

Gàidhlig (Scottish Gaelic) Local Studies¹

Vol. 27: *Siorrachd Pheairt & Sruighlea* (Perthshire & Stirling)

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2nd Edition

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Executive Summary

This publication completes a series of 27 reports dealing with local communities which were predominantly Gaelic-speaking at the end of the 19th century. Based mainly (but not exclusively) on local population census information the reports strive to examine the state of the language through the ages from 1881 until today. The most relevant information is gathered comprehensively for the smallest geographical unit possible and provided area by area – a very useful reference for people with interest in their own community. Furthermore the impact of recent developments in education (namely teaching in Gaelic medium and Gaelic as a second language) is analysed for primary school catchments.

Only a century ago Gaelic was commonly spoken in a large portion of the counties of Perthshire and Stirlingshire in Central Scotland. Despite the dramatic decline in the 20th century the once dominant community language has not been altogether forgotten in these historic counties. Although still confined to a small band of enthusiasts and supported only by scattered teaching of Gaelic in local schools the language is rising considerably in the perception of the public. Compared with the old days Gaelic has still a long way to go but in the “Heart of Scotland” at least actions have started to redress the balance.

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Foreword to the First Edition

Since 1881 every decennial population census in Scotland included a question about the “Gaelic-speaking” population. Despite some difficulty in interpreting this data (what really means to tick a box being able to speak Gaelic) this long-term data set holds a wealth of sociological and historical information. The series highlights the circumstances in which people speaking this Celtic language have lived and still live today. In most cases this data has been used only either for very problem-specific socio-linguistic studies or they were the basis of regional or Scotland wide analysis. However, it proved very difficult for people who were interested in their own local area to have a comprehensive overview of the number and distribution of Gaelic-speaking people right on their doorstep. This series is planned to cover all regions of Scotland where Scottish Gaelic (*A’Ghàidhlig* to be correct in its own words) was still spoken by a substantial part of the population at the start of the 20th century. Accordingly besides the main “Highland counties” of Sutherland, Ross & Cromarty, Inverness and Argyll the fringe areas of Bute (including the Isle of Arran), western Caithness, Nairn, North Dunbartonshire and more particularly Highland Perthshire will be covered. It is hoped that these small reports will be of interest not only to science people but also to those who have to cope with opinions like “Gaelic was never spoken here” in their own local community.

Foreword to the Second Edition

Almost two years have passed since the publication of the first volume of this series. In the meantime a lot of “new” material has surfaced which merits to be publicised to a wider audience. In addition two years are sometimes a very long time when looking at the actual state of a dynamic process: the re-animation of Scottish Gaelic in a number of places. Therefore a second edition of the series is now being elaborated. Hopefully it will prove to be as popular as its predecessor.

Important note: Although this text is written in the modern lingua franca for the purpose of maximum readership the object has to take its rightful place. Therefore *Gàidhlig* place-names or expressions are preferred and the so-called English version is mentioned in brackets where appropriate. For those unfamiliar with the language: Every Gaelic expression is written in *italics* and the other place names are mainly examples of anglicisation efforts of early cartographers.

Acknowledgements

The author is indebted to many organisations which have been very kind in providing information about the subject. I am very grateful for this active encouragement. Very special thanks go of course to the General Register Office for Scotland for the opportunity to use the census material in this study. The team at the Demographic Dissemination Branch has been very supportive. Crown Copyright on the census data is acknowledged gratefully. Very worthwhile was also the relentless assistance of Mrs. Melissa Barlow of the University of Texas and Mrs. Liz Mackie of the University of Aberdeen who both proved to be very successful in unearthing rare material of more than a century ago. And last but not least thank is also due to the many individuals with whom I spent endless hours of discussion witnessing true Highland hospitality. *Tapadh leibh a h-uile duine!*

Wedel, *An Dàmhar 2003*
Hamburg, *An t-Sultain 2005*

Kurt C. Duwe



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1 Introduction

This investigation report looks at the recent history and the actual state of *Gàidhlig* in a large portion of Central Scotland (see figure 1): *Siorrachd Pheairt* (Perthshire) and *Siorrachd Sruighlea* (Stirlingshire). Not generally known today *Gàidhlig* had been the predominant community language in most of this area for many centuries.

Apart from the more fertile eastern areas with the towns and villages around *Peairt* (Perth) and *Sruighlea* (Stirling) this is really “Highland” country in both geographic and social terms. This report looks at the development of the *Gàidhlig* language in both counties with special focus, however, on two large districts in the north and west: *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* (Highland Perthshire) around *Obar Pheallaidh* (Aberfeldy) and *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar* (West Perthshire) with its centre in *Calasraid* (Callander). With local government reorganisation in the 1970s these areas became part of two different local authorities: *Peairt & Cinn Rois* (Perth & Kinross) and *Sruighlea* (Stirling).

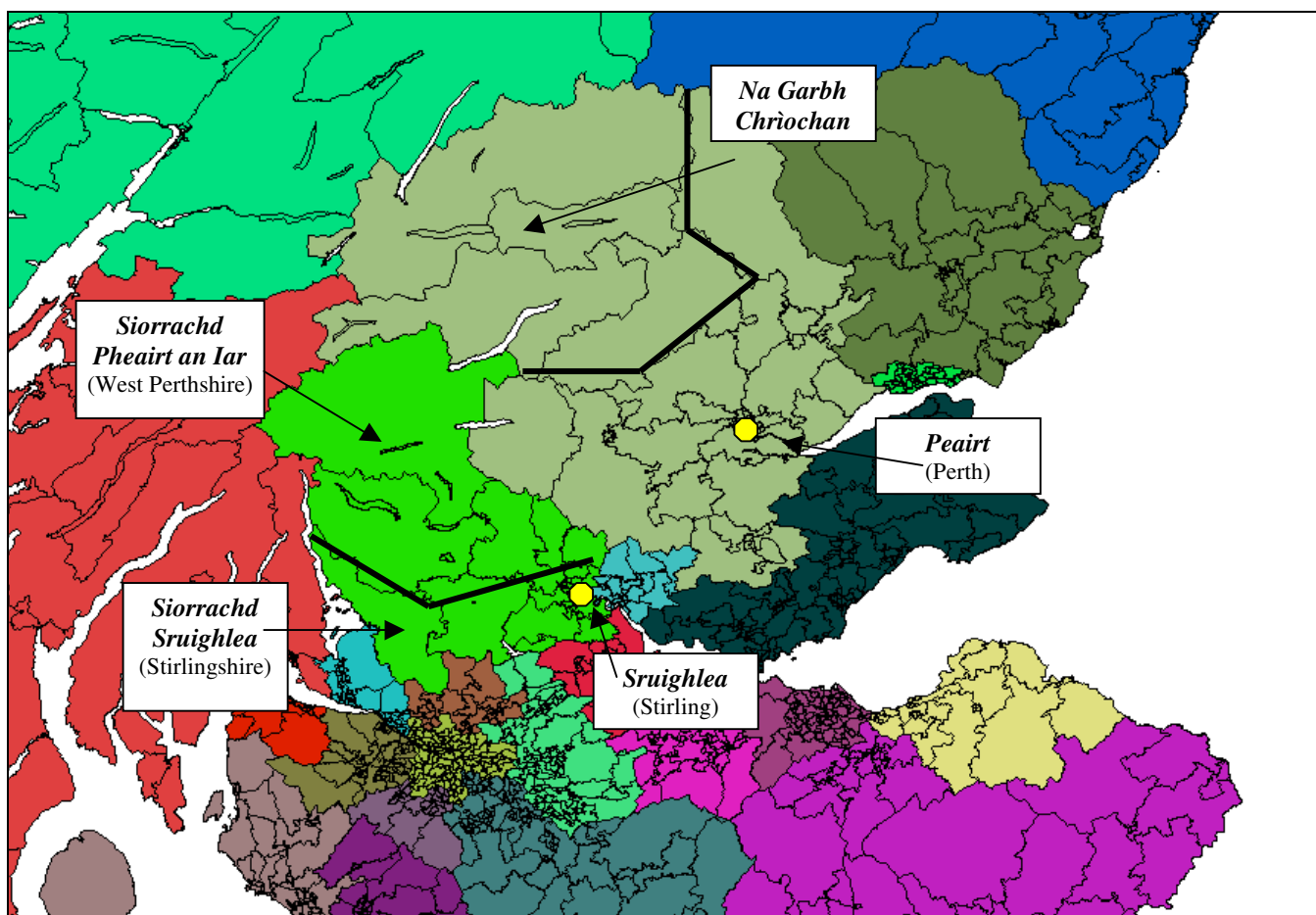


Fig. 1: Overview map of the investigation areas²

The following short chapters look into the historical development of the use of *Gàidhlig* in the area (figure 1) from the end of the 19th century until today – mainly highlighted by references to and analysis of population census results in local detail.

² Digital boundaries courtesy of Ordnance Survey as part of the Geography Products provided by GROS for the 2001 census.



2 The Historical Background

Most of the country in both counties had been *Gàidhlig* speaking for centuries when the Old Statistical Account of Scotland was published between 1791 and 1799 (Withers, 1989). Even then the most ignorant minister had to admit that the language was still alive and well in many a village and glen. It can well be stated that the “language frontier” in those times started roughly from the southern shore of *Loch Laomuinn* (Loch Lomond), running eastwards to *Craoibh* (Crieff) and finally reaching the county boundary with *Aonghas* (Angus) north of *Blàr Ghobhairidh* (Blairgowrie).

A few decades later the picture was not altered to a large extent although English had made inroads in places like *Comraidh* (Comrie) and *Druiminn* (Drymen). A very favourable description of the situation was delivered by the local minister of *Fartairchill* (Fortingall) north of *Loch Tatha* (Loch Tay): “*The Gaelic is the language of the natives. It is, however, losing ground, and losing its purity, very much of late It is gratifying to the antiquary and to the lover of Celtic literature, that so much has been done to rescue the language and insure its permanency and stability ... Hundreds of vocables might be collected which have escaped the notice of the several compilers of our Gaelic dictionaries*” (New Statistical Account, 1831-1845). Conditions in the whole *Gaidhealtachd* of *Siorrachd Pheairt* (Perthshire) were already worsening in this period with the ever increasing influence of Lowland Scots and the anglophile nobility and clergy. Worth mentioning, however, is the existence of *Gàidhlig*-speakers in the westernmost districts of neighbouring *Siorrachd Sruighlea* (Stirlingshire). Another report mentions about the parish of *Bochanan*: “*As the parish is on the Highland border, a part of the inhabitants still retain the Gaelic language. There are few, however, that do not understand English.*” So most Gaels became bilingual in those times but overwhelmingly retained their mother tongue. Major factors for this resistance were the use of the Gaelic bible and the existence of a number of small schools with *Gàidhlig* as medium of instruction. Fortunes, however, were changing, not least with the introduction of English-only education in 1872.

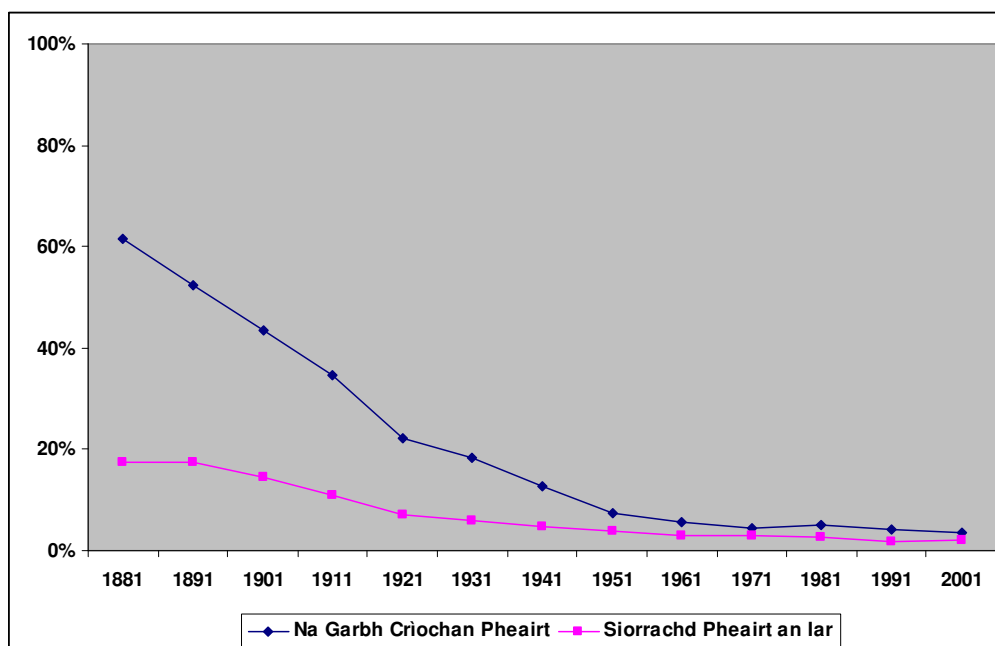


Fig. 2: Gàidhlig-speakers (aged 3 years and over) as percentage of total population between 1881 and 2001 in Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt (Highland District of Perthshire) in comparison with Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar (West Perthshire)³

³ There was no census taken in 1941 because of World War II – values are therefore interpolated between 1931 and 1951.



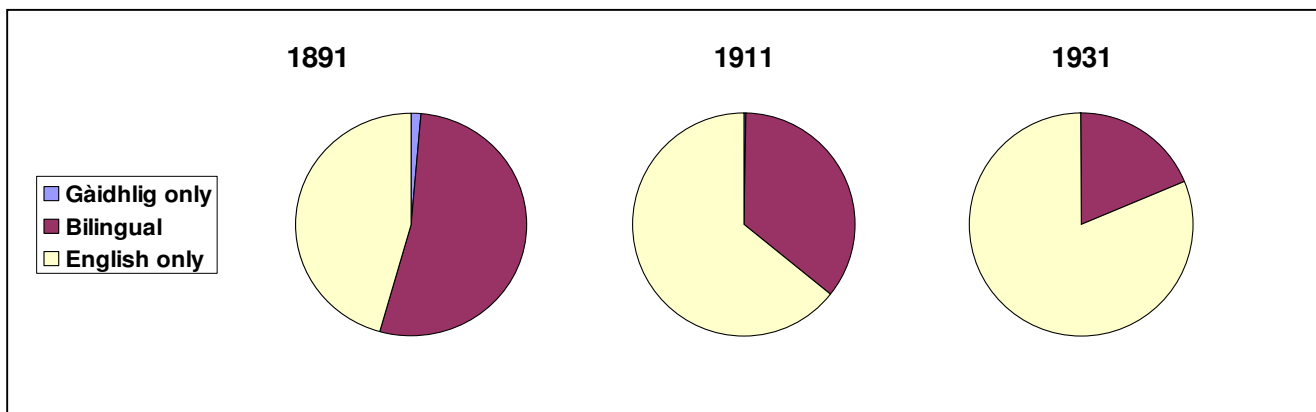


Fig. 3: Share of population speaking *Gàidhlig* and/or English in *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* (Highland Perthshire) according to census results in 1891, 1911 and 1931

2.1 From Victorian times until the Second World War (Census 1881-1931)

When for the first time a census question about *Gàidhlig* speakers was raised in Scotland in 1881 still a large number of parishes in the area had remarkable majorities of people “habitually” speaking the language (tables 16 and 20). These districts included places like *Cill Fhinn* (Killin) and *Both Chuidir* (Balquhidder) in the west but also incorporated *Blàr Athall* (Blair Atholl) and *Baile Chlochraigh* (Pitlochry). The general trend (fig. 2) nonetheless was pointing steadily downwards and the number of speakers who could not speak English became negligible in the coming decades (fig. 3).

<i>Siorrachd Pheairt & Sruighlea</i>						
Subject \ Census	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
<i>Gàidhlig</i> -speakers (3 years +)	15,002	15,992	13,556	10,780	7,503	5,918
% of total population	6.2 %	6.4 %	5.1 %	3.8 %	2.6 %	2.1 %

Table 1: Number of *Gàidhlig*-speakers (3 years and over) in *Siorrachd Pheairt & Sruighlea* (Perthshire & Stirling) and percentage of total population speaking *Gàidhlig* during 1881-1931

More local detail of language strength can be obtained by looking at the various data in the census publications of 1881, 1891 and 1901 (see also tables 20 to 31 in the annex). Thankfully then the number of *Gàidhlig* speakers was published separately for towns, villages, civil and ecclesiastic parishes as well as local registration districts. The tables 2 to 6 give a comprehensive insight into conditions locally.

Looking more closely at the original 1891 census forms for example provides even more interesting additional information. Generally the census figures were still underestimating the real strength of the language because these statistics looked at the total population present at census night. The population base included returns from occasional visitors, dumb people as well as children aged less than three years although their language preferences were not enumerated at all. Therefore some “corrected” 1891 details about four small enumeration areas in both counties are cited below⁴ (Duwe, 2006):

1. *Taigh an Droma & Achadh nan Tuirighnean* (Tyndrum & Clifton): This portion of *Na Sraithibh* (Strathfillan) occupies the north-western corner of the ancient county of *Peairt* (Perth). Remote and thinly populated the area experienced a great disruption just around the census date when hundreds of railway workers and engineers were busily engaged in the erection of the railway. A closer inspection of original census forms revealed: “Looking at the usually resident population the district emerged still as a strongly *Gàidhlig*-speaking area. A majority of all age groups spoke *Gàidhlig* with a significant

⁴ After a period of 100 years information provided on the original census forms is publicly available. At the time of writing this is already the case for census returns of 1881, 1891 and 1901.



number of monolingual speakers in the adult generations. Almost everyone born either locally or in the wider Gaidhealtachd spoke the traditional language. Those born further away of course were mostly ignorant of Gàidhlig whether they were teachers or wealthy land owners.” The census results for this district were heavily biased by the presence of a large workforce during the building phase of the railway. 434 persons lived only temporarily in the area – among them 38 monolingual Gàidhlig speakers (mainly from the Hebrides) and 150 bilingual members of the workforce. These persons appeared in official census reports and distorted the picture considerably. More realistic would have been the percentage among “usual residents”: 74.2 % were Gàidhlig speakers at the time.

2. **Fartairchill (Fortingall):** This district is situated in the heart of *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* (Highland Perthshire) and encompasses the lower part of *Gleann Liobhuinn* (Glen Lyon) as well as the village of *Fartairchill* (Fortingall). In 1891 occupations were rather diversified with a special emphasis of course on work supplied by the estates and the number of farms around the village where the usual blacksmith and tailor served the basically rural community. The status of Gàidhlig was still very strong in the area: “More than four fifths of the usually resident population spoke the traditional language. Almost 50 % of all Gàidhlig speakers were reported as not speaking English. Bilingual persons were mainly found in the generation between 10 and 24 years of age. The strongest language community in this area had been *Tulach a’Mhuilinn* (Tullichvullin) with more than 92 % of inhabitants speaking Gàidhlig. Even in the village of *Fartairchill* itself three out of four inhabitants spoke Gàidhlig although already some children were reported as speaking only English.”
3. **Gleann Sìdh & Gleann Ìl (Glen Shee & Glen Isla):** In these narrow glens on both sides of the Perthshire/Angus boundary Gàidhlig was already very much a minority issue at the time: “Whereas Gàidhlig-speakers recorded in *Gleann Ìl* originated mainly from other Gaidhealtachd areas at the time part of the usually resident population of *Gleann Sìdh* consisted of genuine native speakers. Among the elderly Gàidhlig speakers were almost in the majority. The language was strongest in the small communities of *Dail Mhungaidh* (Dalmunzie) and *Spideal Ghlinn Sìdh* (Spittal of Glenshee) where over a third of residents still spoke Gàidhlig..... A significant number of Gàidhlig speaking residents was born in *Gleann Sìdh* (Glen Shee). This underlines that the language had been a traditional means of communication However, Gàidhlig-speakers enumerated in *Gleann Ìl* (Glen Isla) in 1891 (with one exception) originated all outside the area. The only “locally born” Gàidhlig speaker found was a 53 years old schoolmaster living in *Folda* post office. It is highly likely that he had learned the language as an adult. The *Aonghas* (Angus) dialect of Gàidhlig had disappeared a century earlier from the glens around *Gleann Ìl* (Glen Isla) and *Gleann Chlàbhaidh* (Glen Clova).” In 1891 some 17.1 % of the usually resident population still spoke Gàidhlig and English.
4. **Inbhir Snàthaid & Ruadh Àird Eòin (Inversnaid & Rowardennan):** This district occupies the hilly portion of the parish of *Bochanan* (Buchanan) on the eastern shores of *Loch Laomuinn* (Loch Lomond) and includes also *Gleann a’Ghoill* (Glengyle) and *Sròn a’Chlachair* (Stronachlachar). People in the small hamlets in this westernmost part of *Siorrachd Sruighlea* (Stirlingshire) earned a living mainly by shepherding, game keeping and farming. In 1891 Gàidhlig was still in use among a considerable part of residents: “Almost 40 % of usually resident persons spoke Gàidhlig. There were still families around where all members were Gàidhlig-speaking. The language was especially strong in the communities of *Rubha Àird a’Chothais* (Rowchoish) and *Gleann Dubh* (Glendow) near *Inbhir Snàthaid* (Inversnaid). Of course the older generation was much more likely to speak the language than younger members of the community. ... There was one monolingual Gàidhlig speaker registered in the area: A one year old boy in a completely Gàidhlig speaking family in *Rubha Àird a’Chòthais* (Rowchoish).” Also in this district a relatively high number of non-residents was enumerated at census night. Among them were 73 workers and engineers who were building tunnels at *Loch Caiterean* (Loch Katrine) for the Glasgow Water Works. In original census report terms the district had a population of 293 persons of all ages. 77 enumerated inhabitants spoke “Gaelic and English” and one child did not speak English. This led to an “official” share of Gàidhlig speakers of 26.6 %. This was a very high under-estimate of 12.5 % compared with the realistic figures taking into account only the usually resident population!



