

Alba 1891: Gàidhlig (Scottish Gaelic) Local Profile

No. 162

Page 1 of 4

Area: *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt (Highland Perthshire): Ceann Loch Raineach, Dùn Alastair, Am Baile Mòr, Bun Raineach, Tulach a'Chroisg & Inbhir Chadain*

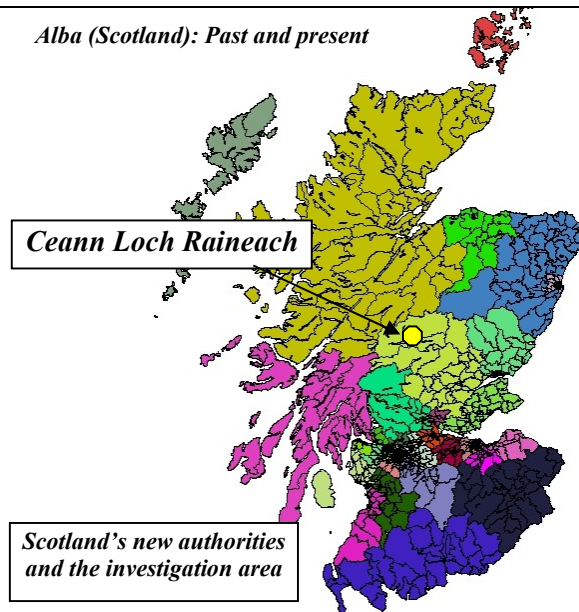
(Names of enumeration locations used on census forms: Mulivady, Leachdan, Balmore, Dunalastair Lodge, Lochgarry, Drumchastle, Ballinloan, Kinloch, Bunrannoch Hotel, Innerhadden, Dalchosnie, Tempar, Tullochroisk)

Number of households: 86 **Population present at census night:** 373

Share of resident population (aged three years or over) speaking Gàidhlig: 76.2 %

County	Civil parish	Registration district	Enumeration district number	Census form pages
Perthshire	Fortingall	Kinloch Rannoch	1 4	1 – 12 (part) 3 (part) - 8

Alba (Scotland): Past and present



State of Gàidhlig in 1891:

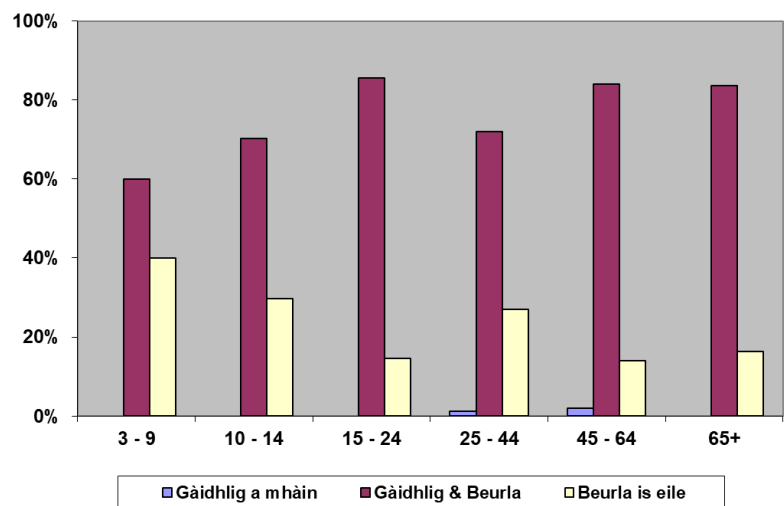
The Gàidhlig language was still very commonly used by most locals in all generations. Gàidhlig monolingualism, however, was on the way out with just two persons not speaking English, too.

The 1891 census data revealed two linguistically very separate communities: On the one hand the “local” Gàidhlig-speakers, on the other hand estate workers, gardeners, shepherds, or farmers with Lowland or even English backgrounds. Most of the latter remained English monoglots despite their contact with the “locals”.

Area description:

The small village of *Ceann Loch Raineach* (Loch Rannoch) lies almost in the heart of Scotland and as such in a central position in *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* (Highland Perthshire).

Unlike the more inaccessible landscape further west around the picturesque *Loch Raineach*, the surroundings here are more fertile and better suited to animal husbandry.



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. 162

Page 2 of 4

Area: *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt (Highland Perthshire): Ceann Loch Raineach, Dùn Alastair, Am Baile Mòr, Bun Raineach, Tulach a'Chroisg & Inbhir Chadain*

	Population enumerated				Usually resident population (3+)			
	Total	Aged 0-2	Deaf & dumb	Visitors etc. ³	Total ⁴	Gàidhlig	Gàidhlig & English	Gàidhlig speakers (%)
Age								
Total	373	25	0	12	336	2	254	76.2 %
3-4	14	0	0	0	14	0	6	42.9 %
5-9	41	0	0	0	41	0	27	65.9 %
10-14	38	0	0	1	37	0	26	70.3 %
15-24	64	0	0	2	62	0	53	85.5 %
25-44	94	0	0	5	89	1	64	73.0 %
45-64	53	0	0	3	50	1	42	86.0 %
65+	44	0	0	1	43	0	36	83.7 %
Gender								
Female	195	10	0	2	183	1	132	72.7 %
Male	178	15	0	10	153	1	122	80.4 %
Place of birth								
Born in parish	187	20	0	4	163	0	143	87.7 %
In neighbouring parish¹	36	0	0	0	36	0	28	77.8 %
Gaidhealtachd elsewhere²	92	5	0	3	84	2	69	84.5 %
Other places	58	0	0	5	53	0	14	26.4 %

