

On (Dorian 2010)

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Nancy Currier Dorian

Nancy Currier Dorian (1936)

- 1958 B.A. — Connecticut College for Women (the major field: German)
- 1961 M.A. — University of Michigan (Linguistics)
- 1965 Ph.D. — University of Michigan (Linguistics)
- Employment: Bryn Mawr College, University of Pennsylvania, University of Kiel. Now she is a Professor Emeritus of Linguistics in German & Anthropology Bryn Mawr College
- She has several awards for her Gaelic studies
- She wrote 6 books (we are reading the fifth) and about 70 articles
- Fieldwork
 - Gaelic (1965 2 m.; 1967 3 m.; 1968 4 m.; 1972 1 m.)
 - German, Berks County Pennsylvania (1976–83)
 - Disability status precluded on-site fieldwork after 1983. Fieldwork with East Sutherland Gaelic resumed, by tape recording and long-distance telephone, in 1990, and with Berks County Pennsylvania German, by long-distance telephone, in 1994.

Investigating variation: The effects of
social organization and social setting
by N. C. Dorian (2010)

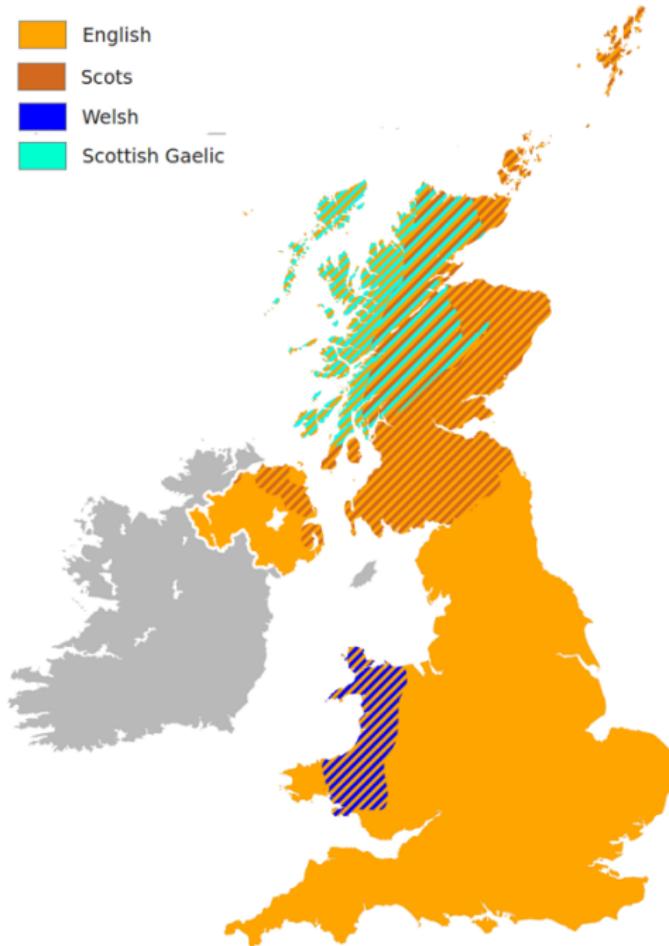
Languages of the UK

English

Scots

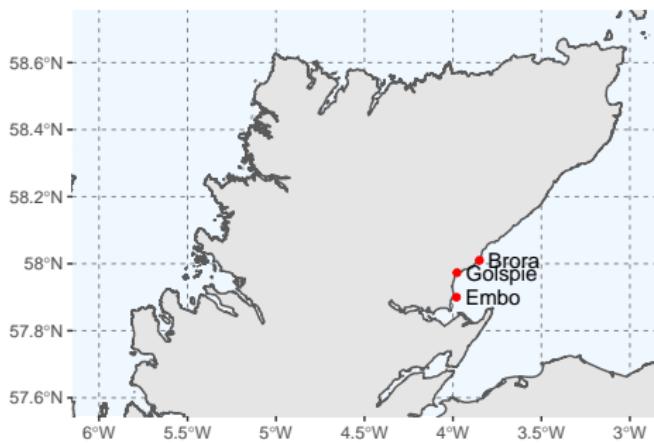
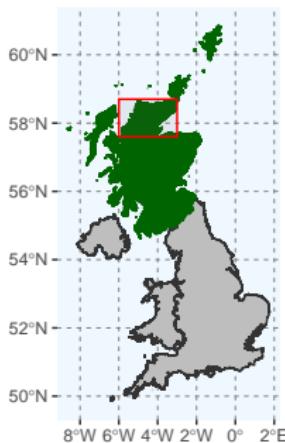
Welsh