When looking at historical census figures the above mentioned possible under-estimations have to be kept in mind. *Gàidhlig* on the ground was often stronger as the percentage figures given in census publications might suggest.

Number of persons and percentage of <i>Gàidhlig</i> -speakers in selected districts of <i>Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt (Taobh an Iar)</i> – 1881 - 1901					
Area ⁵	All persons speaking <i>Gàidhlig</i> ⁶			Monolingual share of all <i>Gàidhlig</i> -speakers ⁷	
	1881 ⁸	1891	1901	1891	1901
<i>Ceann Loch Raineach</i> (Kinloch Rannoch)	701	399 72.9 %	354 68.9 %	12 3.0 %	7 2.0 %
<i>Bràighean Raineach</i> (Braes of Rannoch)	78.4 %	234 80.7 %	217 74.1 %	8 3.4 %	6 2.8 %
<i>Fasadh</i> (Foss)	200 88.5 %	168 80.0 %	135 68.5 %	–	2 1.5 %
<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall)	515 90.7 %	388 81.5 %	328 70.5 %	88 22.7 %	1 0.3 %
<i>Gleann Liomhann</i> (Glenlyon)	305 85.9 %	226 76.1 %	218 69.9 %	8 3.5 %	5 2.3 %
<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore)	787 70.8 %	702 67.6 %	506 55.2 %	12 1.7 %	7 1.4 %
<i>Obar Pheallaidh (Baile Beag)</i> (Aberfeldy (Small Burgh))	473 61.9 %	398 43.4 %	529 35.1 %	1 0.3 %	1 0.2 %
<i>Obar Pheallaidh Dùthaich</i> (Aberfeldy Rural)	1,055 70.1 %	738 54.2 %	375 54.3 %	6 0.8 %	–
<i>Dul</i> (Dull)	463 74.9 %	417 76.1 %	288 81.1 %	5 1.2 %	5 1.7 %
<i>Uaimh</i> (Weem)	145 80.1 %	98 59.8 %	199 49.9 %	–	–
<i>Gar an Tulaich</i> (Grandtully)	1,134	234 61.9 %	158 53.9 %	–	–
<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait)	66.8 %	874 60.3 %	697 50.7 %	5 0.6 %	4 0.6 %

Table 2: Number of persons speaking *Gàidhlig* and all *Gàidhlig*-speakers as share of population in the western part of *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* according to local census data from 1881 to 1901

Most of the northern parishes of Perthshire were part of the Highland district which commonly was known as *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt (Highland Perthshire)* or “The Rough Bounds of Perthshire”. Before the 2nd World War *Gàidhlig* had still a strong presence in daily life in the area. Tables 2 and 3 underline quite clearly this fact. All communities around *Loch Raineach* (Loch Rannoch) and *Loch Tatha* (Loch Tay) were staunchly *Gàidhlig*-speaking. In 1891 even 22.7 % of the *Gàidhlig*-speakers in *Fartairchill* (Fortingall) were monolinguals. Further east all the rural districts around *Blàr Athaill* (Blair

⁵ Ecclesiastical sub-division/registration district/ burgh/town/village/island or part thereof.

⁶ Percentages of *Gàidhlig*-speakers above 50 % are denoted in bold figures.

⁷ Percentages of persons speaking “Gaelic only” which exceed 20 % are shown in bold figures.

⁸ Speaking “habitually” *Gàidhlig*.



Atholl) and *Baile Chlochraigh* (Pitlochry) still retained their community language although the villages themselves had already become predominantly English-speaking. In the lower reaches of the *Tatha* (Tay) *Gàidhlig* was strongest in *Gar an Tulaich* (Grandtully) and it still was predominant in *Dubhailidh* (Dowally) and *Àth Maol Ruibhe* (Amulree) on the outskirts of *Dùn Chailleann* (Dunkeld). Until 1901 the language held its ground quite successfully apart from a considerable weakening in *Baile Chlochraigh* (Pitlochry). One local reason for the decelerated retreat might have been the insistence of the then Duke of Atholl on the teaching of the language in his estate schools – in direct contradiction to the public education policy.

Number of persons and percentage of <i>Gàidhlig</i> -speakers in selected districts of <i>Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt (Taobh an Ear)</i> – 1881 - 1901					
Area ⁹	All persons speaking <i>Gàidhlig</i> ¹⁰			Monolingual share of all <i>Gàidhlig</i> -speakers ¹¹	
	1881 ¹²	1891	1901	1891	1901
<i>Athall</i> (Atholl)	1,071 79.9 %	898 72.8 %	556 49.0 %	18 2.0 %	1 0.2 %
<i>Blàr Athaill & Drochaid Teilt</i> (Blair Atholl & Bridge of Tilt)	156 45.0 %	118 36.2 %	215 58.6 %	–	–
<i>An t-Seanaontachd</i> (Tenantry)	354 71.2 %	248 50.7 %	192 54.1 %	–	–
<i>Baile Chloichrigh</i> (Pitlochry)	255 32.8 %	287 25.3 %	356 23.1 %	–	1 0.3 %
<i>Maoilinn</i> (Moulin)	649	394 46.0 %	256 39.3 %	3 0.8 %	3 1.2 %
<i>Srath Locha</i> (Strathloch)	61.3 %	103 51.2 %	73 46.2 %	1 1.0 %	2 2.7 %
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld)	724 43.1 %	515 32.7 %	406 24.1 %	7 1.4 %	3 0.7 %
<i>Biornam</i> (Birnam)	39 8.3 %	54 10.9 %	33 8.5 %	–	–
<i>Dùn Chailleann Dùthaich</i> (Dunkeld Rural)	26 22.8 %	18 14.2 %	38 12.2 %	–	–
<i>Dùn Chailleann</i> (Dunkeld)	43 5.6 %	61 10.0 %	46 7.8 %	2 3.2 %	–
<i>Dubhailidh</i> (Dowally)	289 67.0 %	218 55.4 %	107 35.2 %	1 0.5 %	–
<i>Àth Maol Ruibhe</i> (Amulree)	356 77.7 %	233 59.7 %	175 47.8 %	3 1.3 %	–

Table 3: Number of persons speaking *Gàidhlig* and all *Gàidhlig*-speakers as share of population in the eastern part of *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* according to local census data from 1881 to 1901

⁹ Ecclesiastical sub-division/registration district/ burgh/town/village/island or part thereof.

¹⁰ Percentages of *Gàidhlig*-speakers above 50 % are denoted in bold figures.

¹¹ Percentages of persons speaking “Gaelic only” which exceed 20 % are shown in bold figures.

¹² Speaking “habitually” *Gàidhlig*.



The Gàidhlig-speaking areas of Perthshire, however, were not confined to the so-called “Highland” district. Further west *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar* (West Perthshire) boasted also prominent bastions of the language (table 4). This heartland comprised not only the more remote district of *Na Sraithibh* (Strathfillan) around *Criochan Laraich* (Criannlarich) but also the outskirts of the town of *Calasraid* (Callander) including the well-known area of *Na Trossaichean* (The Trossachs). In 1891 some 10 % of all Gàidhlig-speakers in *Na Sraithibh* were still recorded as not speaking English. The general temporal evolution, however, was pointing to decline with the fastest retreat of the language in the villages and towns like for example *Obar Phuill* (Aberfoyle) and *Cill Fhinn* (Killin).

Number of persons and percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers in <i>Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar</i> – 1881 - 1901					
Area ¹³	All persons speaking Gàidhlig ¹⁴			Monolingual share of all Gàidhlig- speakers ¹⁵	
	1881 ¹⁶	1891	1901	1891	1901
<i>Na Sraithibh</i> (Strathfillan)	283 86.5 %	521 38.3 % ¹⁷	350 79.0 %	53 10.2 %	6 1.7 %
<i>Cill Fhinn Dùthaich</i> (Killin Rural)	422 80.1 %	359 68.1 %	277 62.5 %	5 1.4 %	1 0.4 %
<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin)	340 71.9 %	326 55.3 %	265 49.3 %	–	4 1.5 %
<i>Àird Eònaig</i> (Ardeonaig)	350 92.3 %	242 86.7 %	230 79.6 %	9 3.7 %	4 1.7 %
<i>Both Chuidir</i> (Balquhiddier)	535 70.5 %	446 61.3 %	400 56.4 %	18 4.0 %	1 0.3 %
<i>Calasraid Dùthaich</i> (Callander Rural)	172 41.1 %	208 43.9 %	96 22.4 %	1 0.5 %	–
<i>Calasraid (Baile Beag)</i> (Callander (Small Burgh))	327 21.5 %	280 18.2 %	262 18.0 %	1 0.4 %	1 0.4 %
<i>Na Trossaichean</i> (The Trossachs)	158 52.3 %	135 36.4 %	95 27.1 %	1 0.7 %	–
<i>Obar Phuill</i> (Aberfoyle)	93 22.7 %	243 25.8 %	209 20.6 %	28 11.5 %	–
<i>Tèadhaich</i> (Port of Menteith)	60 5.1 %	92 8.4 %	68 6.3 %	–	1 1.4 %
<i>Dùn Bhlàthain</i> (Dunblane)	78 2.3 %	130 3.8 %	117 3.1 %	1 0.8 %	2 4.5 %
<i>Ardach</i> (Ardoch)	7 0.6 %	45 4.7 %	28 3.1 %	–	–
<i>Cinn Chàrdainn</i> (Kincardine)	25 1.9 %	48 4.0 %	32 2.4 %	–	–

Table 4: Number of persons speaking Gàidhlig and all Gàidhlig-speakers as share of population in *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar* according to local census data from 1881 to 1901

¹³ Ecclesiastical sub-division/registration district/ burgh/town/village/island or part thereof.

¹⁴ Percentages of Gàidhlig-speakers above 50 % are denoted in bold figures.

¹⁵ Percentages of persons speaking “Gaelic only” which exceed 20 % are shown in bold figures.

¹⁶ Speaking “habitually” Gàidhlig.

¹⁷ Percentages are misleading because of the temporary stay of railway workers in the district in 1891.



In addition to the parts of the county already mentioned there were also remnants of Gàidhlig-speaking communities in the remaining districts (table 5). Most prominent of course were the communities in the north-eastern parish of *Cill Mhìcheil* (Kirkmichael) which included also the more remote *Gleann Sìdh* (Glen Shee). Gàidhlig had still not been “eradicated” completely in areas like *Comraidh* (Comrie) and *Lagaidh Amain* (Logiealmond), too. Even in the “Fair City of Perth” a considerable minority of Gàidhlig-speakers was returned even in the census of 1901. Generally language retreat here was as fast as in the more inaccessible districts in the north-west.

Number of persons and percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers in selected other districts of <i>Siorrachd Pheairt</i> – 1881 - 1901					
Area ¹⁸	All persons speaking Gàidhlig ¹⁹			Monolingual share of all Gàidhlig-speakers ²⁰	
	1881 ²¹	1891	1901	1891	1901
<i>Cill Mhìcheil</i> (Kirkmichael)	239 42.1 %	215 40.3 %	158 31.1 %	–	–
<i>Gleann Sìdh</i> (Glenshee)	47 20.8 %	45 27.6 %	32 19.6 %	–	–
<i>Parsaidh</i> (Persie)	73 10.2 %	101 16.9 %	61 11.9 %	–	–
<i>A'Cheapaich</i> (Caputh)	108 5.2 %	171 9.2 %	59 5.9 %	–	–
<i>Cluanaidh</i> (Clunie)	35 7.2 %	61 10.5 %	38 6.8 %	–	–
<i>Foghlais an Iar</i> (Fowlis Wester)	51 12.4 %	80 8.3 %	55 5.5 %	–	–
<i>Achadh a'Ghobhainn</i> (Auchtergaven)	148 11.1 %	126 10.0 %	92 7.1 %	–	–
<i>Monadh Eadainn</i> (Moneydie)	19 8.2 %	35 14.4 %	24 9.6 %	–	–
<i>Comraidh</i> (Comrie)	219 11.9 %	271 17.9 %	133 8.3 %	–	6 4.5 %
<i>Magh Bhàird & Sruthan</i> (Monzievairst & Strowan)	12 2.2 %	59 9.7 %	39 6.6 %	–	–
<i>Craoibh</i> (Crieff)	127 4.5 %	147 5.0 %	96 3.2 %	2 1.4 %	–
<i>Lagaidh Amain</i> (Logiealmond)	54 9.3 %	59 11.5 %	60 10.4 %	–	–
<i>Peairt (Baile Mòr)</i> (Perth (Large Burgh))	391 1.6 %	800 2.7 %	789 2.4 %	2 0.3 %	2 0.3 %

Table 5: Number of persons speaking Gàidhlig and all Gàidhlig-speakers as share of population in selected other districts of *Siorrachd Pheairt* according to local census data from 1881 to 1901

¹⁸ Ecclesiastical sub-division/registration district/ burgh/town/village/island or part thereof.

¹⁹ Percentages of Gàidhlig-speakers above 50 % are denoted in bold figures.

²⁰ Percentages of persons speaking “Gaelic only” which exceed 20 % are shown in bold figures.

²¹ Speaking “habitually” Gàidhlig.



As already mentioned *Gàidhlig* was also still spoken in western parishes of *Siorrachd Sruighlea* (**Stirlingshire**) especially on the eastern shores of *Loch Laomuinn* (Loch Lomond). Even in 1901 considerable numbers of *Gàidhlig*-speakers lived in this part of the country and also around *An Gart Mòr* (Gartmore) south of *Obar Phuill* (Aberfoyle). Many “Highland exiles” also made a home in the fast developing industrial towns of the county like *Sruighlea* (Stirling) itself (table 6).

Within the next few decades *Gàidhlig* fared badly in the whole area with constantly decreasing numbers of speakers. This was mainly caused by an ageing speaker community and a very poor inter-generational transmission of *Gàidhlig* within families. Commenting the Stirlingshire results derived in 1911 the then Registrar General reported: “Of the 1742 Gaelic speakers, 101 are less than 20 years of age” (Scotland Census Office, 1912). In *Siorrachd Pheairt* (Perthshire) conditions were not much more favourable. Here just 1,151 or just 12.7 % of speakers were under 20 years of age.

Number of persons and percentage of <i>Gàidhlig</i> -speakers in selected districts of <i>Siorrachd Sruighlea</i> – 1881 - 1901					
Area ²²	All persons speaking <i>Gàidhlig</i> ²³			Monolingual share of all <i>Gàidhlig</i> -speakers ²⁴	
	1881 ²⁵	1891	1901	1891	1901
<i>Bochanan</i> (Buchanan)	96 17.5 %	100 15.2 %	74 15.2 %	1 1.0 %	–
<i>Druiminn</i> (Drymen)	19 1.7 %	65 5.9 %	48 4.3 %	–	–
<i>An Gart Mòr</i> (Gartmore)	17 5.0 %	50 12.1 %	32 11.9 %	–	–
<i>Ceapan</i> (Kippen)	14 1.0 %	52 3.5 %	32 2.2 %	–	–
<i>Sruighlea (Baile Mòr)</i> (Stirling (Large Burgh))	94 0.6 %	509 3.0 %	439 2.7 %	–	4 0.9 %

Table 6: Number of persons speaking *Gàidhlig* and all *Gàidhlig*-speakers as share of population in selected districts of *Siorrachd Sruighlea* (Stirlingshire) according to local census data from 1881 to 1901

In the next few census reports (covering the enumerations from 1911 to 1951) rather surprisingly information about *Gàidhlig* speakers in both counties became very scarce. Apart from parishes and burghs in *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* (Highland Perthshire) no local information was published by the census authorities. Therefore the temporal trend can only be investigated in detail for this area. However, it is to be expected that the situation in *Cill Fhinn* (Killin) did not differ very much from say *Obar Pheallaidh* (Aberfeldy) in those days. Consulting parish results in tables 14 to 17 the retreat of *Gàidhlig* as a majority language is very obvious. In 1921 *Ceann Mòr* (Kenmore) was the last parish to loose its *Gàidhlig* speaking majority. In 1931 still 36.7 % of the total population of this parish clinged to the language. Neighbouring *Fartairchill* (Fortingall) also reported a remarkable percentage of 31.2 %. At the eve of the Second World War, however, *Gàidhlig* seemed to be definitely on the way to oblivion. It

²² Ecclesiastical sub-division/registration district/ burgh/town/village/island or part thereof.

²³ Percentages of *Gàidhlig*-speakers above 50 % are denoted in bold figures.

²⁴ Percentages of persons speaking “Gaelic only” which exceed 20 % are shown in bold figures.

²⁵ Speaking “habitually” *Gàidhlig*.



was confined to an ever-shrinking minority of old people who, in most cases, did not hold their mother tongue in high esteem. The number of monolingual *Gàidhlig* speakers became negligible (table 32).

2.2 Developments in the late 20th century (Census 1951–2001)

The post-war period was an era of ignorance and indifference as far as *Gàidhlig* was concerned. Between 1931 and 1951 the population share of *Gàidhlig*-speakers went down from 2.1 % to just 1.0 % in the whole area. Only *Fartairchill* (Fortingall) and *Ceann Mòr* (Kenmore) reported *Gàidhlig* speaking populations with a share in double figures in 1951: 14.7 % and 15.3 % respectively (table 14). The number of “native” speakers of the Perthshire dialect of *Gàidhlig* dwindled by the day until in the 1970s and 1980s the last of them were interviewed and collections of recordings were made for posterity. Overall, however, language incidence stayed on the same low level in the area until today (table 7).

<i>Siorrachd Pheairt & Sruighlea</i>						
Subject \ Census	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
<i>Gàidhlig</i> -speakers (3 years +)	3,043	2,570	3,495	3,392	2,827	3,680
% of total population	1.0 %	0.8 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	0.8 %	1.0 %

Table 7: Number of *Gàidhlig*-speakers (3 years and over) in *Siorrachd Pheairt & Sruighlea* (Perthshire & Stirling) and percentage of total population speaking *Gàidhlig* during 1951-2001

The 1961 census revealed for the first time since 1901 the state of the language in *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar*. Maybe not surprisingly *Gàidhlig* still had a presence among people in the parish of *Cill Fhinn* (Killin). The associated county council electoral division (CCED) revealed 11.5 % of *Gàidhlig* speakers – almost as high figure as in the neighbouring divisions of *Ceann Mòr* (15.6 %) and *Fartairchill* (12.7%). The general age structure of this language community was made strikingly clear in the 1971 census report which saw still relatively high percentages among people aged 65 and over (tables 37 and 38). On the contrary *Gàidhlig* at young age had almost gone.

In those days activities concerning the language were almost totally confined to a very small group of people living around *Loch Tatha* (Loch Tay) – especially in the small town of *Obar Pheallaidh* (Aberfeldy). Against all the odds a Provincial Mod was held every year and the local branch of *An Comunn Gaidhealach* managed to remain intact with the odd *Cèilidh* keeping the fire burning. The year 1974 then brought a major upheaval in local government sweeping away the century old legacy of both Perthshire and Stirlingshire. Education policy changed hands and the regional Tayside and Central authorities took over. Then *Siorrachd Peairt an Iar* was merged with most of *Siorrachd Sruighlea* to become the Stirling District. The remaining larger portion of old Perthshire became associated with tiny Kinross as Perth & Kinross District²⁶. Perhaps this new wind of change influenced the introduction of *Gàidhlig* as a subject in secondary schooling in four schools at *Baile Chlochraigh* (Pitlochry), *Obar Pheallaidh* (Aberfeldy), *Calasraid* (Callander) and *Peairt* (Perth). Although short-lived even one of the four first *cròileagan* established in Scotland in 1980 opened in the area at *Baile Chlochraigh*. Enthusiasm for the language increased slowly but continuously with *Obar Pheallaidh* remaining the major focus of initiatives.

The 1981 census provided a far more detailed picture of the language community than on previous occasions (tables 34 to 36). There were still pockets of language strength in a monolingual desert around *Loch Tatha* and *Loch Raineach* – for example *Aird Eònaig* (Ardeonaig) with 26.3 % of *Gàidhlig* speakers recorded. The “Gaelic Renaissance” also hit Scotlands Heartland in the 1980s. But it was a rather unsteady time with playgroups coming and going and school lessons at the whim of headteachers

²⁶ In the 1990s these two districts became unitary authorities on their own with associated powers for educational matters.



willingness and ability. The only constant remained *Obar Pheallaidh* with its *Mod*, its playgroup and the Gàidhlig lessons at *Acadamaidh Bràghaid Albainn* (Breadalbane Academy) – the local secondary school.

