| Gàidhlig (Scottish Gaelic) Local Profile |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| Area: Narainn (Nairn): Allt Eireann <br> (Names of enumeration locations used on census forms: Boath House, Auldearn) |  |  |  |
| Number of households: 104 Population present at census night: |  |  |  |
| Share of resident population (aged three years or over) speaking Gàidhlig: $\quad 20.6$ \% |  |  |  |
| County ${ }^{\text {Civil parish }}$ | Registration district | Enumeration district number | Census form pages |
| Nairnshire $\quad$ Auldearn | Auldearn | 1 | 1-19 |
|  |  | State of Gàidhlig in 1891: <br> In this area adjacent to (but in 1891 no more part of) the Gaidhealtachd almost no locally born inhabitants spoke Gàidhlig at the census. <br> In addition, very few young people did speak the language. On the other hand, many older folk could speak it. But most of them had learned Gàidhlig in their childhood in a Gàidhlig speaking region further west. <br> In general, the Gàidhlig-speaking population was over-aged and certainly in decline. |  |
| Area description: <br> The small village of Allt Eireann (Auldearn) is situated near the county boundary to Moireabh (Moray). It is surrounded by fertile land and as such acted as convenient marketplace for the local population. <br> Almost halfway between Nàrainn (Nairn) and Farrais (Forres), the village was also important stopping point for overland transport in those days. The village had some work opportunities available to servants or other lower-class jobs which were often filled with applicants from the (Gàidhlig-speaking) regions further west. |  |  <br> e of population speak \& English, or (3) no G |  <br> Beurla is eile <br> (1) Gàidhlig, hlig at all |

Area: Narainn (Nairn): Allt Eireann

|  | Population enumerated |  |  |  | Usually resident population (3+) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Aged } \\ 0-2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Deaf } \\ \& \\ \text { dumb } \end{gathered}$ | Visitors etc. ${ }^{3}$ | Total ${ }^{4}$ | Gàidhlig | Gäidhlig \& English | Gàidhlig speakers (\%) |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 423 | 37 | 0 | 12 | 374 | 1 | 76 | 20.6 \% |
| 3-4 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 0 | 1 | 4.3 \% |
| 5-9 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 59 | 0 | 1 | 1.7 \% |
| 10-14 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 3 | 6.1 \% |
| 15-24 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 58 | 0 | 7 | 12.1 \% |
| 25-44 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 73 | 0 | 10 | 13.7 \% |
| 45-64 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 85 | 1 | 32 | 38.8 \% |
| 65+ | 28 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 27 | 0 | 22 | 81.5 \% |
| Gender |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female | 226 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 206 | 1 | 41 | 20.4 \% |
| Male | 197 | 20 | 0 | 9 | 168 | 0 | 35 | 20.8 \% |
| Place of birth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Born in parish | 193 | 31 | 0 | 2 | 160 | 0 | 3 | 1.9 \% |
| In neighbouring parish ${ }^{1}$ | 41 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 39 | 0 | 4 | 10.3 \% |
| Gaidhealtachd elsewhere ${ }^{2}$ | 70 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 68 | 1 | 54 | 80.9 \% |
| Other places | 119 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 107 | 0 | 15 | 14.0 \% |

## Notes:

1 Parishes of Nairn and Ardclach (both Nairnshire) as well as Dyke \& Moy (Morayshire)
${ }^{2}$ Other parishes in Scotland with more than $50 \%$ Gaidhlig 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.


## 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 Gäidhlig 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 .

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Place of birth and Gàidhlig speaking:
The language was almost entirely spoken by people originating from the Gaidhealtachd or whose parents were descendants from "Highlanders".

## Notes:

${ }^{1}$ Born either in Auldearn or in the adjacent parishes of Nairn, Ardclach (both Nairnshire), or Dyke \& Moy (Morayshire).
${ }^{2}$ Born in other parishes of Scotland with more than 50 \% Gàidhlig speakers in the 1891 census.


Speakers according to place of birth (1) nearby ${ }^{1}$ (2) in remaining Gaidhealtachd ${ }^{2}$, or (3) elsewhere

## Remarks:

1. Official census figures reported 80 bilingual inhabitants and 1 monolingual Gàidhligspeaker out of a total population of 423 persons ( $19.1 \%$ ). The usually resident population, however, consisted of 77 Gàidhlig-speakers ( $20.6 \%$ ) including one inhabitant "with no English".
2. Almost all enumerated speakers of Gàidhlig originated from the Gaidhealtachd (see also figure above).
3. The only monolingual Gàidhlig speakers was a 54-year-old worker from Geàrrloch (Gairloch) in Taobh Siar Rois (Wester Ross). She lived in a small, entirely Gàidhlig speaking household in the village.

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    $\underline{\text { http://www.linguae-celticae.de/GLP english.htm }}$

