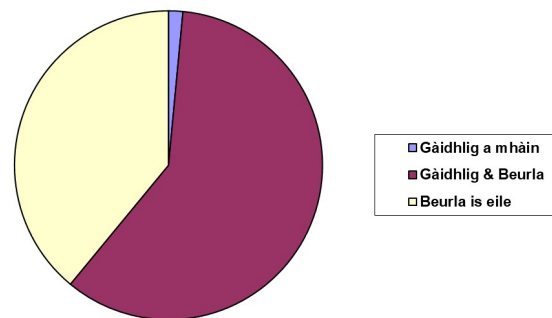
Notes:

¹ Parishes of Cawdor (Nairnshire) as well as Petty, Daviot & Dunlichity, Inverness & Bona, or Moy & Dalarossie (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.



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.de/GLP_english.htm.

Alba 1891: Gàidhlig (Scottish Gaelic) Local Profile

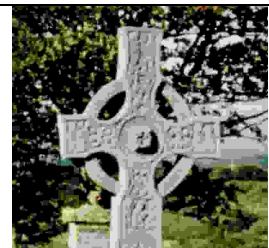
No. 115

Page 3 of 4

Area: *Cruaidh & Dail Chrois (Croy & Dalcross): Cantra, Dail Gramaiche, Fèith Buidhe*

	Households	Usually resident population (3+)			
		Total	Gàidhlig	Gàidhlig & English	Gàidhlig speakers (%)
<i>Dail Gramaiche & Fèith Buidhe</i>	48	200	3	119	61.0 %
Individual communities					
<i>Cantra & Moine Cùil Lodair</i> (Cantrae & Culloden Moor)	28	120	0	70	58.3 %
<i>Dail Gramaiche</i> (Dalgramaich)	12	45	3	19	48.9 %
<i>Fèith Buidhe</i> (Faebuie)	8	35	0	30	85.7 %
Language of parents					
Both parents Gàidhlig speaking	17	86	0	53	61.6 %
Single parent Gàidhlig speaking	4	14	0	10	71.4 %
One parent Gàidhlig speaking	2	15	0	3	20.0 %
No Gàidhlig speaking parent	2	16	0	0	0.0 %
Households with no children (0-14)	23	69	3	53	81.2 %
Occupation of head of household					
Crofter, farmer, fisherman, etc.	29	125	3	80	66.4 %
Shepherd, gamekeeper or similar	2	14	0	4	28.6 %
Clergyman, teacher, physician, etc.	0	0	0	0	-
Mason, carpenter, merchant, etc.	3	6	0	5	83.3 %
Living on private means	0	0	0	0	-
Manager, coachman, cook, etc.	0	0	0	0	-
Worker, farm/domestic servant, etc.	14	55	0	30	54.5 %
Remaining occupations	0	0	0	0	-

© Text and statistics: Copyright Kurt C. Duwe. All rights reserved except private and non-commercial use. Any other use has to be cleared by the author Kurt C. Duwe, Jägerstr. 120a, 21079 Hamburg, Germany (duwe@linguae-celticae.de) and it may also fall under restrictions of the Crown Copyright of census data. Statistics have been derived from 1891 census returns published by the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS). The use of this material here is permitted under Licence No. C02W0003665. Crown Copyright of census data is acknowledged. The digital boundaries shown on the Scotland map are courtesy of Ordnance Survey as part of the Geography Products provided by GROS. Additional individual profiles may be downloaded from a special page on the Linguae Celticae website: http://www.linguae-celticae.de/GLP_english.htm



Alba 1891: Gàidhlig (Scottish Gaelic) Local Profile

No. 115

Page 4 of 4

Area: *Cruaidh & Dail Chrois (Croy & Dalcross): Cantra, Dail Gramaiche, Fèith Buidhe*

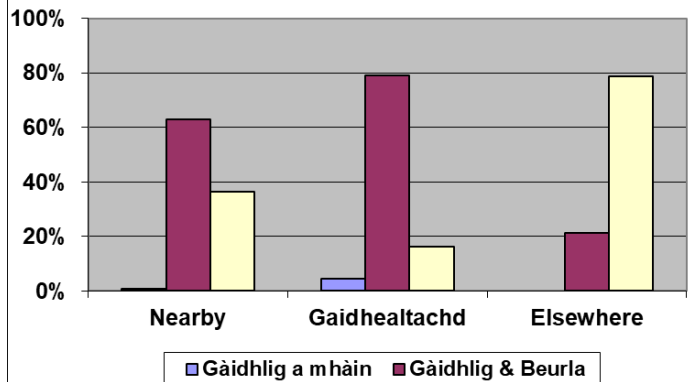
Place of birth and Gàidhlig speaking:

The language was spoken quite intensively by local people and those originating from the wider *Gaidhealtachd*. Those coming from further afield had only a small knowledge of Gàidhlig, if any.

Notes:

¹ Born either in Croy & Dalcross or in the adjacent parishes of Petty, Daviot & Dunlichity, Inverness & Bona, Moy & Dalarossie (all Inverness-shire) as well as Cawdor (Nairnshire).

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. Official census figures reported 122 bilingual inhabitants and 3 monolingual Gàidhlig-speakers out of a total population of 218 persons (57.0 %). The usually resident population, however, consisted of 200 persons with 122 Gàidhlig-speakers (61.0 %) including 3 inhabitants “with no English”.
2. The three monolingual Gàidhlig speakers lived in one farming household in *Dail Gramaiche* (Dalgramaich). The farming couple was well over 70 years old and were born on *An t-Eilean Dubh* (Black Isle). Its farm servant was the third person speaking “no English”.