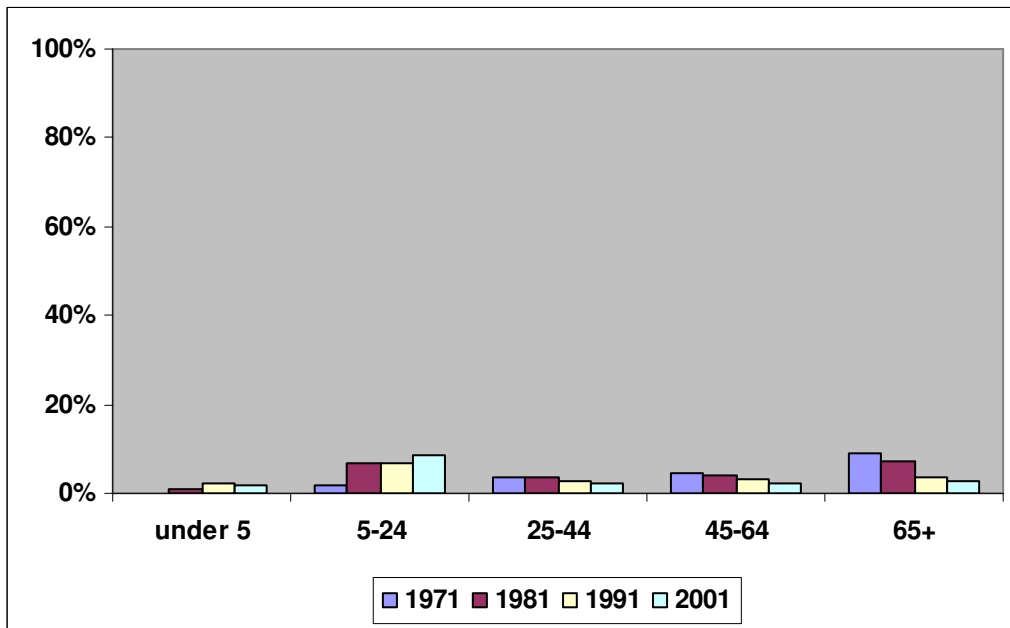


Fig. 4: Percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers in different age groups between 1971 and 2001 – *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* (Highland Perthshire)²⁷

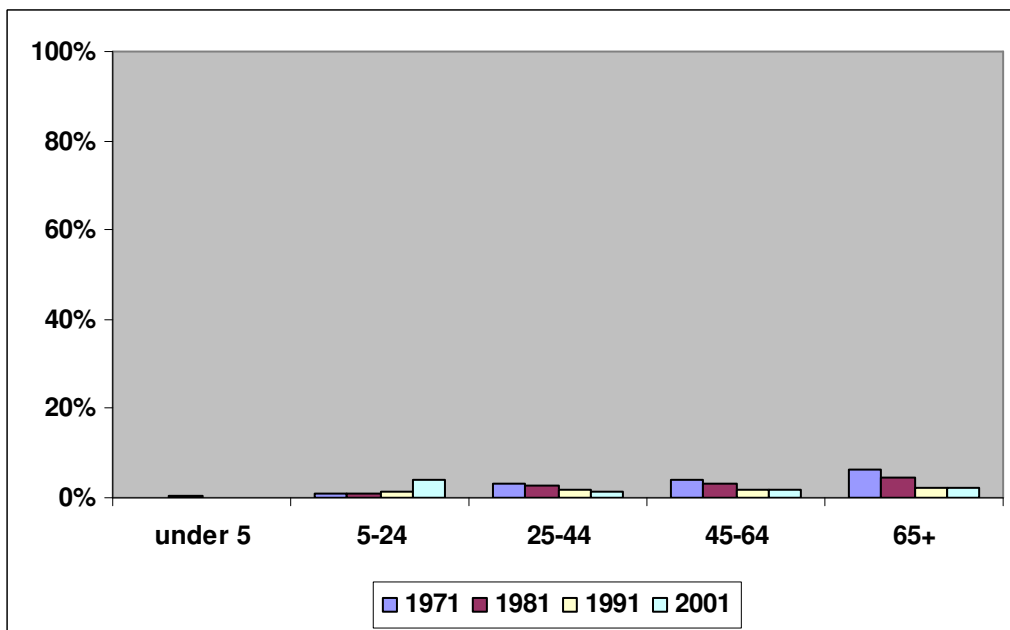


Fig. 5: Percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers in different age groups between 1971 and 2001 – Area of *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar* (West Perthshire)

Gàidhlig medium education entered the scene in *Peairt* (1993) and *Sruighlea* (1998) rather late. But on the other hand lessons of Gàidhlig as second language were introduced in a number of primary schools associated with both local authorities – mainly in rural parts of the Highland areas. So eventually in 2001 the first green shoots in the old Perthshire oak began to emerge. Details of these heartening 2001 census results are described in chapter 3 of this report.

²⁷ Under 5: Gàidhlig abilities in the age group 3-4 until 1991, in 2001 in all age groups 0-4.



2.3 Development of literacy in Gàidhlig between 1971 and 2001

The census in 1971 for the first time sought information about the ability of Gàidhlig speakers to read or write the language. Results (tables 8 and 9) found about 40 % of speakers able to read and around 30 % able to write Gàidhlig in both areas. Rather expectedly the ability to write Gàidhlig was least common in the older generation with just 20 % asked in *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* being able to read text in their mother tongue (figure 6). In addition there was no educational provision whatsoever for the teaching of Gàidhlig in either primary or secondary schools in this period.

	Number of Gàidhlig-speakers with ability to read Gàidhlig				Percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers with ability to read Gàidhlig			
	1971	1981	1991	2001	1971	1981	1991	2001
<i>Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt</i> (Highland Perthshire)	195	321	232	245	40.2 %	60.4 %	52.8 %	57.2 %
<i>Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar</i> (West Perthshire)	210	215	212	234	46.7 %	54.1 %	68.5 %	54.2 %

Table 8: Number of people able to read Gàidhlig and Gàidhlig readers as a percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers for both areas (1971-2001)

	Number of Gàidhlig-speakers with ability to write Gàidhlig				Percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers with ability to write Gàidhlig			
	1971	1981	1991	2001	1971	1981	1991	2001
<i>Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt</i> (Highland Perthshire)	135	258	226	214	27.8 %	48.5 %	51.5 %	50.0 %
<i>Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar</i> (West Perthshire)	155	165	180	194	34.4 %	41.5 %	58.0 %	44.9 %

Table 9: Number of people able to write Gàidhlig and Gàidhlig writers as a percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers for both areas (1971-2001)

Within the next decades literacy levels improved considerably because the speaker community now consisted almost entirely of learners who of course became familiar with reading and writing Gàidhlig right from the start. Things were improved also by the teaching in secondary schools. However, provision was only made during a few years in *Baile Chlochraigh* (Pitlochry) and *Calasraid* (Callander) before it was discontinued again. The only constant educational highlight remained the secondary school at *Obar Pheallaidh*.

Substantial improvements at school level started only in the 1990s which ironically lead to a substantial decrease in the overall literacy level in *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar* (West Perthshire). This fact was caused by the introduction of the Gàidhlig language in primary school classes which “produced” a large number of speakers with (at the beginning) very limited reading and writing abilities. Overall (figures 6 and 7) literacy improved in almost all age groups during the years.



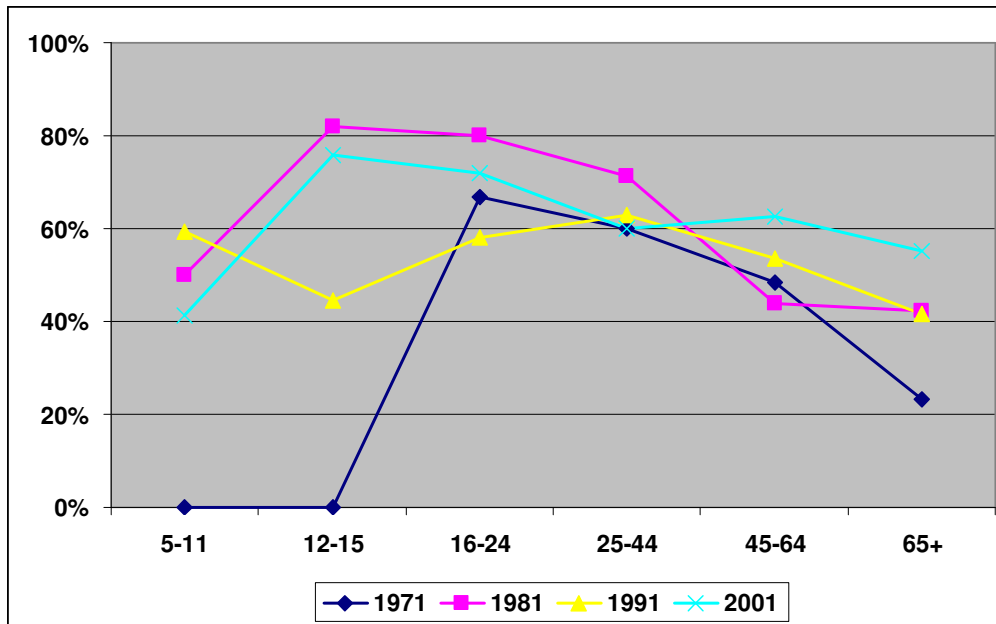


Fig. 6: Persons able to read Gàidhlig as a percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers in different age groups (1971-2001): Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt (Highland Perthshire)

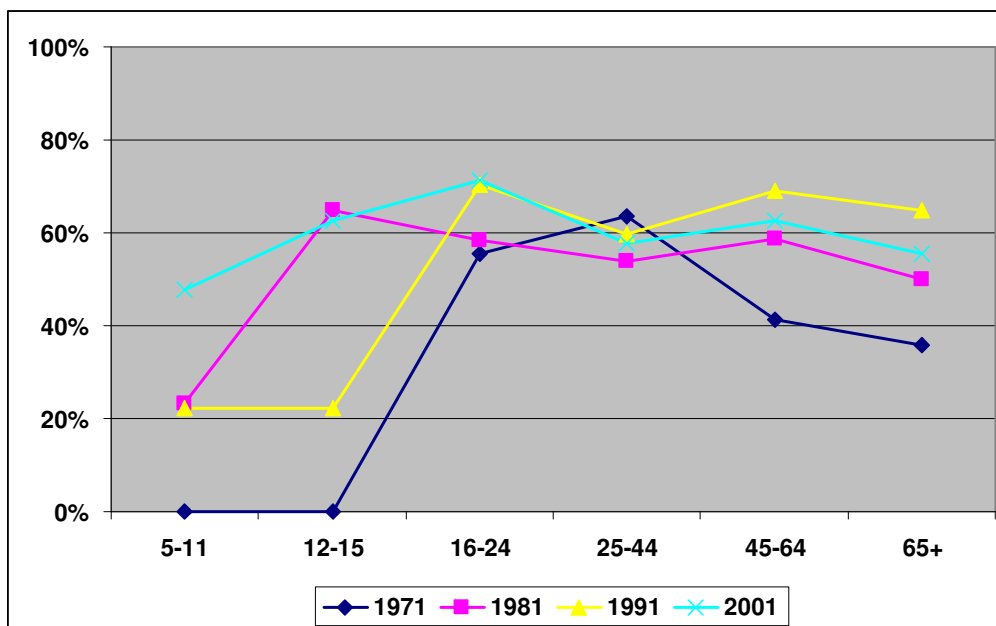
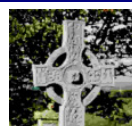


Fig. 7: Persons able to read Gàidhlig as a percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers in different age groups (1971-2001): Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar (West Perthshire)



3 The Situation of 2001 in Focus

Census results for 2001 were the most comprehensive and detailed information base ever provided for Scotland. This was also true for the inclusion of questions on *Gàidhlig* language knowledge. Two new aspects were introduced:

1. Persons were asked whether they were “able to understand spoken Gaelic”.
2. Children under the age of 3 were enumerated regarding their language abilities.

The following sections describe generally the distribution of language abilities (inter-generational and community by community) and the specific conditions of the younger age groups in local primary school catchments.

3.1 General overview: *Gàidhlig* language capabilities in 2001

Looking at both areas – *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* and *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar* – it is clearly visible that (apart from the school-aged population) knowledge of *Gàidhlig* in the population is on a low level indeed.

In *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt (Highland Perthshire)* in general the following conclusions may be drawn from the 2001 census information (special consideration is given to educational aspects in section 3.2 dealing with the young generation in school catchments):

- Knowledge of the language on a remarkable level was only reported in the age groups at primary school or secondary school levels (see fig. 8).
- 10 children under 5 years of age (table 10) could understand spoken *Gàidhlig*. The majority was enumerated in the *Obar Pheallaidh* (Aberfeldy) area.
- The inter-generational difference of language knowledge is remarkably positive and even more pronounced than in 1991 (table 10).
- Since 1991 there has been a very slight decrease in numbers and percentages generally and in younger age groups (apart from the 11-15 age group) numbers have seen a remarkable increase.
- Locally *Gàidhlig* speaking reached maxima in *Gleann Liobhuinn* (Glen Lyon) at 13.1 % and *Gar an Tulaich* (Grandtully) at 9.3 % as outlined in table 34. The level of understanding *Gàidhlig* was highest in the same locations at 18.3 % and 11.6 % respectively (see tables 39 and 40).
- *Gàidhlig* reading and writing abilities stayed on an already high level in the last decade and reached values of over 57 % and 50 % of *Gàidhlig* speakers respectively.
- In the new category of *Gàidhlig* speaking children aged between 0 and 2 only one was enumerated in 2001; another child could at least understand spoken *Gàidhlig*.
- 204 inhabitants (1.7 %) knew some *Gàidhlig* in addition to 428 (3.7 %) who could speak the language in the area in 2001.



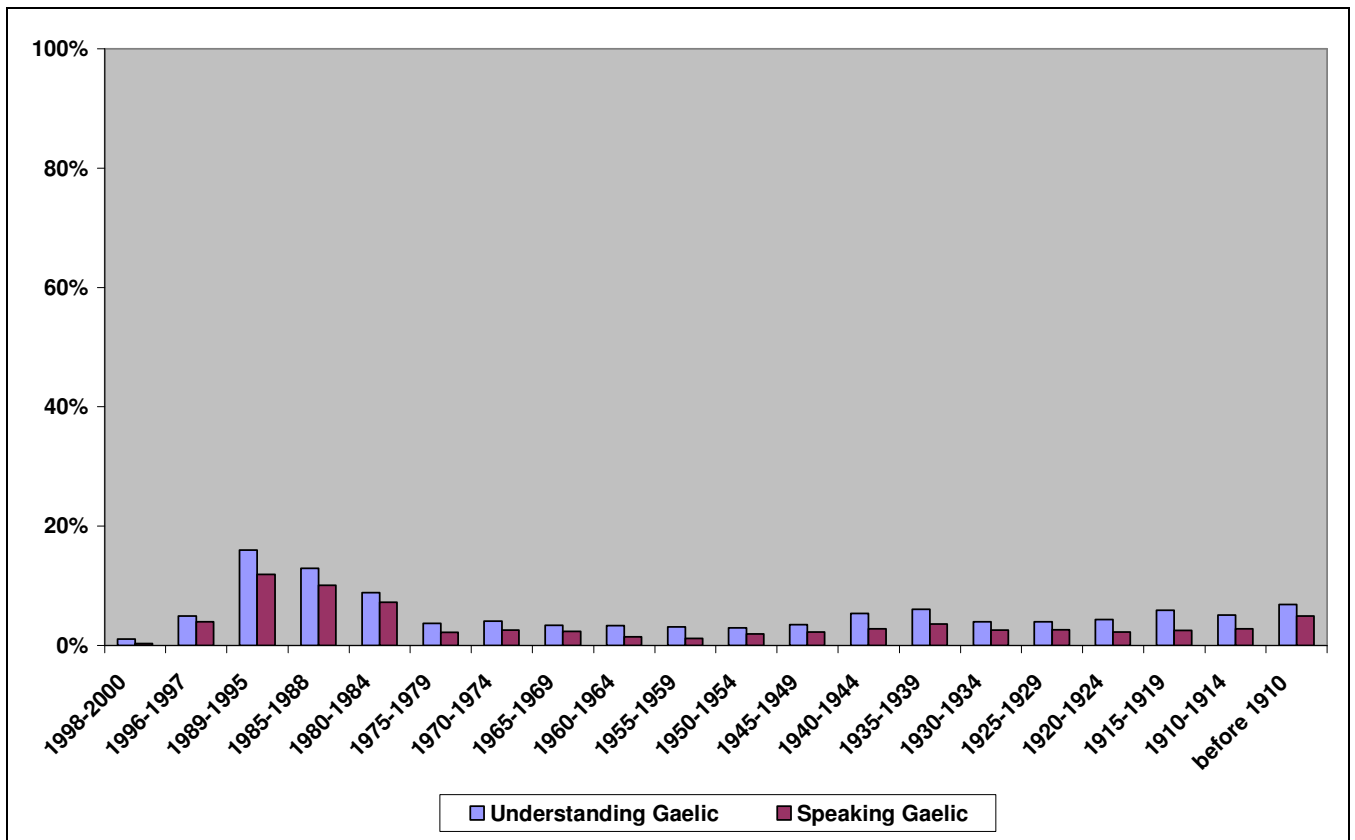
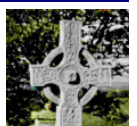


Fig. 8: Percentage of population able to understand or speak *Gàidhlig* and year of birth – area of *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* (Highland Perthshire) according to Census 2001

Age group	2001				1991		Diff. 2001 – 1991
	Knowing ²⁸ <i>Gàidhlig</i>		Able to speak & read <i>Gàidhlig</i>		Able to speak <i>Gàidhlig</i>		
0-2	2	0.7 %	1	0.4 %	1	0.4 %	n/a
3-4	8	3.9 %	-	-	8	3.9 %	+ 1.6 %
5-11	128	15.3 %	41	4.9 %	99	11.8 %	+ 4.8 %
12-15	79	12.8 %	47	7.6 %	62	10.0 %	- 3.8 %
16-24	63	6.3 %	36	3.6 %	50	5.0 %	+ 0.8 %
3-24	278	10.4 %	124	4.7 %	219	8.2 %	+ 1.6 %
All ages	632	5.4 %	245	2.1 %	428	3.7 %	- 0.4 %
Difference		+ 5.0 %		+ 2.6 %		+ 4.5 %	+ 2.5 %

Table 10: Knowledge of *Gàidhlig* in younger age groups in *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* (Highland Perthshire) in 2001 and 1991

²⁸ Persons able to understand spoken *Gàidhlig* and/or able to speak, read or write *Gàidhlig*.



The area of *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar* (West Perthshire) presented the following main characteristics according to 2001 census results:

- Only children at primary school age presented figures on a remarkable level (see fig. 9).
- A total of 7 children younger than 5 years of age (table 7) could understand spoken *Gàidhlig*. Almost all of them were enumerated in *Dùn Bhlathain* (Dunblane). In the new category of *Gàidhlig* speaking children aged between 0 and 2 just two were enumerated in 2001.
- The inter-generational difference of language knowledge has started to become positive compared with the 1991 figures (table 11).
- Since 1991 there has been a strong increase in numbers and percentages generally but in younger age groups this development has been most pronounced.
- Locally *Gàidhlig* speaking (and understanding also) reached maxima in *Cill Fhinn* (Killin) and *Crìochan Laraich* (Criannlarich) as outlined in tables 35 and 42.
- *Gàidhlig* reading and writing abilities decreased considerably in the last decade due to the new appearance of primary school children with less literacy abilities. Respective values reached over 54 % and 44 % of *Gàidhlig* speakers respectively.
- 228 inhabitants (1.1 %) knew some *Gàidhlig* in addition to 432 (2.1 %) who could speak the language in the area in 2001.

Age group	2001						1991		Diff. 2001 – 1991
	Knowing ²⁹ <i>Gàidhlig</i>		Able to speak & read <i>Gàidhlig</i>		Able to speak <i>Gàidhlig</i>		Able to speak <i>Gàidhlig</i>		
0-2	2	0.3 %	-	-	2	0.3 %	n/a	n/a	n/a
3-4	5	1.0 %	-	-	1	0.2 %	1	0.2 %	-
5-11	190	10.4 %	74	4.1 %	155	8.5 %	9	0.5 %	+ 8.0 %
12-15	13	1.0 %	5	0.4 %	8	0.6 %	21	1.7 %	- 1.1 %
16-24	29	1.7 %	20	1.2 %	28	1.6 %	30	1.3 %	+ 0.3 %
3-24	237	4.5 %	99	1.9 %	192	3.6 %	61	1.2 %	+ 2.4 %
All ages	660	3.2 %	234	1.1 %	432	2.1 %	310	1.6 %	+ 0.5 %
Diff.	+ 1.3 %		+ 0.8 %		+ 1.5 %		- 0.4 %		

Table 11: Knowledge of *Gàidhlig* in younger age groups in *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar* (West Perthshire) in 2001 and 1991

Conditions in the traditional area of *Siorrachd Sruighlea* (Stirlingshire) were comparable with the situation mentioned above. A slight upturn in the knowledge of *Gàidhlig* could be detected since 1991 in a few locations (tables 36 and 41).

²⁹ Persons able to understand spoken *Gàidhlig*, or able to speak, read or write *Gàidhlig*.