Scottish Gaelic



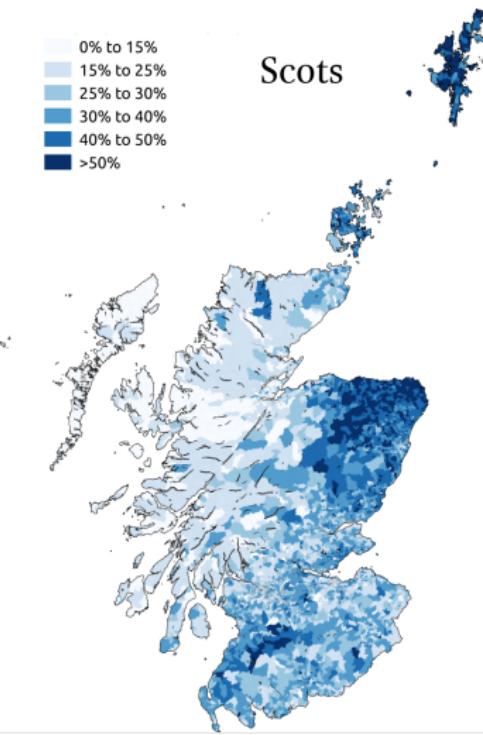
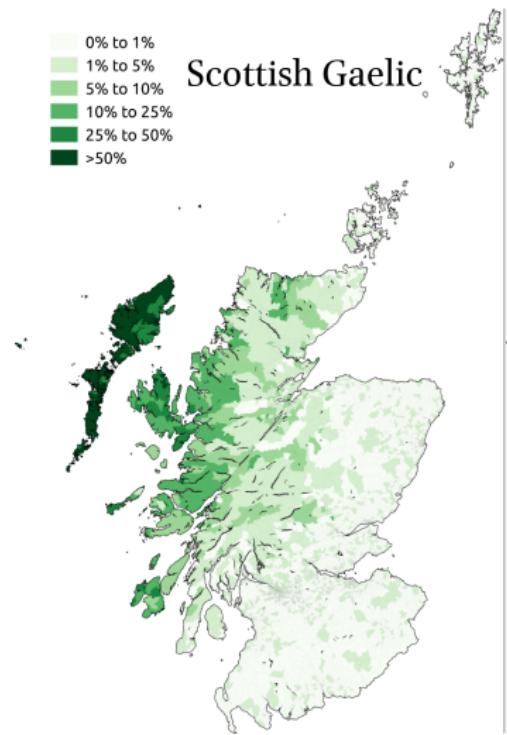
East Sutherland Gaelic

This book is about **East Sutherland fisherfolk Gaelic**, a cluster of dialects that came into being in the early years of the XIX century. Now this dialect is present in fishing villages on the eastern coast of **Sutherland**, especially in Brora, Golspie, and Embo.



Scottish Gaelic and Scots according the 2011 census

- Scottish Gaelic (Celtic, scot1245), Highland English
- Standard English,
- Scots (Germanic, scot1243), Scottish dialect of English



Chapter 2. The East Sutherland Fishing Communities

Short history of Scotland (and England)

- 5th–7th centuries — The Pictish and Scottish kingdoms were largely converted to Christianity by Irish-Scots missions (see [Celtic Christianity](#)).
- 843 – foundation of **The Kingdom of Scotland** by Kenneth MacAlpin: merge of The Pictish and Scottish kingdoms.
- 1066 — **Malcolm III** granted asylum to many Anglo-Saxons, who emigrated after the Norman conquest of England.
- 1124—1153 — during the reign of **King David I** there are several changes took place including Normanization of the Scottish government, and the introduction of feudalism through immigrant Norman and Anglo-Norman knights. The Normans who came to England adopted the [Gregorian Reforms](#), and soon began attacking the Scottish and Irish Gaelic world as spiritually backward.
- 1707 — **Acts of Union**. After a long period of political instability in Scotland the Scottish Parliament and the English Parliament united to form the Parliament of Great Britain.

Highland Clearances or the eviction of the Gaels

- Since their origin in the early Middle Ages, clans were the major social unit of the Highlands.
- The aristocratic House of Sutherland was in any case not indigenous but was the creation of early Norman power in Scotland. Extensive lands in what we now know as Sutherland were granted in the first half of the 12 century to a family closely associated with newly established Norman power.
- Always oriented to the south, the earls of Sutherland took wives almost exclusively from outside the Gaelic aristocracy and were frequently absent from the north for extended periods (in Edinburgh, after 1707 in London)
- **Highland Clearances** is the process of consolidating small landholdings into large-scale pastoral farms stocked with sheep that was started from 1760. The Gaels were displaced to the newly created crofting communities, where they were expected to be employed in industries such as fishing, quarrying or the kelp industry. This also caused a huge emigration (e. g. to Canada).

Highland Clearances or the eviction of the Gaels

- Before the Highland Clearances nearly all people of eastern Sutherlandshire birth were mother-tongue speakers of Gaelic, most of them also Gaelic monolinguals. Functionaries connected with the House of Sutherland might be, like the aristocratic family itself, English monolinguals, and the clergy were by necessity bilinguals.
- Cattle had been the dominant animal in Highland, and Highlanders at this period had relatively little experience with sheep. Lowland farmers taking up the new sheep farms created by the evictions therefore brought their own English shepherds with them.

References

Dorian, N. C. (2010). *Investigating variation: The effects of social organization and social setting*. Oxford University Press.