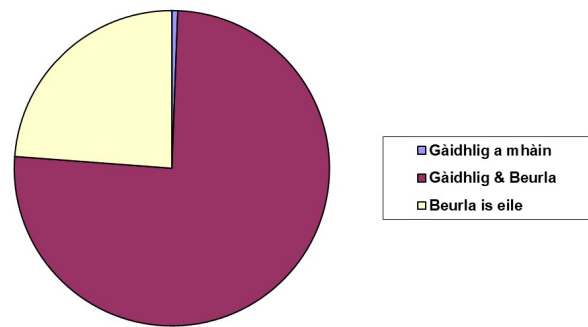
Notes:

¹ Parishes of Kenmore, Killin, Dull, Blair Atholl (all Perthshire), Lismore & Appin, Glenorchy & Inishail (both Argyll), Laggan or Kilmonivaig (both 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

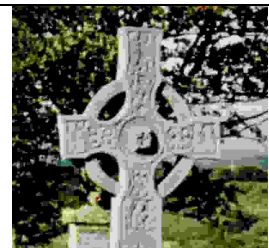
No. 162

Page 3 of 4

Area: *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt (Highland Perthshire): Ceann Loch Raineach, Dùn Alastair, Am Baile Mòr, Bun Raineach, Tulach a'Chroisg & Inbhir Chadain*

	House-holds	Usually resident population (3+)			
		Total	Gàidhlig	Gàidhlig & English	Gàidhlig speakers (%)
<i>Ceann Loch Raineach & Dùn Alastair</i>	86	336	2	254	76.2 %
Individual communities					
<i>Dùn Alastair & Am Baile Mòr (Dunalastair & Balmore)</i>	33	124	0	87	70.2 %
<i>Ceann Loch Raineach (Kinloch Rannoch)</i>	26	102	0	85	83.3 %
<i>Inbhir Chadain & Bun Raineach (Innerhadden & Bunrannoch)</i>	27	110	2	82	76.4 %
Language of parents					
Both parents Gàidhlig speaking	23	134	0	120	89.6 %
Single parent Gàidhlig speaking	6	21	0	21	100.0 %
One parent Gàidhlig speaking	5	32	0	15	46.9 %
No Gàidhlig speaking parent	7	30	0	1	3.3 %
Households with no children (0-14)	45	119	2	97	83.2 %
Occupation of head of household					
Crofter, farmer, fisherman, etc.	11	63	0	57	90.5 %
Shepherd, gamekeeper or similar	15	63	2	29	49.2 %
Clergyman, teacher, physician, etc.	5	13	0	5	38.5 %
Mason, carpenter, merchant, etc.	10	50	0	43	86.0 %
Living on private means	1	5	0	5	100.0 %
Manager, coachman, cook, etc.	7	25	0	21	84.0 %
Worker, farm/domestic servant, etc.	32	99	0	77	77.8 %
Remaining occupations	5	18	0	17	94.4 %

© 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



Area: *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt (Highland Perthshire): Ceann Loch Raineach, Dùn Alastair, Am Baile Mòr, Bun Raineach, Tulach a'Chroisg & Inbhir Chadain*

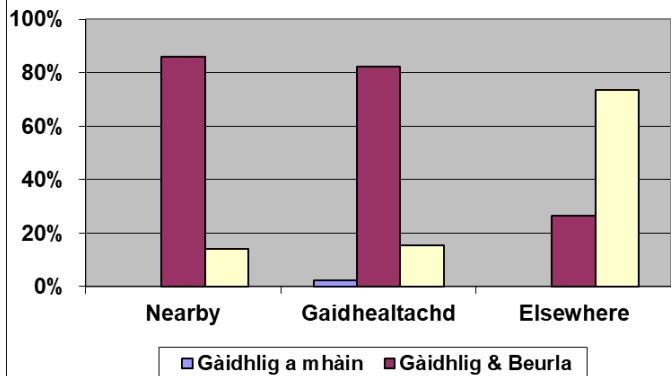
Place of birth and Gàidhlig speaking:

The language was quite commonly spoken by those born nearby or in the wider *Gaidhealtachd*. Those coming from further afield were very seldom using the local vernacular.

Notes:

¹ Born either in Fortingall or in the adjacent parishes of Kenmore, Killin, Dull, Blair Atholl (all Perthshire), Lismore & Appin, Glenorchy & Inishail (both Argyll), Laggan or Kilmonivaig (both Inverness-shire).

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 272 bilingual inhabitants and four monolingual *Gàidhlig*-speakers out of a total population of 411 persons (67.2%). The usually resident population of 373 persons, however, consisted of 256 *Gàidhlig*-speakers (76.2%) including two inhabitants “with no English”.
2. Two monolingual speakers of *Gàidhlig* were recorded: The first was a 60-year-old shepherd in *Bun Raineach* (Bunrannoch), who had been born in *Lagan* (Laggan) further north. The second was his 47-year-old wife originally from *Obar Neithich* (Abernethy).