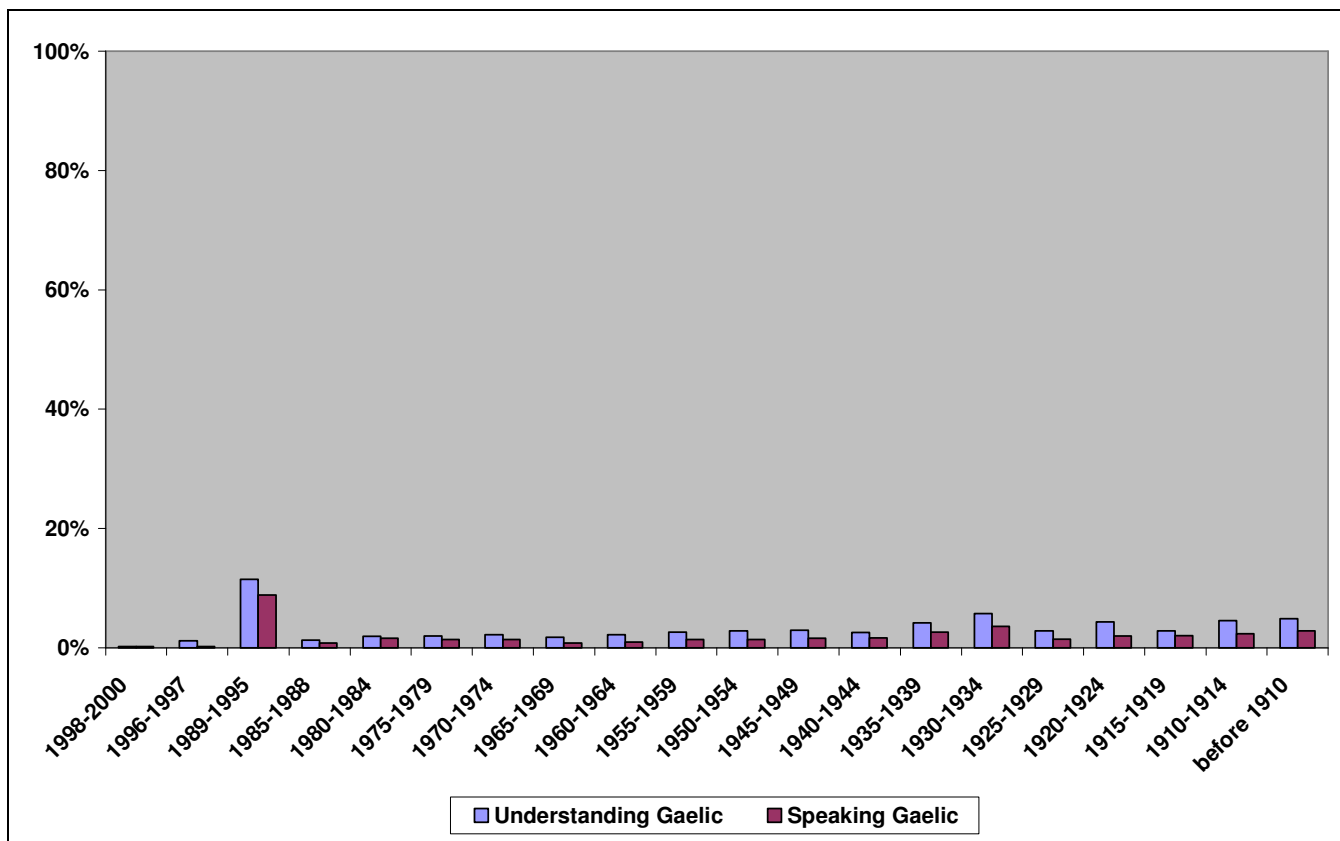


Fig. 9: Percentage of population able to understand or speak Gàidhlig and year of birth – area of Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar (West Perthshire) according to Census 2001

3.2 Children with knowledge of Gàidhlig in selected school catchments

The 2001 census data provide small area statistics where the knowledge of Gàidhlig can be traced in the smallest statistical units – this enables the compilation of “Gàidhlig knowledge vs. age” tabulations for the catchment areas of local schools. It is possible to calculate numbers and percentages for different age groups and for the purpose of this investigation they have been attributed to pre-school age (0-4), primary school age (5-11) and secondary school age (12-15). Additionally a column is provided in table 12 with the age group of 24-35 which may be representative of the language abilities of possible parents. Looking at the different age groups the following statements can be provided:

- Pre-school children: At the time of the census two *Cròileagan* existed in *Obar Pheallaidh* (Aberfeldy) and *Dùn Bhlathain* (Dunblane). Apart from these two places numbers were negligible.
- Primary school children: In a number of schools (but not all) Gàidhlig was taught as second language; ample evidence of those places are given in the table below.
- Secondary school children: Only at *Acadamaidh Bràghaid Albainn* (Breadalbane Academy) the language was part of the curriculum. Census figures for places near *Obar Pheallaidh* (Aberfeldy) and *Dùn Chailleann* (Dunkeld) underline this fact clearly.
- Parents: Even in 2001 Gàidhlig knowledge was not totally absent in this generation.

In conclusion: Very clearly the impact of language provision at primary and secondary school levels can be detected in the census returns. However, there is still room for much improvement including the re-introduction of Gàidhlig in the other two secondary schools in *Baile Chlochraidh* (Pitlochry) and *Calasraid* (Callander).



Knowledge of Gàidhlig (Census 2001) in Selected Primary/Secondary School Catchment Areas								
Primary / Secondary School(s)	“Pre-School” Age 0-4		“Primary” Age 5-11		“Secondary” Age 12-15		“Parents” Age 25-34	
	<i>Ceann Loch Raineach</i> (Kinloch Rannoch)	1	3.3 %	10	18.5 %	8	7.4 %	3
<i>Blàr Athaill & An t-Sruthan</i> (Blair Atholl & Struan)	-	-	-	-	2	2.8 %	-	-
<i>Baile Chlochraidh</i> (Pitlochry)	-	-	2	0.9 %	6	5.6 %	10	3.6 %
<i>Ceann Mòr & Gleann Liobhuinn</i> (Kenmore & Glen Lyon)	-	-	21	33.3 %	13	34.2 %	5	5.6 %
<i>Obar Pheallaidh</i> (Aberfeldy)	6	5.2 %	40	21.1 %	26	20.3 %	12	5.1 %
<i>Gar an Tulaich</i> (Grandtully)	1	5.3 %	13	37.1 %	3	7.9 %	-	-
<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait)	-	-	8	13.8 %	3	11.1 %	5	4.5 %
<i>Dùn Chailleann</i> (Dunkeld)	2	2.2 %	38	24.5 %	21	20.4 %	6	2.3 %
<i>Crìochan Laraich</i> (Crianlarich)	-	-	14	31.1 %	-	-	4	4.8 %
<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin)	-	-	2	3.3 %	2	4.7 %	4	5.7 %
<i>Ceann Loch Eir & An t-Iomaire Riabhach</i> (Lochearnhead & Strathyre)	-	-	7	12.7 %	-	-	1	1.4 %
<i>Calasraid</i> (Callander)	1	0.7 %	44	17.7 %	3	1.8 %	11	3.6 %
<i>Na Trossaichean</i> (Trossachs)	-	-	3	12.0 %	-	-	1	2.9 %
<i>Obar Pheallaidh</i> (Aberfoyle)	-	-	5	5.7 %	-	-	5	3.5 %
<i>An Gart Mòr & Tèathaich</i> (Gartmore & Port of Menteith)	1	2.0 %	6	8.6 %	-	-	-	-
<i>An Dùn</i> (Doune)	-	-	33	29.5 %	-	-	2	0.9 %
<i>Dùn Bhlàthain</i> (Dunblane)	4	0.7 %	79	9.6 %	7	1.0 %	7	0.7 %
<i>Bochanan & Inbhir Snàthaid</i> (Buchanan & Inversnaid)	-	-	2	3.3 %	3	6.0 %	2	4.2 %
<i>Druiminn & Both Slèibh</i> (Drymen & Buchlyvie)	1	1.5 %	10	8.6 %	-	-	3	2.5 %
<i>Ceapan</i> (Kippen)	1	0.9 %	26	15.5 %	-	-	1	0.6 %

Table 12: Number and percentage of people with knowledge of Gàidhlig in selected age groups for school catchment areas according to the census 2001



4 Future Perspectives

Still a remarkable number of Scottish-born residents in the area have still some knowledge of *Gàidhlig*. The language community indicator (LCI³⁰) is non-negligible in both areas considered. The language viability indicator (LVI³¹) points to positive intergenerational language-maintenance (table 13) which is due to comparatively high language intensity in younger age groups caused by tuition about *Gàidhlig* in local schools.

Area	Knowledge of <i>Gàidhlig</i> in 2001					
	Young age (0-24)		All ages		Difference (Language viability indicator)	Born in Scotland (Language community indicator)
<i>Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt</i> (Highland Perthshire)	280	9.5 %	632	5.4 %	+ 4.1 %	6.4 %
<i>Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar</i> (West Perthshire)	239	4.0 %	660	3.2 %	+ 0.8 %	3.6 %
<i>In comparison:</i>						
<i>Peairt & Cinn Rois</i> (Perth & Kinross)		1.7 %		1.8 %	- 0.1 %	2.0 %
<i>Sruighlea</i> (Stirling)		2.0 %		1.9 %	+ 0.1 %	2.0 %

Table 13: Intergenerational viability and *Gàidhlig*-speakers born in Scotland in *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* (Highland Perthshire) and *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar* (West Perthshire) in comparison with their respective local authorities according to census data of 2001

The relatively positive conditions of the language are favourable in quite a number of locations. Locally the LVI is mainly positive except in the *Baile Chlochraidh* (Pitlochry) and *Blàr Athaill* (Blair Atholl) areas (tables 39 to 42). Some remarkable LCI values were recorded in 2001 like 18.2 % in *Gleann Liobhuinn* (Glen Lyon), 14.3 % in *Dail Ghiuthais* (Dalguise) and 12.1 % in *Crìochan Laraich* (Crianlarich). Figures for the 0-24 age group are on the whole encouraging with especially high returns in the catchment area of Breadalbane Academy in *Obar Pheallaidh* (Aberfeldy).

Since 2001 the educational provision for *Gàidhlig* in the area has improved slightly. There are still efforts underway to establish a GMU in *Obar Pheallaidh* and learners can now study the language at secondary school level also in the City of *Peairt*. In the school year 2007-2008 five children attended *Gàidhlig* medium education in *Peairt*. In addition 496 pupils received GLPS tuition in local primary schools around *Obar Pheallaidh* and *Peairt*. The corresponding figures for the local authority of *Sruighlea* were 72 GME pupils and 482 learners at primary level.

In conclusion: The once dominant community language has not been altogether forgotten in the old counties of *Peairt* (Perth) and *Sruighlea* (Stirling). Although still confined to a small band of enthusiasts and supported only by scattered teaching of *Gàidhlig* in local schools the language is rising considerably in the perception of the public. Compared with the old days *Gàidhlig* has a long way to go but in the “Heart of Scotland” at least actions have started to redress the balance.

³⁰ LCI: The "Language Community Indicator" is a measure of the relative strength of the language in the “local” population. It is calculated here by taking the values for *Gàidhlig* knowledge only for those who were born in Scotland. This is a rough estimation as many who are born in Scotland come from English speaking homes but nevertheless it is a better approximation of language strength than looking simply at the resident population.

³¹ LVI: The “Language Viability Indicator“ is a measure of the prospective reproductivity of language speakers in a community. It is here defined on the basis of knowledge of *Gàidhlig* in the census and is calculated by the difference of percentages between the age group below 25 years of age and the total population.



I. Supplementary Tables

Census	Civil Parish						
	<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore) <small>32</small>	<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall)	<i>Uaimh</i> (Weem)	<i>Dul</i> (Dull)	<i>Blàr Athall</i> (Blair Atholl)	<i>Maoilinn</i> (Moulin)	<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait)
1881	1,152	1,398	372	1,889	1,273	1,048	1,523
1891	1,007	1,247	246	1,359	1,181	883	1,120
1901	839	1,107	199	1,138	908	760	859
1911	684	943	153	871	654	614	565
1921	501	677	104	553	471	424	369
1931	353	536	69	438	310	368	267
1951	134	175	29	188	156	128	108
1961	108	111	12	113	95	128	55
1971	55	70	5	75	65	115	35
1981	49	53	9	82	71	162	36
1991	43	23	10	87	28	125	50
2001	35	45	13	122	24	65	39

Table 14: Number of Gàidhlig-speakers (aged 3 years and over) for selected civil parishes in *Siorrachd Pheairt* according to census data from 1881 to 2001

Census	Civil Parish						
	<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore)	<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall)	<i>Uaimh</i> (Weem)	<i>Dul</i> (Dull)	<i>Blàr Athall</i> (Blair Atholl)	<i>Maoilinn</i> (Moulin)	<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait)
1881	76.4 %	82.7 %	78.5 %	73.6 %	73.1 %	50.7 %	65.6 %
1891	71.9 %	77.5 %	60.6 %	55.2 %	65.3 %	37.1 %	63.2 %
1901	66.0 %	69.9 %	49.0 %	47.3 %	52.7 %	30.2 %	51.3 %
1911	61.8 %	61.9 %	34.9 %	36.9 %	41.4 %	23.0 %	34.9 %
1921	49.7 %	41.6 %	24.2 %	24.8 %	25.8 %	12.4 %	22.0 %
1931	36.7 %	31.2 %	18.6 %	18.6 %	19.9 %	13.3 %	18.4 %
1951	15.3 %	14.7 %	8.6 %	9.1 %	8.3 %	4.1 %	7.2 %
1961	15.0 %	9.8 %	4.4 %	6.0 %	6.5 %	4.1 %	4.6 %
1971	8.8 %	6.0 %	2.9 %	4.0 %	6.0 %	3.6 %	3.2 %
1981	8.4 %	6.9 %	5.1 %	4.6 %	6.6 %	6.1 %	3.8 %
1991	6.4 %	3.2 %	4.0 %	4.0 %	3.1 %	4.0 %	4.6 %
2001	6.6 %	4.3 %	5.0 %	5.4 %	2.2 %	2.1 %	3.5 %

Table 15: Gàidhlig-speakers as percentage of total population for selected civil parishes in *Siorrachd Pheairt* according to census data from 1881 to 2001

³² Census figures for 1911-1971 do not include returns from a small part of the parish around *Ardeonaig* which was part of the Western District of Perthshire.



Census	Civil Parish					
	<i>Dùn Chailleann & Dubhailidh</i> (Dunkeld & Dowally)	<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld)	<i>Cill Mhicheil</i> (Kirkmichael)	<i>Magh Bhàird & Sruthan</i> (Monzievaird & Strowan)	<i>Comraidh</i> (Comrie)	<i>Craoibh</i> (Crieff)
1881	308	783	293	16	303	163
1891	225	592	266	59	307	243
1901	191	457	219	39	274	189
1911	141	380	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1921	98	253	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1931	66	195	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1951	22	66	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1961	17	56	14	n/a	46	n/a
1971	25	55	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1981	19	50	6	4	47	71
1991	18	55	20	6	27	97
2001	19	68	8	11	32	94

Table 16: Number of Gàidhlig-speakers (aged 3 years and over) for selected civil parishes in *Siorrachd Pheairt* according to census data from 1881 to 2001

Census	Civil Parish					
	<i>Dùn Chailleann & Dubhailidh</i> (Dunkeld & Dowally)	<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld)	<i>Cill Mhicheil</i> (Kirkmichael)	<i>Magh Bhàird & Sruthan</i> (Monzievaird & Strowan)	<i>Comraidh</i> (Comrie)	<i>Craoibh</i> (Crieff)
1881	38.9 %	36.0 %	34.5 %	2.3 %	16.3 %	3.3 %
1891	20.9 %	28.1 %	35.6 %	9.7 %	20.1 %	4.6 %
1901	15.9 %	21.6 %	23.8 %	6.6 %	13.2 %	3.3 %
1911	13.0 %	18.0 %	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1921	9.3 %	11.0 %	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1931	7.0 %	8.9 %	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1951	2.6 %	3.2 %	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1961	2.3 %	2.7 %	1.8 %	n/a	2.5 %	n/a
1971	4.2 %	3.0 %	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1981	3.7 %	3.3 %	1.1 %	1.0 %	2.4 %	1.3 %
1991	3.0 %	3.7 %	3.4 %	1.0 %	1.3 %	1.6 %
2001	3.3 %	3.9 %	1.1 %	1.4 %	1.3 %	1.5 %

Table 17: Gàidhlig-speakers as percentage of total population for selected civil parishes in *Siorrachd Pheairt* according to census data from 1881 to 2001



Census	Civil Parish						
	<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin) ³³	<i>Both Chuidir</i> (Balquhidder)	<i>Calasraid</i> (Callander)	<i>Obar Phuill</i> (Aberfoyle)	<i>Tèadhaich</i> (Port of Menteith)	<i>Bochanan</i> (Buchanan) ³⁴	<i>Dùn Bhlàthain</i> (Dunblane & Lecropt)
1881	1,003	445	632	111	60	96	71
1891	1,164	389	552	250	92	100	125
1901	792	353	443	215	68	74	117
1911	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1921	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1931	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1951	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1961	139	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	59
1971	120	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	91
1981	72	30	108	20	13	22	105
1991	56	31	82	16	9	14	88
2001	55	15	113	28	11	14	123

Table 18: Number of Gàidhlig-speakers (aged 3 years and over) for selected civil parishes in *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar* and *Sruighlea* according to census data from 1881 to 2001

Census	Civil Parish						
	<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin)	<i>Both Chuidir</i> (Balquhidder)	<i>Calasraid</i> (Callander)	<i>Obar Phuill</i> (Aberfoyle)	<i>Tèadhaich</i> (Port of Menteith)	<i>Bochanan</i> (Buchanan)	<i>Dùn Bhlàthain</i> (Dunblane & Lecropt)
1881	78.5 %	71.0 %	29.2 %	23.9 %	5.1 %	17.5 %	2.3 %
1891	48.0 % ³⁵	63.6 %	24.2 %	24.4 %	8.4 %	15.2 %	3.9 %
1901	55.7 %	58.3 %	20.4 %	20.4 %	6.3 %	15.2 %	3.1 %
1911	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1921	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1931	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1951	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1961	11.5 %	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.5 %
1971	9.7 %	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.5 %
1981	7.0 %	6.0 %	3.9 %	2.1 %	1.9 %	4.1 %	1.4 %
1991	4.9 %	6.0 %	2.5 %	1.7 %	1.3 %	2.3 %	1.1 %
2001	4.5 %	2.5 %	3.3 %	2.4 %	1.4 %	2.0 %	1.4 %

Table 19: Gàidhlig-speakers as percentage of total population for selected civil parishes in *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar* and *Sruighlea* according to census data from 1881 to 2001

³³ Figures in 1961 and 1971 include a small part of the parish of *Ceann Mòr* which formed part of the Western District.

³⁴ This parish was part of Stirlingshire until 1974.

³⁵ Percentages are misleading because of the temporary stay of railway workers in the district in 1891.



Gaelic speaking in 1881: Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt	Total Population	Gàidhlig and English	Gàidhlig but no English
Census/Selected Area			
1881 (Speaking “habitually” Gaelic)	15,334		9,756
<i>Ceann Mòr (Kenmore) CP</i>	<i>1,508</i>		<i>1,152</i>
<i>Fartairchill (Fortingall) CP</i>	<i>1,690</i>		<i>1,398</i>
<i>Uaimh (Weem) CP</i>	<i>474</i>		<i>372</i>
<i>Dul (Dull) CP</i>	<i>2,565</i>		<i>1,889</i>
<i>Blàr Athall (Blair Atholl) CP</i>	<i>1,742</i>		<i>1,278</i>
<i>Maoilinn (Moulin) CP</i>	<i>2,066</i>		<i>1,048</i>
<i>Lag an Ràtha (Logierait) CP</i>	<i>2,323</i>		<i>1,528</i>
<i>Dùn Chailleann & Dubhailidh (Dunkeld & Dowally) CP</i>	<i>791</i>		<i>308</i>
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag (Little Dunkeld) CP</i>	<i>2,175</i>		<i>783</i>
----- <i>Town and villages (included in the above) ---</i>			
<i>Obar Pheallaidh (Aberfeldy) Vi</i>	<i>764</i>		<i>473</i>
<i>Biornam (Birnam) Vi</i>	<i>471</i>		<i>39</i>
<i>Blàr Athall & Drochaid Teilt (Blair Atholl & Bridge of Tilt) Vi</i>	<i>346</i>		<i>156</i>
<i>Dùn Chailleann (Dunkeld) Vi</i>	<i>768</i>		<i>43</i>
<i>Baile Chlochraidh (Pitlochry) Vi</i>	<i>777</i>		<i>255</i>
----- <i>Ecclesiastic parishes (differing from areas above)---</i>			
<i>Àth Maol Ruibhe (Amulree)</i>	<i>458</i>		<i>356</i>
<i>Blàr Athall (Blair Atholl)</i>	<i>1,687</i>		<i>1,227</i>
<i>Dul (Dull)</i>	<i>1,997</i>		<i>1,423</i>
<i>Fartairchill (Fortingall)</i>	<i>616</i>		<i>538</i>
<i>Fasadh (Foss)</i>	<i>226</i>		<i>200</i>
<i>Inbhir Mhuice, Gleann Lìomhann (Innerwick in Glenlyon)</i>	<i>355</i>		<i>305</i>
<i>Ceann Mòr (Kenmore)</i>	<i>1,432</i>		<i>1,083</i>
<i>Ceann Loch Raineach (Kinloch Rannoch)</i>	<i>894</i>		<i>701</i>
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag (Little Dunkeld)</i>	<i>1,981</i>		<i>646</i>
<i>Lag an Ràtha (Logierait)</i>	<i>2,220</i>		<i>1,438</i>
<i>Maoilinn (Moulin)</i>	<i>1,836</i>		<i>904</i>
<i>An t-Seanaontachd (Tenandry)</i>	<i>497</i>		<i>354</i>
<i>Uaimh (Weem)</i>	<i>397</i>		<i>306</i>
----- <i>Census registration districts (differing from areas above)---</i>			
<i>Obar Pheallaidh (Aberfeldy)</i>	<i>2,268</i>		<i>1,528</i>
<i>Blàr Athall (Blair Atholl)</i>	<i>1,687</i>		<i>1,227</i>
<i>Dul (Dull)</i>	<i>618</i>		<i>463</i>
<i>Fartairchill (Fortingall)</i>	<i>568</i>		<i>515</i>
<i>Ceann Mòr (Kenmore)</i>	<i>1,112</i>		<i>787</i>
<i>Dùn Chailleann (Dunkeld)</i>	<i>882</i>		<i>69</i>
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag (Little Dunkeld)</i>	<i>2,149</i>		<i>763</i>
<i>Lag an Ràtha (Logierait)</i>	<i>1,697</i>		<i>1,134</i>
<i>Uaimh (Weem)</i>	<i>181</i>		<i>145</i>
<i>Dubhailidh (Dowally)</i>	<i>431</i>		<i>289</i>

Table 20: Number of persons speaking Gàidhlig in 1881 – selected areas (civil parishes, ecclesiastic parishes, census registration districts, towns and villages) in Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt



Gaelic and Gaelic only in 1891: Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt	Total Population	Gàidhlig and English	Gàidhlig but no English
Census/Selected Area			
1891	14,531	7,278	187
<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore) CP	1,325	933	20
<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall) CP	1,485	1,016	106
<i>Uaimh</i> (Weem) CP	406	240	6
<i>Dul</i> (Dull) CP	2,393	1,131	10
<i>Blàr Athall</i> (Blair Atholl) CP	1,632	1,015	18
<i>Maoilinn</i> (Moulin) CP	2,382	895	4
<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait) CP	2,154	1,236	13
<i>Dùn Chailleann & Dubhailidh</i> (Dunkeld & Dowally) CP	659	238	3
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld) CP	2,095	574	7
----- <i>Town and villages (included in the above) ---</i>			
<i>Obar Pheallaidh</i> (Aberfeldy) Vi	916	397	1
<i>Biornam</i> (Birnam) Vi	494	54	-
<i>Blàr Athall & Drochaid Teilt</i> (Blair Atholl & Bridge of Tilt) Vi	326	118	-
<i>Dùn Chailleann</i> (Dunkeld) Vi	513	109	2
<i>Baile Chlochraidh</i> (Pitlochry) Vi	1,136	287	-
----- <i>Ecclesiastic parishes (differing from areas above)---</i>			
<i>Àth Maol Ruibhe</i> (Amulree)	390	230	3
<i>Blàr Athall</i> (Blair Atholl)	1,560	998	18
<i>Dul</i> (Dull)	1,584	879	8
<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall)	527	308	88
<i>Fasadh</i> (Foss)	210	168	-
<i>Inbhir Mhuice, Gleann Lìomhann</i> (Innerwick in Glenlyon)	297	218	8
<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore)	1,271	891	20
<i>Ceann Loch Raineach</i> (Kinloch Rannoch)	547	387	12
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld)	1,906	481	6
<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait)	2,033	1,145	5
<i>Maoilinn</i> (Moulin)	2,195	780	4
<i>An t-Seanaontachd</i> (Tenandry)	389	248	-
<i>Uaimh</i> (Weem)	351	204	3
<i>Bràighean Raineach</i> (Braes of Rannoch)	290	226	8
<i>Gar an Tulaich</i> (Grandtully)	378	239	-
----- <i>Census registration districts (differing from areas above)---</i>			
<i>Obar Pheallaidh</i> (Aberfeldy)	2,278	1,179	7
<i>Dul</i> (Dull)	548	412	5
<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall)	476	300	88
<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore)	1,039	690	12
<i>Dùn Chailleann</i> (Dunkeld)	740	77	2
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld)	2,086	562	7
<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait)	1,450	869	5
<i>Uaimh</i> (Weem)	164	98	-
<i>Dubhailidh</i> (Dowally)	393	217	1
<i>Ceann Loch Raineach</i> (Kinloch Rannoch)	837	613	20
<i>Maoilinn</i> (Moulin)	1,993	678	3
<i>Srath Locha</i> (Strathloch)	202	102	1

Table 21: Number of persons speaking Gàidhlig in 1891 – selected areas (civil parishes, ecclesiastic parishes, census registration districts, towns and villages) in Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt



Gaelic and Gaelic only in 1901: Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt	Total Population	Gàidhlig and English	Gàidhlig but no English
Census/Selected Area			
1901	14,897	6,406	52
<i>Ceann Mòr (Kenmore) CP</i>	1,271	828	11
<i>Fartairchill (Fortingall) CP</i>	1,584	1,088	19
<i>Uaimh (Weem) CP</i>	406	199	-
<i>Dul (Dull) CP</i>	2,405	1,130	8
<i>Blàr Athall (Blair Atholl) CP</i>	1,722	907	1
<i>Maoilinn (Moulin) CP</i>	2,516	754	6
<i>Lag an Ràtha (Logierait) CP</i>	1,676	855	4
<i>Dùn Chailleann & Dubhailidh (Dunkeld & Dowally) CP</i>	1,201	191	-
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag (Little Dunkeld) CP</i>	2,116	454	3
----- <i>Town and villages (included in the above) ---</i>			
<i>Obar Pheallaidh (Aberfeldy) Vi</i>	1,508	528	1
<i>Biornam (Birnam) Vi</i>	389	33	-
<i>Blàr Athall & Drochaid Teilt (Blair Atholl & Bridge of Tilt) Vi</i>	367	215	-
<i>Dùn Chailleann (Dunkeld) Vi</i>	586	46	-
<i>Baile Chlochraidh (Pitlochry) Vi</i>	1,541	351	1
----- <i>Ecclesiastic parishes (differing from areas above)---</i>			
<i>Àth Maol Ruibhe (Amulree)</i>	366	175	-
<i>Blàr Athall (Blair Atholl)</i>	1,501	770	1
<i>Dul (Dull)</i>	479	354	3
<i>Fartairchill (Fortingall)</i>	465	327	1
<i>Fasadh (Foss)</i>	197	133	2
<i>Inbhir Mhuice, Gleann Lìomhann (Innerwick in Glenlyon)</i>	312	203	5
<i>Ceann Mòr (Kenmore)</i>	1,174	766	8
<i>Ceann Loch Raineach (Kinloch Rannoch)</i>	514	347	7
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag (Little Dunkeld)</i>	1,938	372	3
<i>Lag an Ràtha (Logierait)</i>	1,428	682	6
<i>Maoilinn (Moulin)</i>	2,372	703	4
<i>An t-Seanaontachd (Tenandry)</i>	355	192	-
<i>Uaimh (Weem)</i>	323	192	2
<i>Obar Pheallaidh (Aberfeldy)</i>	1,666	606	1
<i>Bràighean Raineach (Braes of Rannoch)</i>	293	211	6
<i>Dùn Chailleann & Dubhailidh (Dunkeld & Dowally)</i>	624	169	-
<i>Gar an Tulaich (Grandtully)</i>	293	158	-
----- <i>Census registration districts (differing from areas above)---</i>			
<i>Obar Pheallaidh (Aberfeldy)</i>	2,198	903	1
<i>Dul (Dull)</i>	355	283	5
<i>Ceann Mòr (Kenmore)</i>	971	599	7
<i>Dùn Chailleann (Dunkeld)</i>	897	84	-
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag (Little Dunkeld)</i>	2,072	436	3
<i>Lag an Ràtha (Logierait)</i>	1,374	693	4
<i>Dubhailidh (Dowally)</i>	304	107	-
<i>Ceann Loch Raineach (Kinloch Rannoch)</i>	807	558	13
<i>Maoilinn (Moulin)</i>	2,192	604	4
<i>Srath Locha (Strathloch)</i>	158	71	2
----- <i>Electoral divisions (differing from areas above)---</i>			
<i>Dùn Chailleann (Dunkeld)</i>	1,907	445	2
<i>Dul & Uaimh (Dull & Weem)</i>	1,138	692	5
<i>Fartairchill (Fortingall)</i>	777	530	6
<i>Raineach (Rannoch)</i>	1,207	688	13
<i>Blàr Athall (Blair Atholl)</i>	1,656	871	1
<i>Maoilinn (Moulin)</i>	1,006	418	7

Table 22: Number of persons speaking Gàidhlig in 1901 – selected areas (civil and ecclesiastic parishes, census registration districts, electoral divisions, towns and villages) in Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt



Gaelic and Gaelic only between 1911 and 1951: Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt	Total Population	Gàidhlig and English	Gàidhlig but no English
Census/Selected Area			
1911	14,492	4,978	27
<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore) CP	1,106	684	
<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall) CP	1,524	943	
<i>Uaimh</i> (Weem) CP	439	153	
<i>Dul</i> (Dull) CP	2,361	871	
<i>Blàr Athall</i> (Blair Atholl) CP	1,580	654	
<i>Maoilinn</i> (Moulin) CP	2,670	614	
<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait) CP	1,618	565	
<i>Dùn Chailleann & Dubhailidh</i> (Dunkeld & Dowally) CP	1,081	141	
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld) CP	2,113	380	
1921	15,565	3,440	10
<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore) CP	1,009	500	1
<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall) CP	1,629	672	5
<i>Uaimh</i> (Weem) CP	429	104	1
<i>Dul</i> (Dull) CP	2,231	550	3
<i>Blàr Athall</i> (Blair Atholl) CP	1,824	471	-
<i>Maoilinn</i> (Moulin) CP	3,423	424	-
<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait) CP	1,680	368	1
<i>Dùn Chailleann & Dubhailidh</i> (Dunkeld & Dowally) CP	1,049	98	-
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld) CP	2,291	253	-
1931	14,313	2,597	5
<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore) CP	962	353	-
<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall) CP	1,716	535	1
<i>Uaimh</i> (Weem) CP	370	69	-
<i>Dul</i> (Dull) CP	2,353	436	2
<i>Blàr Athall</i> (Blair Atholl) CP	1,557	308	2
<i>Maoilinn</i> (Moulin) CP	2,775	368	-
<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait) CP	1,452	267	-
<i>Dùn Chailleann & Dubhailidh</i> (Dunkeld & Dowally) CP	946	66	-
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld) CP	2,182	195	-
----- included in the above) ---			
<i>Obar Pheallaidh (Baile Beag)</i> (Aberfeldy Small Burgh)	1,504	234	1
1951	13,837	1,005	-
<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore) CP	875	134	-
<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall) CP	1,193	175	-
<i>Uaimh</i> (Weem) CP	338	29	-
<i>Dul</i> (Dull) CP	2,055	188	-
<i>Blàr Athall</i> (Blair Atholl) CP	1,870	155	-
<i>Maoilinn</i> (Moulin) CP	3,152	128	-
<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait) CP	1,495	108	-
<i>Dùn Chailleann & Dubhailidh</i> (Dunkeld & Dowally) CP	841	22	-
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld) CP	2,067	66	-
----- included in the above) ---			
<i>Obar Pheallaidh (Baile Beag)</i> (Aberfeldy Small Burgh)	1,528	103	-
<i>Baile Chlochraidh (Baile Beag)</i> (Pitlochry Small Burgh)	2,383	93	-

Table 23: Number of persons speaking Gàidhlig between 1911 and 1951 – selected areas (civil parishes, electoral divisions, burghs) in Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt



Gaelic and Gaelic only in 1961 and 1971: Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt	Total Population	Gàidhlig and English	Gàidhlig but no English
Census/Selected Area			
1961	12,563	693	2
<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore) CP	718	108	-
<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall) CP	1,130	110	1
<i>Uaimh</i> (Weem) CP	270	12	-
<i>Dul</i> (Dull) CP	1,894	112	1
<i>Blàr Athall</i> (Blair Atholl) CP	1,458	95	-
<i>Maoilinn</i> (Moulin) CP	3,087	128	-
<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait) CP	1,195	55	-
<i>Dùn Chailleann & Dubhailidh</i> (Dunkeld & Dowally) CP	733	17	-
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld) CP	2,078	56	-
----- included in the above ---			
<i>Obar Pheallaidh (Baile Beag)</i> (Aberfeldy Small Burgh)	1,469	71	1
<i>Baile Chlochraidh (Baile Beag)</i> (Pitlochry Small Burgh)	2,501	106	-
<i>Blàr Athall</i> (Blair Atholl) CCED	1,372	92	-
<i>Dul & Uaimh</i> (Dull & Weem) CCED	618	44	-
<i>Dùn Chailleann</i> (Dunkeld) CCED	1,070	30	-
<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall) CCED	453	54	1
<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore) CCED	718	108	-
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld) CCED	1,766	43	-
<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait) CCED	1,195	55	-
<i>Maoilinn</i> (Moulin) CCED	594	22	-
<i>Raineach</i> (Rannoch) CCED	814	68	-
1971³⁶	11,355	485	*
<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore) CP	625	55	*
<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall) CP	1,175	70	*
<i>Uaimh</i> (Weem) CP	170	5	*
<i>Dul</i> (Dull) CP	1,870	75	*
<i>Blàr Athall</i> (Blair Atholl) CP	1,080	65	*
<i>Maoilinn</i> (Moulin) CP	3,180	115	*
<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait) CP	1,090	35	*
<i>Dùn Chailleann & Dubhailidh</i> (Dunkeld & Dowally) CP	595	25	*
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld) CP	1,830	55	*
----- included in the above ---			
<i>Obar Pheallaidh (Baile Beag)</i> (Aberfeldy Small Burgh)	1,535	50	*
<i>Baile Chlochraidh (Baile Beag)</i> (Pitlochry Small Burgh)	2,600	95	*
<i>Blàr Athall</i> (Blair Atholl) CCED	997	64	*
<i>Dul & Uaimh</i> (Dull & Weem) CCED	426	27	*
<i>Dùn Chailleann</i> (Dunkeld) CCED	828	37	*
<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall) CCED	361	33	*
<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore) CCED	536	44	*
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld) CCED	1,596	42	*
<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait) CCED	1,087	33	*
<i>Maoilinn</i> (Moulin) CCED	407	17	*
<i>Raineach</i> (Rannoch) CCED	969	25	*

Table 24: Number of persons speaking Gàidhlig in 1961 and 1971 – selected areas (civil parishes, electoral divisions, burghs) in Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt.

³⁶ Due to rounding of figures to the nearest 0 and 5 it is impossible to provide exact “Gaelic only” numbers in 1971.



Gaelic speaking 1881: <i>Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar</i>	Total Population	Gàidhlig and English	Gàidhlig but no English
Census/Selected Area			
1881 (Speaking “habitually” Gaelic)	14,299		2,501
<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin) CP	1,277		1,003
<i>Both Chuidir</i> (Balquhidder) CP	627		445
<i>Calasraid</i> (Callander) CP	2,167		632
<i>Obar Phuill</i> (Aberfoyle) CP	465		111
<i>Tèadhaich</i> (Port of Menteith) CP	1,175		65
<i>Dùn Bhlàthain & Leac Croit</i> (Dunblane & Lecropt) CP	3,123		71
<i>Ardach</i> (Ardoch) CP	1,102		7
<i>Cill Mo Cholmaig</i> (Kilmadock) CP	3,012		142
<i>Cinn Chàrdain</i> (Kincardine) CP	1,351		25
----- <i>Town and villages (included in the above) ---</i>			
<i>Dùn Bhlàthain</i> (Dunblane)	2,186		41
<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin) Vi	473		340
<i>Cnoc Droighneich</i> (Thornhill) Vi	474		9
<i>Calasraid</i> (Callander) Vi	1,522		327
<i>An Dùn</i> (Doune) Vi	996		20
----- <i>Ecclesiastic parishes (differing from areas above)---</i>			
<i>Both Chuidir</i> (Balquhidder)	759		535
<i>Dùn Bhlàthain</i> (Dunblane)	3,123		71
<i>Obar Phuill</i> (Aberfoyle)	409		93
<i>Leac Croit</i> (Lecropt)	202		5
<i>Moireasdan</i> (Moriston)	1,032		28
<i>Tèadhaich</i> (Port of Menteith)	654		52
<i>Calasraid</i> (Callander)	1,940		499
<i>Na Trosaichean</i> (Trossachs)	302		158
<i>An Gart Mòr</i> (Gartmore)	718		18
<i>Cill Mo Cholmaig</i> (Kilmadock)	2,742		129
<i>Cinn Chàrdain</i> (Kincardine)	716		10
----- <i>Census registration districts (differing from areas above)---</i>			
<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin)	1,379		1,112
<i>Na Sraithibh</i> (Strathfillan)	327		283

Table 25: Number of persons speaking Gàidhlig in 1881 – selected areas (civil and ecclesiastic parishes, registration districts, towns and villages) in *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar*



Gaelic and Gaelic only 1891: <i>Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar</i>	Total Population	Gàidhlig and English	Gàidhlig but no English
Census/Selected Area			
1891	16,258	2,740	107
<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin) CP	2,423	1,108	56
<i>Both Chuidir</i> (Balquhidder) CP	612	371	18
<i>Calasraid</i> (Callander) CP	2,279	549	3
<i>Obar Phuill</i> (Aberfoyle) CP	1,023	228	28
<i>Tèadhaich</i> (Port of Menteith) CP	1,092	92	-
<i>Dùn Bhlàthain</i> (Dunblane) CP	3,220	124	1
<i>Ardach</i> (Ardoch) CP	959	45	-
<i>Cill Mo Cholmaig</i> (Kilmadock) CP	2,837	157	1
<i>Cinn Chàrdain</i> (Kincardine) CP	1,200	48	-
<i>Leac Croit</i> (Lecropt) CP	613	18	-
----- <i>Town and villages (included in the above) ---</i>			
<i>Dùn Bhlàthain</i> (Dunblane)	2,186	81	-
<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin) Vi	589	326	-
<i>Cnoc Droighneich</i> (Thornhill) Vi	428	26	-
<i>Calasraid</i> (Callander) Vi	1,538	279	1
<i>An Dùn</i> (Doune) Vi	940	86	-
----- <i>Ecclesiastic parishes (differing from areas above)---</i>			
<i>Both Chuidir</i> (Balquhidder)	728	428	18
<i>Dùn Bhlàthain</i> (Dunblane)	3,220	124	1
<i>Obar Phuill</i> (Aberfoyle)	943	215	28
<i>Moireasdan</i> (Moriston)	899	51	-
<i>Tèadhaich</i> (Port of Menteith)	562	55	-
<i>Calasraid</i> (Callander)	2,012	486	2
<i>Na Trosaichean</i> (Trossachs)	371	134	1
<i>An Gart Mòr</i> (Gartmore)	816	77	-
<i>Cill Mo Cholmaig</i> (Kilmadock)	2,598	135	1
<i>Cinn Chàrdain</i> (Kincardine)	648	21	-
<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin)	1,051	640	3
<i>Leac Croit</i> (Lecropt)	200	5	-
<i>Na Sraithibh</i> (Strathfillan)	1,362	468	53
----- <i>Census registration district (differing from areas above)---</i>			
<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin)	1,395	913	14

Table 26: Number of persons speaking Gàidhlig in 1891 – selected areas (civil and ecclesiastic parishes, registration districts, towns and villages) in *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar*



Gaelic and Gaelic only 1901: <i>Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar</i>	Total Population	<i>Gàidhlig</i> and English	<i>Gàidhlig</i> but no English
Census/Selected Area			
1901	15,081	2,163	17
<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin) CP	1,423	781	11
<i>Both Chuidir</i> (Balquhidder) CP	605	352	1
<i>Calasraid</i> (Callander) CP	2,171	442	1
<i>Obar Phuill</i> (Aberfoyle) CP	1,052	215	-
<i>Tèadhaich</i> (Port of Menteith) CP	1,088	67	1
<i>Dùn Bhlàthain & Leac Croit</i> (Dunblane & Lecropt) CP	3,812	115	2
<i>Ardach</i> (Ardoch) CP	916	28	-
<i>Cill Mo Cholmaig</i> (Kilmadock) CP	2,705	131	1
<i>Cinn Chàrdain</i> (Kincardine) CP	1,309	32	-
----- <i>Town and villages (included in the above)</i> ----			
<i>Dùn Bhlàthain</i> (Dunblane)	2,516	73	2
<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin) Vi	537	261	4
<i>Cnoc Droighneich</i> (Thornhill) Vi	457	15	-
<i>Calasraid</i> (Callander) Vi	1,458	261	1
<i>An Dùn</i> (Doune) Vi	930	44	-
----- <i>Ecclesiastic parishes (differing from areas above)</i> ---			
<i>Dùn Bhlàthain</i> (Dunblane)	3,519	100	2
<i>Obar Phuill</i> (Aberfoyle)	1,016	209	-
<i>Moireasdan</i> (Moriston)	951	32	-
<i>Tèadhaich</i> (Port of Menteith)	542	39	1
<i>Calasraid</i> (Callander)	1,387	357	1
<i>Na Trosaichean</i> (Trossachs)	351	95	-
<i>Cill Mo Cholmaig</i> (Kilmadock)	2,504	112	1
<i>Cinn Chàrdain</i> (Kincardine)	660	16	-
<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin)	989	533	8
<i>Na Sraithibh</i> (Strathfillan)	443	244	6
<i>Ardach</i> (Ardoch)	964	29	-
----- <i>Census registration districts (differing from areas above)</i> ---			
<i>Both Chuidir</i> (Balquhidder)	709	399	1
<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin)	1,269	763	9
----- <i>Electoral divisions</i> ----			
<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin)	1,423	781	11
<i>Calasraid & Both Chuidir</i> (Callander & Balquhidder)	1,318	533	1
<i>Obar Phuill & Tèadhaich</i> (Aberfoyle & Menteith)	2,140	282	1
<i>Cinn Chàrdain</i> (Kincardine)	1,309	32	-
<i>Cill Mo Cholmaig & Baile an Deadhain</i> (Kilmadock & Deanston)	1,775	87	1
<i>Ardach</i> (Ardoch)	916	28	-
<i>Dùn Bhlàthain & Leac Croit</i> (Dunblane & Lecropt)	1,296	42	-
<i>Calasraid</i> (Callander)	1,458	261	1
<i>An Dùn</i> (Doune)	930	44	-
<i>Dùn Bhlàthain</i> (Dunblane)	2,516	73	2

Table 27: Number of persons speaking *Gàidhlig* in 1901 – selected areas (civil and ecclesiastic parishes, registration districts, electoral divisions, towns and villages) in *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar*



Gaelic and Gaelic only in 1961 and 1971: <i>Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar</i>	Total Population	<i>Gàidhlig</i> and English	<i>Gàidhlig</i> but no English
Census/Selected Area			
1961	14,400	450	1
----- <i>Burghs and electoral divisions</i> ---			
<i>Dùn Bhlàthain (Baile Beag)</i> (Dunblane Small Burgh)	2,908	45	-
<i>Calasraid (Baile Beag)</i> (Callander Small Burgh)	1,665	60	-
<i>An Dùn (Baile Beag)</i> (Doune Small Burgh)	788	5	-
<i>Obar Phuill & Tèadhaich</i> (Aberfoyle & Menteith) CCED	2,137	52	-
<i>Ardach</i> (Ardoch) CCED	785	18	-
<i>Calasraid & Both Chuidir</i> (Callander & Balquhidder) CCED	1,302	103	-
<i>Dùn Bhlàthain & Leac Croit</i> (Dunblane & Lecropt) CCED	1,336	14	-
<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin) CCED	1,259	138	1
<i>Cill Mo Cholmaig & Baile an Deadhain</i> (Kilmadock & Deanston) CCED	1,191	11	-
<i>Cinn Chàrdain</i> (Kincardine) CCED	1,029	4	-
1971³⁷	15,525	455	*
----- <i>Burghs and electoral divisions</i> ---			
<i>Dùn Bhlàthain (Baile Beag)</i> (Dunblane Small Burgh)	4,495	75	*
<i>Calasraid (Baile Beag)</i> (Callander Small Burgh)	1,770	50	*
<i>An Dùn (Baile Beag)</i> (Doune Small Burgh)	740	10	*
<i>Obar Phuill & Tèadhaich</i> (Aberfoyle & Menteith) CCED	2,034	46	*
<i>Ardach</i> (Ardoch) CCED	644	18	*
<i>Calasraid & Both Chuidir</i> (Callander & Balquhidder) CCED	1,170	85	*
<i>Dùn Bhlàthain & Leac Croit</i> (Dunblane & Lecropt) CCED	1,407	16	*
<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin) CCED	1,244	120	*
<i>Cill Mo Cholmaig & Baile an Deadhain</i> (Kilmadock & Deanston) CCED	1,089	14	*
<i>Cinn Chàrdain</i> (Kincardine) CCED	929	23	*

Table 28: Number of persons speaking *Gàidhlig* in 1961 and 1971 – selected areas (electoral divisions, burghs) in *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar*

³⁷ Due to rounding of figures to the nearest 0 and 5 it is impossible to provide exact “Gaelic only” numbers in 1971.



Gaelic and Gaelic only in 1881 and 1891: <i>Siorrachd Pheairt (Total figures and selected other areas)</i>		Total Population	<i>Gàidhlig</i> and English	<i>Gàidhlig</i> but no English
Census/Selected Area				
1881 (Speaking “habitually” Gaelic)	Siorrachd Pheairt	129,007	14,500	
<i>Cill Mhìcheil (Kirkmichael) CP</i>		849	293	
<i>Comraidh (Comrie) CP</i>		1,858	303	
<i>Craoibh (Crieff) CP</i>		4,852	166	
<i>Magh Bhàird & Sruthan (Monzievaird & Strowan) CP</i>		700	16	
<i>Cluanaidh (Clunie) CP</i>		582	61	
<i>Monadh Eadainn (Moneydie) CP</i>		233	19	
<i>A’Cheapaich (Caputh) CP</i>		2,096	108	
<i>Foghlais an Iar (Fowlis Wester) CP</i>		412	51	
----- <i>Town and villages (included in the above) ---</i>				
<i>Peairt (Baile Mòr) (Perth Large Burgh)</i>		28,980	391	
<i>Craoibh (Crieff)</i>		4,469	125	
<i>Comraidh (Comrie) Vi</i>		1,038	59	
----- <i>Ecclesiastic parishes (differing from areas above)---</i>				
<i>Lagaidh Amain (Logiealmond)</i>		581	54	
<i>Comraidh (Comrie)</i>		1,844	219	
<i>Craoibh (Crieff)</i>		2,801	127	
<i>Gleann Sìth (Glenshee)</i>		226	47	
<i>Cille Mhìcheil (Kirkmichael)</i>		568	239	
<i>Magh Bhàird & Sruthan (Monzievaird & Strowan)</i>		547	12	
----- <i>Census registration districts (differing from areas above)---</i>				
<i>Lagaidh Amain (Logiealmond)</i>		623	82	
<i>Magh Bhàird (Monzievaird)</i>		700	16	
<i>Achadh a’Ghobhainn (Auchtergaven)</i>		1,339	148	
<i>Parsaidh (Persie)</i>		715	73	
1891	Siorrachd Pheairt	126,184	13,846	304
<i>Cill Mhìcheil (Kirkmichael) CP</i>		747	266	-
<i>Comraidh (Comrie) CP</i>		1,529	307	-
<i>Craoibh (Crieff) CP</i>		5,293	241	2
<i>Magh Bhàird & Sruthan (Monzievaird & Strowan) CP</i>		605	59	-
<i>Cluanaidh (Clunie) CP</i>		489	35	-
<i>Monadh Eadainn (Moneydie) CP</i>		243	35	-
<i>A’Cheapaich (Caputh) CP</i>		1,856	171	-
<i>Foghlais an Iar (Fowlis Wester) CP</i>		964	80	-
----- <i>Town and villages (included in the above) ---</i>				
<i>Peairt (Baile Mòr) (Perth Large Burgh)</i>		29,919	798	2
<i>Craoibh (Crieff)</i>		4,902	183	-
<i>Comraidh (Comrie) Vi</i>		870	99	-
----- <i>Ecclesiastic parishes (differing from areas above)---</i>				
<i>Lagaidh Amain (Logiealmond)</i>		511	59	-
<i>Comraidh (Comrie)</i>		1,517	271	-
<i>Craoibh (Crieff)</i>		2,955	145	2
<i>Gleann Sìth (Glenshee)</i>		163	45	-
<i>Cille Mhìcheil (Kirkmichael)</i>		534	215	-
<i>Magh Bhàird & Sruthan (Monzievaird & Strowan)</i>		490	38	-
----- <i>Census registration districts (differing from areas above)---</i>				
<i>Lagaidh Amain (Logiealmond)</i>		551	82	-
<i>Achadh a’Ghobhainn (Auchtergaven)</i>		1,263	126	-
<i>Parsaidh (Persie)</i>		596	101	-

Table 29: Number of persons speaking *Gàidhlig* in 1881 and 1891 in *Siorrachd Pheairt* – total figures and selected areas not included in tables 20 to 28



Gaelic and Gaelic only between 1901 and 1971: <i>Siorrachd Pheairt (Total figures and selected other areas)</i>		Total Population	<i>Gàidhlig</i> and English	<i>Gàidhlig</i> but no English
Census/Selected Area				
1901	Siorrachd Pheairt	123,283	11,446	78
	<i>Cill Mhìcheil (Kirkmichael) CP</i>	920	219	-
	<i>Comraidh (Comrie) CP</i>	2,068	268	6
	<i>Craoibh (Crieff) CP</i>	5,704	189	-
	<i>Magh Bhàird & Sruthan (Monzievaird & Strowan) CP</i>	588	39	-
	<i>Cluanaidh (Clunie) CP</i>	561	38	-
	<i>Monadh Eadainn (Moneydie) CP</i>	251	24	-
	<i>A'Cheapaich (Caputh) CP</i>	1,005	59	-
	<i>Foghlais an Iar (Fowlis Wester) CP</i>	1,000	55	-
	----- <i>Town and villages (included in the above) ---</i>			
	<i>Peairt (Baile Mòr) (Perth Large Burgh)</i>	32,873	787	2
	<i>Craoibh (Crieff)</i>	5,208	152	-
	<i>Comraidh (Comrie) Vi</i>	1,118	73	1
	----- <i>Ecclesiastic parishes (differing from areas above)---</i>			
	<i>Lagaidh Amain (Logiealmond)</i>	575	60	-
	<i>Comraidh (Comrie)</i>	1,609	127	6
	<i>Craoibh (Crieff)</i>	2,999	96	-
	<i>Gleann Sìth (Glenshee)</i>	163	32	-
	<i>Cille Mhìcheil (Kirkmichael)</i>	508	158	-
	<i>Magh Bhàird & Sruthan (Monzievaird & Strowan)</i>	508	40	-
	----- <i>Census registration districts (differing from areas above)---</i>			
	<i>Comraidh (Comrie)</i>	1,964	221	6
	<i>Lagaidh Amain (Logiealmond)</i>	619	78	-
	<i>Achadh a'Ghobhainn (Auchtergaven)</i>	1,288	92	-
	<i>Parsaidh (Persie)</i>	513	61	-
1911	Siorrachd Pheairt	124,342	8,997	41
1921	Siorrachd Pheairt	125,503	6,255	15
1931	Siorrachd Pheairt	120,793	4,853	6
	----- <i>included in the above ---</i>			
	<i>Peairt (Baile Mòr) (Perth Large Burgh)</i>	34,807	300	-
1951	Siorrachd Pheairt	128,129	2,317	1
	----- <i>included in the above ---</i>			
	<i>Peairt (Baile Mòr) (Perth Large Burgh)</i>	40,487	253	-
1961	Siorrachd Pheairt	127,036	1,854	6
	----- <i>included in the above ---</i>			
	<i>Peairt (Baile Mòr) (Perth Large Burgh)</i>	41,169	245	-
1971 ³⁸	Siorrachd Pheairt	127,105	2,070	*
	----- <i>included in the above ---</i>			
	<i>Peairt (Baile Mòr) (Perth Large Burgh)</i>	43,030	395	*

Table 30: Number of persons speaking *Gàidhlig* between 1901 and 1971 in *Siorrachd Pheairt* – total figures and selected areas not included in tables 20 to 28

³⁸ Due to rounding of figures to the nearest 0 and 5 it is impossible to provide exact “Gaelic only” numbers in 1971.



Gaelic and Gaelic only between 1881 and 1971: Siorrachd Sruighlea	Total Population	Gàidhlig and English	Gàidhlig but no English
Census/Selected Area			
1881 (Speaking “habitually” Gaelic) ----- included in the above --- Bochanan (Buchanan) CP Druiminn (Drymen) CP Ceapan (Kippen) CP ----- Town and villages (included in the above) --- Sruighlea (Baile Mòr) (Stirling Large Burgh) ----- Ecclesiastic parishes (differing from areas above)--- Druiminn (Drymen) An Gart Mòr (Gartmore)	112,443 550 1,431 1,496 16,012 764 343	497 96 36 14 94 9 17	
1891 ----- included in the above --- Bochanan (Buchanan) CP Druiminn (Drymen) CP Ceapan (Kippen) CP ----- Town and villages (included in the above) --- Sruighlea (Baile Mòr) (Stirling Large Burgh) ----- Ecclesiastic parishes (differing from areas above)--- Druiminn (Drymen) An Gart Mòr (Gartmore)	126,608 658 1,512 1,186 16,974 789 818	1,840 99 115 52 509 53 77	2 1 - - - - -
1901 ----- included in the above --- Bochanan (Buchanan) CP Druiminn (Drymen) CP Ceapan (Kippen) CP ----- Town and villages (included in the above) --- Sruighlea (Baile Mòr) (Stirling Large Burgh) ----- Ecclesiastic parishes (differing from areas above)--- Druiminn (Drymen) An Gart Mòr (Gartmore)	142,291 487 1,390 1,456 18,697 794 683	2,022 74 80 32 435 31 49	10 - - - 4 - -
1911	160,991	1,742	-
1921	161,719	1,232	1
1931	166,447	1,058	1
1951	176,829	725	-
1961 ----- included in the above --- Sruighlea (Baile Mòr) (Stirling Large Burgh)	194,876 27,551	709 106	1 -
1971 ³⁹ ----- included in the above --- Sruighlea (Baile Mòr) (Stirling Large Burgh)	208,965 29,775	1,425 230	* *

Table 31: Number of persons speaking Gàidhlig between 1881 and 1971 – selected areas (civil and ecclesiastic parishes, towns, villages and burghs) in Siorrachd Sruighlea

³⁹ Due to rounding of figures to the nearest 0 and 5 it is impossible to provide exact “Gaelic only” numbers in 1971.



Number of persons speaking <i>Gàidhlig</i> but no English in <i>Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt</i> (Highland Perthshire)					
Age group	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
3-4	14	16	6	3	-
5-9	15	6	2	-	1
10-14	7	-	-	-	-
15-19	6	-	-	-	-
20-24	8	-	-	-	-
25-29	7	-	-	-	-
30-34	12	-	-	-	-
35-39	10	4	-	-	-
40-44	12	1	1	-	-
45-49	11	-	1	2	-
50-54	8	2	2	-	-
55-59	8	5	1	1	-
60-64	8	4	-	1	-
65-69	7	3	3	1	2
70-74	10	1	4	-	1
75-79	5	2	3	1	-
80 and over	8	2	4	1	1
Total “Gaelic only”	156	46	27	10	5
Total “Gaelic and English”	7,689	6,412	4,978	3,440	2,597

Table 32: Number of persons speaking *Gàidhlig* but no English (aged three years and over) for different age groups in *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* (Highland Perthshire) according to census data from 1891 to 1931



Number of persons and percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers in former County Council Electoral Divisions (Perthshire) (Population aged 3 years and over)						
Area	1961/71 Code	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
<i>Raineach</i> (Rannoch)	RN	68 8.7 %	45 4.8 %	47 6.7 %	21 2.7 %	37 4.0 %
<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall)	FO	55 12.7 %	33 9.7 %	33 5.3 %	34 5.5 %	30 5.8 %
<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore)	KM	108 15.6 %	44 8.6 %	34 6.8 %	37 6.5 %	35 6.8 %
<i>Dùl & Uaimh</i> (Dull & Weem)	DW	44 7.6 %	27 6.6 %	38 7.3 %	21 2.8 %	37 5.9 %
<i>Obar Pheallaidh (Baile Beag)</i> (Aberfeldy)	AF	72 5.1 %	50 3.4 %	53 3.7 %	76 4.5 %	98 5.2 %
<i>Blàr Athall</i> (Blair Atholl)	BA	92 7.0 %	64 6.7 %	71 6.9 %	28 3.2 %	24 2.3 %
<i>Baile Chlochraidh (Baile Beag)</i> (Pitlochry (Small Burgh))	PI	106 4.4 %	100 4.0 %	138 6.4 %	113 4.4 %	50 1.9 %
<i>Maoilinn</i> (Moulin)	MO	22 3.9 %	17 4.3 %	24 4.8 %	12 2.1 %	15 2.9 %
<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait)	LO	55 4.8 %	33 3.2 %	36 4.0 %	50 4.8 %	39 3.6 %
<i>Dùn Chailleann</i> (Dunkeld)	DU	30 2.9 %	37 4.6 %	10 3.1 %	13 3.4 %	13 5.0 %
<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld)	LD	43 2.5 %	42 2.7 %	31 3.1 %	52 3.9 %	44 2.6 %
<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin)	KL	139 11.5 %	120 10.0 %	87 8.0 %	63 5.2 %	63 4.7 %
<i>Calasraid & Both Chuidir</i> (Callander & Balquhidder)	CB	103 8.3 %	85 7.5 %	37 4.4 %	52 4.8 %	21 2.2 %
<i>Calasraid (Baile Beag)</i> (Callander (Small Burgh))	CA	60 3.8 %	50 3.0 %	101 4.2 %	61 2.2 %	107 3.5 %
<i>Obar Phuill & Tèathaich</i> (Aberfoyle & Menteith)	AM	52 2.5 %	46 2.3 %	33 2.0 %	25 1.5 %	39 2.0 %

Table 33: Number of persons speaking Gàidhlig and all Gàidhlig-speakers as share of population (aged three years and over) for selected pre-1975 county council electoral divisions and burghs from 1961 to 2001



Number and percentage of Gàidhlig speakers <i>Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt</i>							
Map No	Census output area	1981		1991		2001	
01	<i>Drochaid Ghamhair</i> (Bridge of Gaur)	6	4.6 %	1	0.6 %	11	3.7 %
02	<i>Cill Chonain</i> (Killiechonan)	6	12.5 %	4	7.0 %	5	7.5 %
03	<i>Ceann Loch Raineach</i> (Kinloch Rannoch)	19	8.0 %	7	2.9 %	9	3.5 %
04	<i>Drochaid Dubhaig</i> (Tummel Bridge)	9	4.9 %	4	1.9 %	4	2.1 %
05	<i>Srath Teimhil</i> (Strathtummel)	7	7.0 %	5	5.1 %	8	7.6 %
06	<i>Dail na Spideil</i> (Dalnaspidal)	3	12.5 %	4	2.9 %	1	0.4 %
	<i>Cail Mhinn</i> (Calvine)	8	7.5 %				
	<i>Baile a'Ghobhainn</i> (Pitagowan)	7	9.1 %				
	<i>Mon Fhiadh</i> (Monzie)	2	2.5 %				
07	<i>Blàr Athaill</i> (Blair Atholl)	38	7.9 %	15	2.9 %	12	2.5 %
08	<i>An t-Seanaontanachd</i> (Tenandry)	6	6.6 %	5	2.3 %	9	3.0 %
	<i>Coille Chreithnich</i> (Killiecrankie)	4	3.6 %				
09	<i>Eadar dhà Dhobhar</i> (Edradour)	12	9.5 %	5	4.3 %	12	2.5 %
	<i>Dùn a' Bhuirid</i> (Donavourd)	8	3.9 %	1	0.4 %		
10	<i>Baile Chloichrigh</i> (Pitlochry) a	33	6.7 %	44	6.8 %	15	2.4 %
11	<i>Baile Chloichrigh</i> (Pitlochry) b	49	5.2 %	22	2.4 %	15	1.5 %
12	<i>Baile Chloichrigh</i> (Pitlochry) c	56	7.8 %	47	4.7 %	20	2.1 %
13	<i>Eadar dhà Mhucaidh</i> (Edramucky)	-	-	8	7.2 %	6	5.7 %
14	<i>Gleann Liobhuinn</i> (Glen Lyon)	6	4.9 %	6	10.3 %	8	13.3 %
15	<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall)	8	8.5 %	5	5.1 %	3	4.8 %
	<i>Allt Chailtnidh</i> (Keltneyburn)	8	5.3 %	7	3.9 %	1	1.1 %
	<i>Dul</i> (Dull)					9	8.7 %
16	<i>Feàrnan</i> (Fearnan)	11	7.4 %	8	4.7 %	12	6.0 %
17	<i>Àird Talanaig</i> (Ardtalnaig)	11	7.1 %	11	8.7 %	12	6.9 %
18	<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore)	10	5.8 %	8	4.8 %	9	5.9 %
19	<i>An Uaimh</i> (Weem)	11	10.3 %	6	4.9 %	10	7.5 %
	<i>Chuanaidh</i> (Cluny)	3	2.7 %	4	3.5 %	3	2.4 %
20	<i>Obar Pheallaidh</i> (Aberfeldy) a	20	3.5 %	35	5.5 %	46	6.0 %
21	<i>Obar Pheallaidh</i> (Aberfeldy) b	33	3.8 %	41	3.9 %	52	4.6 %
22	<i>Gar an Tulaich</i> (Grandtully)	7	7.1 %	3	3.3 %	10	9.3 %
	<i>Dùn an t-Sagairt</i> (Duntaggart)	1	1.4 %	6	8.7 %	6	6.5 %
23	<i>Srath Tatha</i> (Strathtay)	6	5.5 %	8	6.6 %	4	3.2 %
	<i>Baile nan Ceàrd</i> (Balnaguard)	-	-	8	6.1 %	4	2.8 %
24	<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait)	16	9.1 %	10	7.3 %	9	4.9 %
25	<i>Baile an Luig</i> (Ballinluig)	8	2.4 %	17	4.5 %	5	1.4 %
	<i>Dubhailidh</i> (Dowally)	3	3.1 %	7	3.9 %	-	-
26	<i>Dail Ghiuthais</i> (Dalguise)	10	8.8 %	2	2.0 %	8	6.7 %
27	<i>Àth Maol Ruibhe</i> (Amulree)	20	6.2 %	16	5.5 %	16	4.2 %
28	<i>Dùn Chailleann</i> (Dunkeld)	6	2.5 %	7	2.5 %	13	7.9 %
	<i>Clach Ìme</i> (Butterstone)	4	4.6 %	6	6.2 %	-	-
29	<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld)	13	2.6 %	16	3.2 %	26	3.0 %
30	<i>Biornam</i> (Birnam)	18	3.6 %	36	4.4 %	18	2.1 %

Table 34: Number and percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers for the census output areas in *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* (Highland Perthshire) according to data from 1981 to 2001



Number and percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers ⁴⁰ <i>Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar</i>							
Map No	Census output area	1981		1991		2001	
51	<i>Taigh an Droma</i> (Tyndrum)	12	9.2 %	2	1.6 %	11	4.9 %
52	<i>Criochan Laraich</i> (Criannlarich)	14	8.0 %	10	5.5 %	11	6.3 %
53	<i>Gleann Dochart</i> (Glen Dochart)	11	10.1 %	4	3.0 %	8	4.9 %
54	<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin)	29	5.8 %	29	4.6 %	25	3.8 %
55	<i>Aird Eònaig</i> (Ardeonaig) ⁴¹	15	26.3 %	7	9.2 %	8	7.3 %
56	<i>Ceann Loch Èir</i> (Locheanhead)	9	5.0 %	11	4.7 %	13	5.1 %
57	<i>Inbhir Loch Làirig</i> (Inverlochlarig)	13	11.5 %	13	10.5 %	2	2.1 %
	<i>Both Chuidir</i> (Balquhidder)	5	4.8 %	7	3.8 %	1	0.7 %
58	<i>An t-Iomaire Riabhach</i> (Strathyre)	9	5.3 %	7	3.8 %	6	2.4 %
59	<i>Inbhir Trosaichean</i> (Invertrossachs)	1	1.3 %	2	1.8 %	1	0.9 %
	<i>Àird Cheannchnocan</i> (Brig o'Turk)	10	5.7 %	12	6.2 %	4	2.5 %
	<i>Cill Mo Chùraig</i> (Kilmahog)	5	4.8 %	4	3.5 %	1	1.0 %
60	<i>Calasraid</i> (Callander) a	20	2.9 %	12	1.6 %	19	2.1 %
61	<i>Calasraid</i> (Callander) b	25	3.4 %	17	1.8 %	35	3.4 %
62	<i>Calasraid</i> (Callander) c	56	5.6 %	32	2.9 %	53	4.7 %
63	<i>Obar Phuill</i> (Aberfoyle)	16	2.4 %	10	1.4 %	17	2.1 %
64	<i>Ceann Loch Àrd</i> (Kinlochard)	4	2.1 %	5	2.3 %	11	3.0 %
65	<i>An Gart Mòr</i> (Gartmore)	12	2.9 %	2	0.4 %	17	4.3 %
66	<i>Tèathaich</i> (Port of Menteith)	9	2.2 %	6	1.4 %	2	0.4 %
67	<i>Cill Mo Cholmaig</i> (Kilmadock)	23	1.2 %	12	0.6 %	53	2.4 %
68	<i>Dùn Bhlàthain</i> (Dunblane)	105	1.5 %	88	1.1 %	123	1.4 %
69	<i>Cinn Chàrdainn</i> (Kincardine)	9	1.0 %	14	1.3 %	16	1.5 %
70	<i>Ardach</i> (Ardoch)	17	2.1 %	2	0.2 %	6	0.6 %

Table 35: Number and percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers for the census output areas in *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar* (West Perthshire) between 1981 and 2001

Number and percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers <i>Siorrachd Sruighlea</i>							
Map No	Census output area	1981		1991		2001	
81	<i>Sròn a'Chlachair</i> (Stronachlachar)	4	3.4 %	3	2.7 %	3	3.3 %
	<i>Bochanan</i> (Buchanan)	22	4.3 %	14	2.1 %	14	2.0 %
82	<i>Druiminn</i> (Drymen)	34	2.6 %	19	1.2 %	20	1.5 %
83	<i>Ceapan</i> (Kippen)	22	1.5 %	11	0.7 %	37	1.9 %

Table 36: Number and percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers for selected census output areas in *Siorrachd Sruighlea* (Stirlingshire) between 1981 and 2001

⁴⁰ Statistical base is the population aged 3 years and over for 1981 and 1991 and the total population in 2001.

⁴¹ This area is the small portion of the parish of *Ceann Mòr* (Kenmore) which was part of the Western District of Perthshire.



<i>Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt: Gàidhlig-speaking in Age Groups (1971-2001)</i>								
Age group	1971		1981		1991		2001	
0-2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	0.4 %
3-4	*	*	2	1.1 %	5	2.3 %	8	3.9 %
5-24	61	1.9 %	192	6.8 %	180	6.7 %	211	8.6 %
25-44	78	3.5 %	82	3.7 %	73	2.6 %	61	2.2 %
45-64	148	4.7 %	100	4.0 %	87	3.1 %	74	2.3 %
65 +	198	9.0 %	155	7.3 %	94	3.8 %	73	2.7 %
Total (3 years and over)	485	4.4 %	531	5.5 %	439	4.1 %	427	3.8 %
Born in Scotland	n/a	n/a	499	6.3 %	358	4.6 %	376	4.5 %

Table 37: Number and percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers in different age groups in *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* (Highland Perthshire) between 1971 and 2001

<i>Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar: Gàidhlig-speaking in Age Groups (1971-2001)</i>								
Age group	1971 ⁴²		1981		1991		2001	
0-2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	0.3 %
3-4	*	*	2	0.5 %	1	0.2 %	1	0.2 %
5-24	50	1.0 %	52	1.0 %	60	1.2 %	191	4.0 %
25-44	111	3.1 %	112	2.6 %	86	1.6 %	66	1.2 %
45-64	147	4.0 %	119	3.3 %	95	2.0 %	95	1.6 %
65 +	142	6.1 %	112	4.7 %	68	2.1 %	77	2.2 %
Total (3 years and over)	450	3.0 %	397	2.5 %	310	1.6 %	430	2.2 %
Born in Scotland	n/a	n/a	388	2.9 %	260	1.7 %	377	2.5 %

Table 38: Number and percentage of Gàidhlig-speakers in different age groups in *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar* (West Perthshire) according to data from 1971 to 2001

⁴² Numbers in 1971 were rounded to the nearest 0 or 5. The * for the age group between 3 and 4 means less than three Gàidhlig-speaking children and possibly zero.



Map No.	Output Area	Knowledge of Gàidhlig in 2001					
		Young age (0-24)		All ages		Difference (Language viability indicator)	Born in Scotland (Language community indicator)
01	<i>Drochaid Ghamhair</i> (Bridge of Gaur)	13	7.0 %	14	4.7 %	+ 2.3 %	5.7 %
02	<i>Cill Chonain</i> (Killiechonan)	3	14.3 %	5	7.5 %	+ 6.8 %	6.0 %
03	<i>Ceann Loch Raineach</i> (Kinloch Rannoch)	6	9.2 %	14	5.5 %	+ 3.7 %	6.3 %
04	<i>Drochaid Dubhail</i> (Tummel Bridge)	3	8.3 %	11	5.7 %	+ 2.6 %	7.6 %
05	<i>Srath Teimhil</i> (Strathtummel)	3	12.0 %	10	9.4 %	+ 2.6 %	11.9 %
06	<i>Cail Mhinn</i> (Calvine)	-	-	3	1.1 %	- 1.1 %	1.4 %
07	<i>Blàr Athaill</i> (Blair Atholl)	2	1.8 %	23	4.8 %	- 3.0 %	5.7 %
08	<i>Coille Chreithnich</i> (Killiecrankie)	3	3.8 %	11	3.7 %	+ 0.1 %	3.3 %
09	<i>Eadar dhà Dhobhar</i> (Edradour)	7	5.3 %	18	3.7 %	+ 1.6 %	5.6 %
10	<i>Baile Chloichrigh a</i> (Pitlochry) a	2	2.3 %	24	3.8 %	- 1.5 %	4.6 %
11	<i>Baile Chloichrigh b</i> (Pitlochry) b	2	0.7 %	32	3.2 %	- 2.5 %	3.6 %
12	<i>Baile Chloichrigh c</i> (Pitlochry) c	3	1.7 %	34	3.6 %	- 1.9 %	4.9 %
13	<i>Eadar dhà Mhucaidh</i> (Edramucky)	4	16.0 %	6	5.7 %	+ 10.3 %	8.0 %
14	<i>Gleann Liobhuinn</i> (Glen Lyon)	8	44.4 %	11	18.3 %	+ 26.1 %	18.2 %
15	<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall)	10	17.5 %	22	7.9 %	+ 9.6 %	10.4 %
16	<i>Feàrnan</i> (Fearnan)	13	31.7 %	21	10.6 %	+21.1 %	9.8 %
17	<i>Àird Talanaig</i> (Ardtalnaig)	9	17.3 %	16	9.2 %	+ 8.1 %	10.4 %
18	<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore)	10	25.0 %	14	9.2 %	+ 15.8 %	9.2 %
19	<i>An Uaimh</i> (Weem)	10	20.8 %	20	7.8 %	+ 13.0 %	8.6 %

Table 39: Intergenerational viability and Gàidhlig-speakers born in Scotland in *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* (Highland Perthshire) according to census data of 2001 – Part A



Map No.	Output Area	Knowledge of Gàidhlig in 2001					
		Young age (0-24)		All ages		Difference (Language viability indicator)	Born in Scotland (Language community indicator)
20	<i>Obar Pheallaidh a</i> (Aberfeldy) a	40	19.1 %	63	8.3 %	+ 10.8 %	9.3 %
21	<i>Obar Pheallaidh b</i> (Aberfeldy) b	30	10.2 %	73	6.4 %	+ 3.8 %	7.0 %
22	<i>Gar an Tulaich</i> (Grandtully)	15	26.8 %	23	11.6 %	+ 15.2 %	13.7 %
23	<i>Srath Tatha</i> (Strathtay)	6	10.7 %	14	5.2 %	+ 5.5 %	6.0 %
24	<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait)	5	9.6 %	12	6.6 %	+ 3.0 %	7.6 %
25	<i>Baile an Luig</i> (Ballinluig)	2	1.6 %	12	2.3 %	- 0.7 %	2.4 %
26	<i>Dail Ghiuthais</i> (Dalguise)	7	18.9 %	9	7.6 %	+ 11.3 %	14.3 %
27	<i>Àth Maol Ruibhe</i> (Amulree)	13	13.4 %	23	6.0 %	+ 7.4 %	8.6 %
28	<i>Dùn Chailleann</i> (Dunkeld)	11	19.0 %	22	8.0 %	+ 11.0 %	10.0 %
29	<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld)	25	10.2 %	47	4.6 %	+ 5.6 %	4.3 %
30	<i>Biornam</i> (Birnam)	14	13.9 %	23	5.4 %	+ 8.5 %	6.2 %

Table 40: Intergenerational viability and Gàidhlig-speakers born in Scotland in *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* (Highland Perthshire) according to census data of 2001 – Part B

Map No.	Output Area	Knowledge of Gàidhlig in 2001					
		Young age (0-24)		All ages		Difference (Language viability indicator)	Born in Scotland (Language community indicator)
81	<i>Bochanan</i> (Buchanan)	6	3.0 %	22	3.2 %	- 0.2 %	3.2 %
82	<i>Druiminn</i> (Drymen)	12	3.6 %	39	2.9 %	+ 0.7 %	2.9 %
83	<i>Ceapan</i> (Kippen)	27	5.0 %	53	2.7 %	+ 2.3 %	2.7 %

Table 41: Intergenerational viability and Gàidhlig-speakers born in Scotland in selected parishes of *Siorrachd Sruighlea* (Stirlingshire) according to census data of 2001



Map No.	Output Area	Knowledge of Gàidhlig in 2001					
		Young age (0-24)		All ages		Difference (Language viability indicator)	Born in Scotland (Language community indicator)
51	<i>Taigh an Droma</i> (Tyndrum)	8	10.5 %	15	6.7 %	+ 3.8 %	8.0 %
52	<i>Criochan Laraich</i> (Criannlarich)	6	14.0 %	19	10.9 %	+ 3.1 %	12.1 %
53	<i>Gleann Dochart</i> (Glen Dochart)	-	-	9	5.5 %	- 5.5 %	7.6 %
54	<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin)	4	2.6 %	39	5.9 %	- 3.3 %	6.9 %
55	<i>Aird Eònaig</i> (Ardeonaig)	1	2.9 %	8	7.3 %	- 4.4 %	10.2 %
56	<i>Ceann Loch Èir</i> (Lochearnhead)	7	13.7 %	20	7.8 %	+ 5.9 %	9.7 %
57	<i>Both Chuidir</i> (Balquhidder)	-	-	10	4.0 %	- 4.0 %	5.3 %
58	<i>An t-Iomaire Riabhach</i> (Strathyre)	2	2.9 %	9	3.6 %	- 0.7 %	3.9 %
59	<i>Na Trossaichean</i> (The Trossachs)	4	5.1 %	12	3.2 %	+ 1.9 %	3.2 %
60	<i>Calasraid a</i> (Callander) a	8	3.3 %	33	3.7 %	- 0.4 %	4.6 %
61	<i>Calasraid b</i> (Callander) b	16	6.4 %	47	4.6 %	+ 1.8 %	4.7 %
62	<i>Calasraid c</i> (Callander) c	29	9.3 %	68	6.0 %	+ 3.3 %	6.1 %
63	<i>Obar Phuill</i> (Aberfoyle)	7	3.0 %	30	3.7 %	- 0.7 %	4.3 %
64	<i>Ceann Loch Àrd</i> (Kinlochard)	4	4.1 %	14	3.8 %	+ 0.3 %	5.2 %
65	<i>An Gart Mòr</i> (Gartmore)	13	11.4 %	20	5.1 %	+ 6.3 %	4.8 %
66	<i>Tèathaich</i> (Port of Menteith)	1	0.7 %	3	0.6 %	+ 0.1 %	0.5 %
67	<i>Cill Mo Cholmaig</i> (Kilmadock)	35	5.5 %	76	3.4 %	+ 2.1 %	3.4 %
68	<i>Dùn Bhlàthain</i> (Dunblane)	99	3.6 %	210	2.4 %	+ 1.2 %	2.4 %
69	<i>Cinn Chàrdainn</i> (Kincardine)	5	1.6 %	27	2.6 %	- 1.0 %	2.6 %
70	<i>Ardach</i> (Ardoch)	2	0.7 %	10	0.9 %	- 0.2 %	0.9 %

Table 42: Intergenerational viability and Gàidhlig-speakers born in Scotland in Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar (West Perthshire) according to census data of 2001



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III. Some Valuable Comments about Census Information

The interpretation of census figures (derived statistics in particular) is not as straightforward as the pure numbers might suggest. The author has taken great pains to compare like with like and the calculated tables with greatest geographical detail and age group information as possible. But the differences of census questions, enumeration districts and information details between years are quite substantial. It is therefore very important to notice the following facts:

1. Questions on *Gàidhlig* have been raised in census enumerations in Scotland since 1881. In this first instance, however, it was asked whether the person "speaks Gaelic habitually" and the information was provided by the enumerator. From 1891 onwards this wording was changed into "speaks Gaelic" and the information was given by the head of the household. Accordingly direct comparison of the results of 1881 and later years is not possible.
2. Until 1971 it was asked whether the person "speaks Gaelic and English" or "speaks Gaelic but not English" (Gaelic only). Due to the simple necessity to survive in an English dominated society and the considerable impact of the school system in fact all *Gàidhlig*-speaking people were forced to become bilingual – with the notable exceptions of pre-school children and very old people. **These "Gaelic only" persons did not, however, present those who had *Gàidhlig* as their natural and preferred language nor were they the only mother tongue speakers.** This was already highlighted after the census 1911 by comments given by the then registrar general and the superintendent of statistics in the county report on Inverness (Census Office, Scotland (1912): "*When discussing the statistics of the Gaelic-speakers of Argyll we expressed an opinion that the reduction in the number of persons speaking Gaelic but unable to speak English should not be taken as a proof that the use of the language was being discontinued, and after making a similar study of statistics of the Gaelic-speakers of the islands of Inverness, we are in a position to repeat that opinion. One fact alone seems to justify such an expression, and that is that fully three-fourths of the children of less than school age, more than three but less than five, speak Gaelic exclusively. Such a condition seems possible only when Gaelic is the language habitually spoken in the homes, and this seems conclusive evidence of its wide and habitual use.*" Due to the ever increasing presence of English in the *Gàidhlig* community (mixed language marriages, in-migration of English only speakers, radio and television) more and more children under the age of 5 became bilingual and the census question proved to be irrelevant after the 2nd World War. Because of the very small numbers involved and the ambiguity of the question no census enumeration took place after 1971 on persons who spoke *Gàidhlig* but no English.
3. No data are available on persons speaking *Gàidhlig* outside Scotland in the rest of the United Kingdom. Census returns are, however, recorded in Canada where the *Gàidhlig* language survived as a community language in a few locations of the province of *Alba Nuadh* (Nova Scotia) well into the 1940s.
4. During World War II no census was taken. Therefore no figures are available for 1941.
5. In 1971 the wording was changed from "speaks Gaelic" into "is able to speak Gaelic". This resulted in areas with low density of speakers in a substantial increase of *Gàidhlig*-speakers counted compared with 1961. These were essentially those who could speak *Gàidhlig* but did not have the opportunity to use it. In strongly *Gàidhlig*-speaking areas those who were able to speak *Gàidhlig* were also using the language. So in the islands and on the western seaboard the figures should have remained comparable with previous censuses.
6. In 1981 the population basis was changed from persons present on census night to usually resident persons. In the light of increased mobility of the population this change was inevitable.
7. From 1971 onwards additional questions were asked on the ability of people to read *Gàidhlig* or to write *Gàidhlig*.



8. In 2001 another question was introduced on the ability of a person to understand spoken *Gàidhlig*. This may have had an influence on some people with only a small command of the language to record themselves as being able to understand rather than able to speak the language. Without this choice some of them might have enlisted themselves or their children as *Gàidhlig*-speaking in order to be counted at all. This may explain the small decrease of speakers in the age group of 3 to 4 despite the strong efforts by the *cròileagan* movement in the preceding decade.
9. Additionally in 2001 for the first time all children under the age of 3 were recorded with their knowledge of *Gàidhlig*. In previous enumerations these children were not counted or (in 1891 and 1901) only a few children were enumerated in this age group. In many census publications percentages were calculated by using the enumerated *Gàidhlig*-speaking population (aged 3 years and over) on the basis of the total population. This led to slightly lower percentages than actually existed.
10. Census counts are not strictly exact. Apart from inevitable small enumeration errors the census authorities have introduced measures to keep returns anonymous. For example in 1971 figures in tables were rounded to the nearest 0 or 5. This fact represented a major obstacle in using small area statistics for further evaluation because of the small numbers involved. Comparable measures were taken in later censuses but with smaller overall “uncertainties” of +/- 1 in general.
11. All census material used and reproduced in this study is Crown Copyright. The use of this material in this study has been allowed under the licence no. C02W0003665.
12. Further information may be obtained by contacting the General Register Office for Scotland at <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk>.



IV. List of Census Output Areas with Numbers and Placenames

The following lists provides detailed information on all postcode names included in individual census output areas and shows the abbreviations/numbers defining output areas in census statistics between 1961 and 2001.

Census Output Areas in <i>Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt – Part A</i>				
	Census output area	Area Codes		
		1961 1971	1981 1991	2001
01	<i>Drochaid Ghamhair</i> (Bridge of Gaur), <i>Stèisean Raineach</i> (Rannoch Station), <i>Dùnan</i> (Dunan), <i>Camas Eireachd</i> (Camusericht), <i>Fionnaird</i> (Finnart), <i>Camgharan</i> (Camgouran), <i>Càraidh</i> (Carie), <i>Àird Làraich</i> (Ardlarach)	RN	53BR01 53BR02	60RB000174
02	<i>Cill Chonain</i> (Killiechonan), <i>An Annaid</i> (Annat), <i>Creagan Odhar</i> (Craiganour)	RN	53BR03 53BR04	60RB000175
03	<i>Ceann Loch Raineach</i> (Kinloch Rannoch)	RN	53BQ09	60RB000165 60RB000166
04	<i>Drochaid Dubhail</i> (Tummel Bridge), <i>Dùn Alasdair</i> (Dunalastair), <i>Am Baile Mòr</i> (Balmore), <i>Druim Glas</i> (Drumglas), <i>Druim a'Chaisteil</i> (Drumcastle), <i>Inbhir Chadain</i> (Innerhadden), <i>Dail Chosnaidh</i> (Dalchosnie), <i>Glas an Tulaich</i> (Lassintullich), <i>Monadh a'Chrois</i> (Crossmount), <i>Baile an Fheàrna</i> (Balnairn), <i>Gleann Gobhlandaidh</i> (Glengoulandie), <i>Bràigh Fasaidh</i> (Braes of Foss), <i>Druim Cruaidh</i> (Drumcroy), <i>Taigh Mòr</i> (Tighmore)	RN	53BQ10 53BQ11	60RB000167 60RB000168
05	<i>Srath Teimhil</i> (Strathtummel), <i>Both Reithnich</i> (Borenich), <i>Baile a'Mhuilinn</i> (Balavoulin), <i>Gleann Fonn a'Chaisteil</i> (Glen Fincastle), <i>Clachan</i> (Clachkan), <i>Treasaid</i> (Tressait), <i>Grianach</i> (Grenich), <i>Port an Eilein</i> , <i>Baile na Bodaich</i> (Balnabodach)	RN	53BQ13	60RB000169
06	<i>Cail Mhinn</i> (Calvine), <i>An t-Sruthan</i> (Struan), <i>Both Chòmhnaidh</i> (Bochonie), <i>Achadh nan Leac</i> (Auchlecks), <i>Trian a'Phùir</i> (Trinafour), <i>Dail na Spideil</i> (Dalnaspidal), <i>Dail na Mèinn</i> (Dalnamein), <i>Na Cluainean</i> (Clunes), <i>Dail na Ceàrdaich</i> (Dalnacardoch), <i>Caisteal a'Bhlàir</i> (Blair Castle), <i>Am Baile Uaine</i> (Baluaïn), <i>Baile a'Ghobhainn</i> (Pitagowan), <i>Loidse Bruthair</i> (Bruar Lodge), <i>Magh Eadh</i> (Monzie), <i>Tir Ìngnidh</i> (Tirninie), <i>A'Chroit Mhòr</i> (Croftmore)	BA	53BS01 53BS02 53BS03 53BS06	60RB000176 60RB000177 60RB000183
07	<i>Blàr Athaill</i> (Blair Atholl)	BA	53BS04 53BS05	60RB000178 60RB000179 60RB000180 60RB000181 60RB000182

Table A-1: List of locations within individual census output areas and official numbers for different census dates for *Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt* (Highland Perthshire) – 1961-2001 – Part A



Census Output Areas in Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt – Part B				
	Census output area	Area Codes		
		61-71	1981-91	2001
08	<i>Coille Chreithnich</i> (Killiecrankie), <i>An t-Seanaontachd</i> (Tenandry), <i>Tom Bèithe</i> (Tombeithe), <i>Allt Cluaine</i> (Aldclune), <i>Both na Sgaod</i> (Bonskeid), <i>Faschoille</i> (Faskally), <i>Maoilinn</i> (Moulin), <i>Baile na Crèige</i> (Balnacraig), <i>Urrard</i> , <i>Urchoill Mòr</i> (Orchilmore), <i>An Leatach</i> (Lettoch)	BA	53BQ14 53BQ15	60RB000170 60RB000171 60RB000172
09	<i>Baile Mhuilinn eadar dhà Dhobhar</i> (Milton of Edradour), <i>Baile na Coille</i> (Balnakelly), <i>Ceann Àrd</i> (Kinnaird), <i>Muileann an Fheàrna</i> (Moulinearn), <i>Cluanaidh Mòr</i> (Cluniemore), <i>Dùn a' Bhùird</i> (Donavour), <i>Croit an Lòin</i> (Croftinloan), <i>Baile Channdaidh</i> (Balchandy)	MO	53BQ16 53BQ17 53BQ12	60RB000173 60RB000877 60RB000994 60RB000995
10	<i>Baile Chloichrigh</i> (Pitlochry)	PI	53BQ01 53BQ02	60RB000802 to 60RB000805 60RB000841 60RB001139 60RB001140
11	<i>Baile Chloichrigh</i> (Pitlochry)	PI	53BQ03 53BQ04 53BQ05	60RB000806 to 60RB000811 60RB000947 60RB000948
12	<i>Baile Chloichrigh</i> (Pitlochry)	PI	53BQ06 53BQ07 53BQ08	60RB000812 to 60RB000815 60RB000842 60RB000843 60RB001141 60RB001142
13	<i>Eadar dhà Mhucaidh</i> (Edramucky), <i>Fionn Làirig</i> (Finlarig), <i>Creagan Àrd</i> (High Craggan), <i>Mòirnis</i> (Morenish), <i>Labhar</i> (Lawers), <i>Tom Breac</i> (Tombreck), <i>Baile an Fheàrna</i> (Balnearn)	KM	53AF01 53AF02	60RB000861
14	<i>Baile an Lòin</i> (Ballinloan), <i>Drochaid Bhalgaidh</i> (Bridge of Balgie), <i>Gealain</i> (Gallin), <i>Pubail</i> (Pubil)	FO	53BP06 53BP07	60RB000155
15	<i>Fartairchill</i> (Fortingall), <i>Baile an t-Saoir</i> (Balintyre), <i>Inbhir Bharra</i> (Ivervar), <i>Camas Bhreacain</i> (Camusvrachan), <i>Inbhir an Fhàin</i> (Inverinain), <i>Baile na h-Annaid</i> (Balnahanaid), <i>Apainn Duil</i> (Appin of Dull), <i>Dul</i> (Dull), <i>Tir Ìngnidh</i> (Tirinie), <i>Cois a' Bhìle</i> (Coshievile), <i>Allt Chailtnidh</i> (Keltneyburn), <i>Baile Cruach</i> (Balchroich), <i>Innis Ghairt</i> (Inchgarth), <i>Gart</i> (Garth), <i>Blàr Innis</i> (Blairinsh)	FO	53BP08 53BP09	60RB000156 60RB000992 60RB000993

Table A-2: List of locations within individual census output areas and official numbers for different census dates for Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt (Highland Perthshire) – 1961-2001 – Part B



Census Output Areas in Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt – Part C				
	Census output area	Area Codes		
		1961 1971	1981 1991	2001
16	<i>Feàrnán</i> (Fearnan), <i>Bealach</i> (Taymouth), <i>Taigh na Iubhaire</i> (Tynayare), <i>Taigh Neimhidh</i> (Duneaves), <i>Comraidh</i> (Comrie)	FO	53BP10	60RB000157 60RB000876
17	<i>Àird Talanaig</i> (Ardtalnaig), <i>Croit nan Cabar</i> (Croft-na-Caber), <i>Àth a'Chàirn</i> (Acharn)	KM	53BP11	60RB000158
18	<i>Ceann Mòr</i> (Kenmore), <i>Both Bhrac</i> (Bolfracks), <i>Tulach Chuil</i> (Tulichuil)	KM	53BP12	60RB000159 60RB000160
19	<i>An Uaimh</i> (Weem), <i>Caisteal nam Mèinnearach</i> (Castle Menzies), <i>Cuil</i> , <i>Cill Chasaidh</i> (Killiechassie), <i>Tom Buidhe</i> (Tombuie), <i>Both Leac</i> (Borlick), <i>Eadar dhà Dhoimhnid</i> (Edradynate)	DW	53BP13 53BP14	60RB000161 60RB000162
20	<i>Obar Pheallaidh</i> (Aberfeldy)	AF	53BP01 53BP02	60RB000783 60RB000784 60RB000785 60RB000836 60RB001128 60RB001129
21	<i>Obar Pheallaidh</i> (Aberfeldy)	AF	53BP03 53BP04 53BP05	60RB000786 to 60RB000790 60RB000837 60RB001130 to 60RB001133
22	<i>Gar an Tulaich</i> (Grandtully), <i>Baile na Croite</i> (Balnacroit), <i>Baile Beag an Luig</i> (Little Ballinluig), <i>Croit an Easa</i> (Croftness), <i>Mòrthlaich</i> (Murthly), <i>Dùn an t-Sagairt</i> (Duntaggert), <i>Baile a'Chairn</i> (Pitcairn)	DW	53BP15 53BP16	60RB000163 60RB000164
23	<i>Srath Tatha</i> (Strathtay), <i>Baile nan Ceàrd</i> (Balnaguard), <i>Baile na Monaidh</i> (Balnamuir), <i>Cloch Pollaich</i> (Clochfoldich), <i>Doire Cùilich</i> (Derculich)	DW	53BG05 53BG06	60RB000119 60RB000120
24	<i>Lag an Ràtha</i> (Logierait), <i>Cùil an Daraich</i> , <i>Baile Eachainn</i> (Ballachin), <i>Dail nam Bò</i> (Dalnabo), <i>Baile na Craobhe</i> (Pitnacree)	LO	53BG04	60RB000118
25	<i>Baile an Luig</i> (Ballinluig), <i>Fionn Gharadh</i> (Fungarth), <i>Ruigh Mòr</i> (Riemore), <i>Gaoth</i> (Guay), <i>Dubhailidh</i> (Dowally), <i>Ceann Daileachain</i> (Kindallachan), <i>Creag Binn</i> (Craigbee), <i>Cùil an Dùin</i> , <i>Achadh na Gaoithe</i> (Achnaguie), <i>Tulach Mhait</i> (Tulliemet), <i>Baile na Mòna</i> (Balnamoan)	LO	53BG01 53BG02 53BG03	60RB000116 60RB000117 60RB000987 60RB000988

Table A-3: List of locations within individual census output areas and official numbers for different census dates for Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt (Highland Perthshire) – 1961-2001 – Part C



Census Output Areas in Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt – Part D				
	Census output area	Area Codes		
		1961 1971	1981 1991	2001
26	<i>Dail Ghiuthais</i> (Dalguise), <i>Ceann Creagaidh</i> (Kincaraigie), <i>Ceann Àird</i> (Kinnaird), <i>Baile MacNèill</i> (Balmacneil)	LO	53BF09 53BF10	60RB000863
27	<i>Àth Maol Ruibhe</i> (Amulree), <i>Allt Ruighe</i> (Altruighe), <i>An t-Sithean</i> (Shian), <i>Achadh na Frithe</i> (Achnafree), <i>Am Baile Ùr</i> (Newton), <i>Mìgeil Toim Bàin</i> (Meikle Tombain), <i>Tom na Craoibhe</i> (Tomnagrew), <i>An Dail Riabhach</i> (Dalreoch), <i>Baile a'Chreagain</i> (Ballachraggan), <i>Ceann na Coille</i> (Kennacoil), <i>Baile an Lòin</i> (Ballinloan), <i>Inbhir</i> (Inver), <i>Am Baile Beag</i> (Littleton), <i>Innis Crannachain</i> (Inchmagrannachan)	DW	53BF05 53BF06 53BF07 53BF08	60RB000111 60RB000112 60RB000113
28	<i>Dùn Chailleann</i> (Dunkeld), <i>Ceàrnaidh</i> (Cardney), <i>Loch Clach Ìme</i> (Loch of Butterstone), <i>Gleann Cluanaidh</i> (Glen Clunie)	DU	53BF11 53BF03B 53BF04B 53BF04A	60RB000864 60RB000823 60RB000824
29	<i>Dùn Chailleann Beag</i> (Little Dunkeld), <i>Allt Gheallaidh</i> (Gellyburn), <i>Baile nan Sorn</i> (Pittensorn), <i>Pairc a' Bhealaidh</i> (Broompark)	LD	53BF04C 53BF03B 53BF02D 53BF02E 53AR14	60RB000041 60RB000110 60RB000728 to 60RB000731 60RB000974 60RB000975
30	<i>Biornam</i> (Birnam), <i>Mòrthlaich</i> (Murthly)	LD	53AR10 53BF01 53BF02A 53BF02B 53BF02C	60RB000038 60RB000109 60RB000725 to 60RB000727

Table A-4: List of locations within individual census output areas and official numbers for different census dates for Na Garbh Chrìochan Pheairt (Highland Perthshire) – 1961-2001 – Part D



Census Output Areas in <i>Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar – Part A</i>				
	Census output area	Area Codes		
		1961 1971	1981 1991	2001
51	<i>Taigh an Droma</i> (Tyndrum), <i>Eabhaich</i> (Evich), <i>Dail Rìgh</i> (Dalrigh), <i>Achadh nan Tuirighnean</i> (Clifton)	KL	07AW01	60RG000582 60RG000583
52	<i>Criochan Laraich</i> (Crianlarich), <i>Baile a’Bheinn Mhòire</i> (Benmore Farm), <i>Inbhir Àirnein</i> (Inverarnan), <i>Loidse Gleann Falaich</i> (Glenfalloch Lodge)	KL	07AW02 07AW03	60RG000036 60RG000037
53	<i>Gleann Dochart</i> (Glen Dochart), <i>Àth Chàirn</i> (Acharn), <i>Lic Ìochdarach</i> (Lower Lix), <i>Lic Meadhanach</i> (Mid Lix), <i>Àrd Choille</i> (Ardchyle), <i>Achadh Loinne</i> (Achlyne), <i>Lùib</i> , <i>Gleann Lòchaidh</i> (Glen Lochay), <i>Dùn na Croise</i> (Dunacroisk), <i>Ceannchnoc</i> (Kenknock)	KL	07AX05 07AX07	60RG000038 60RG000039
54	<i>Cill Fhinn</i> (Killin)	KL	07AX01 07AX02 07AX03 07AX04	60RG000489 60RG000490 60RG000681 to 60RG000684
55	<i>Aird Eònaig</i> (Ardeonaig), <i>Cinn Alla</i> (Kinnell), <i>An t-Achadh Mòr</i> (Achmore), <i>Tulach a’Chàirn</i> (Tullochcairn), <i>Marg Beag</i> (Margbeg)	KL	07AX06	60RG000494
56	<i>Ceann Loch Èir</i> (Locheearnhead), <i>Gleann Ogail</i> (Glen Ogle)	CB	07AU03	60RG000034 60RG000035
57	<i>Both Chuidir</i> (Balquhidder), <i>Am Baile Mòr</i> (Ballimore), <i>Gleann Bucaidh</i> (Glen Buckie), <i>Monachul</i> (Monachyle), <i>Iomaire Eòghainn</i> (Immeroin), <i>Inbhir Loch Làirig</i> (Inverlochlarig), <i>Creagan</i> (Craggan), <i>Aodann a’Chip</i> (Edinchip), <i>An t-Achadh Dubh</i> (Auchtubh), <i>Àird Mhurlaig</i> (Ardvorlich)	CB	07AU01 07AT02	60RG000032 60RG000033
58	<i>An t-Iomaire Riabhach</i> (Strathyre)	CB	07AT01	60RG000580 60RG000581
59	<i>Inbhir na Trosaichean</i> (Invertrossachs), <i>An Dubh Leitir</i> (Dullater), <i>Gart Choinnich</i> (Gartchonzie), <i>Baile mho Lachlainn</i> (Balvalachlan), <i>Àird Cheannchnocan</i> (Brig o’Turk), <i>Gleann Fhionnghlais</i> (Glen Finglas), <i>Àth Chrathaidh</i> (Achray), <i>An Leitir</i> (Letter)	CB	07AS09 07AS10 07AS11	60RG000029 60RG000030 60RG000493
60	<i>Calasraid</i> (Callander)	CA	07AS01 07AS02 07AS12	60RG000476 60RG000477 60RG000550 60RG000578 60RG000579 60RG000673 60RG000674

Table A-5: List of locations within individual census output areas and official numbers for different census dates for *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar* (West Perthshire) – 1961-2001 – Part A



Census Output Areas in <i>Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar – Part B</i>				
	Census output area	Area Codes		
		61-71	1981-91	2001
61	<i>Calasraid (Callander)</i>	CA	07AS03 07AS04 07AS05	60RG000478 to 60RG000483 60RG000675 60RG000676
62	<i>Calasraid (Callander)</i>	CA	07AS06 07AS07 07AS08	60RG000484 to 60RG000488 60RG000677 to 60RG000680
63	<i>Obar Phuill (Aberfoyle), Baile a'Mhuilinn (Milton), Baile na h-Eaglaise (Kirkton), Àirigh nan Gobhar (Renagour), Baile an Eich (Balleich), Dubh Chraoibh (Duchray)</i>	AM	07AL01 07AL02 07AL07	60RG000004 60RG000007 60RG000462 60RG000463 60RG000549 60RG000671 60RG000672
64	<i>Ceann Loch Àrd (Kinlochard), Blàr Thulchan (Blairhullichan), Comar (Comer), Blàr Uisgein Mòir (Blaruskinmore), Baile a'Mhuilinn Chon (Milton of Chon), An Druim Leathann (Drumlean)</i>	AM	07AL06	60RG000006 60RG000567
65	<i>An Gart Mòr (Gartmore), Dail Mhoire (Dalmary), Gart an Lòin (Gartloaning), An Clais Mòr (Clashmore), Am Blàr Mòr (Blairmore)</i>	AM	07AL08 07AL09	60RG000008 60RG000009 60RG000526 60RG000533
66	<i>Tèathaich (Port of Menteith), Achadh Choille (Auchyle), Ceann an Fhàil (Dykehead)</i>	AM	07AL10 07AL11	60RG000568 to 60RG000571
67	<i>Cill Mo Cholmaig (Kilmadock), An Dùn (Doune), Baile an Deadhain (Deanston), Bruach Ardaich (Ardochbank)</i>		07AL18 07AR01 07AR02 07AR03 07AR04 07AR05 07AR06 07AR07 07AR08 07AS12	60RG000027 60RG000028 60RG000031 60RG000464 to 60RG000475 60RG000492 60RG000572

Table A-6: List of locations within individual census output areas and official numbers for different census dates for *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar* (West Perthshire) – 1961-2001 – Part B



Census Output Areas in <i>Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar – Part C</i>				
	Census output area	Area Codes		
		1961 1971	1981 1991	2001
68	<i>Dùn Bhlàthain</i> (Dunblane), <i>Leac Croit</i> (Lecropt), <i>Achadh na –h-Uinnsinn</i> (Ashfield), <i>Achadh Fhionnlaigh</i> (Auchinlay)		07AM17 07AP01 to 07AP13 07AQ01 to 07AQ11	60RG000024 60RG000025 60RG000026 60RG000418 to 60RG000461 60RG000546 to 60RG000548 60RG000553 60RG000555 60RG000556 60RG000576 60RG000577 60RG000659 to 60RG000670
69	<i>Cinn Chàrdainn</i> (Kincardine), <i>Cnoc Droighneich</i> (Thornhill)		07AL16 07AL17 07AL18 07AM15 07AM16	60RG000012 to 60RG000015 60RG000017 60RG000018 60RG000552 60RG000573
70	<i>Ardach</i> (Ardoch), <i>Bracach</i> (Braco)		53AC01 53AC02 53AC03 53AD01	60RB000006 60RB000007 60RB000224 60RB000883 to 60RB000886 60RB000955 60RB000956

Table A-7: List of locations within individual census output areas and official numbers for different census dates for *Siorrachd Pheairt an Iar* (West Perthshire) – 1961-2001 – Part C



Census Output Areas in <i>Siorrachd Sruighlea</i>				
	Census output area	Area Codes		
		1961 1971	1981 1991	2001
81	<i>Bochanan</i> (Buchanan), <i>Sròn a'Chlachair</i> (Stronachlachar), <i>Gleann Goill</i> (Glengyle), <i>Inbhir Snàthaid</i> (Inversnaid), <i>Rubha Àird Eònainn</i> (Rowardennan), <i>Baile Mo Thatha</i> (Balmaha)		07AL05 07BA08 07BA11 07BA12	60RG000005 60RG000043 60RG000496 to 60RG000499
82	<i>Druiminn</i> (Drymen)		07AL08 07BA05 07BA06 07BA07 07BA13 07BA15 07BA16	60RG000044 60RG000045 60RG000046 60RG000084 to 60RG000088 60RG000510 to 60RG000512 60RG000526 60RG000531
83	<i>Ceapan</i> (Kippen), <i>Earrann an Aba</i> (Arnprior), <i>Both Slèibh</i> (Buchlyvie)		07AL03 07AL04 07AL12 07AL13 07AL14 07AL15 07AL16	60RG000010 60RG000011 60RG000406 to 60RG000412 60RG000539 60RG000540 60RG000542 60RG000543 60RG000657 60RG000658

Table A-8: List of locations within individual census output areas and official numbers for different census dates for *Siorrachd Sruighlea* (Stirlingshire) – 1961-2001



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VII. List of Abbreviations

There are a number of abbreviations used in the text which might not be known by every reader. Therefore this short list intends to facilitate better understanding:

CCED	County council electoral division
CP	Civil parish
CNSA	<i>Comhairle nan Sgoiltean Araich</i> : Gaelic playgroup association
<i>Comhairle nan Eilean</i> (CNE) – later: <i>Comhairle nan Eilean Siar</i> (CNES)	Official name of the Western Isles Council, the local government body of the Outer Hebrides (with abbreviations)
<i>Cròileagan</i>	Gaelic speaking playgroup
Fèis	Local art festival with normally some Gaelic courses
GLPS	“Gaelic Language for the Primary School”: Course as introduction of Gaelic as second language
GME	<i>Gàidhlig</i> -medium education
GMU	<i>Gàidhlig</i> -medium unit: Class(es) with <i>Gàidhlig</i> -medium education but as part of an English medium school
GROS	General Register Office for Scotland
LVI	Language viability indicator
LCI	Language community indicator
<i>Mòd</i>	Gaelic language gathering (conversation, song and music) comparable to the Welsh Eisteddfod
n/a	Information is not available
OA	(Census) output area: the smallest enumeration unit on which census data are available
P1	Primary school year 1
P2	Primary school year 2
S1	Secondary school year 1
S2	Secondary school year 2
<i>Sgoil Araich</i>	Gaelic speaking nursery school
<i>Sràdagan</i>	Gaelic speaking clubs for primary school children
Vi	Village according to census definition in 1881, 1891 and 1901



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