

Postgraduate Work in the School of Scottish Studies, the Department of Scottish History and the Department of Celtic, 1992-93

The following list, giving the name of the postgraduate and an indication of the thesis subject, shows the wide range of work being covered by the School of Scottish Studies, the Department of Scottish History, and the Department of Celtic.

SCHOOL OF SCOTTISH STUDIES

Audrey B. Main. A study of the modern Scottish theatre as a social phenomenon, examining how twentieth-century Scottish dramatists perceive and represent the family, community, gender relations and the workplace.

Margaret Bennett. Hebridean Traditions and the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

Frank Bruce. Scottish Comedians and Comediennes, 1900-1940.

Antoinette Butler. See Department of Celtic.

Shari A. Cohn (Department of Psychology; jointly with the School of Scottish Studies). An Investigation of the Scottish Tradition of Second Sight and Other Psychic Experiences in Families. The three basic aims are: (1) to study and explore the Scottish tradition of second sight through interviewing people about their experiences; (2) to examine family histories of second sight to see if they support the belief that this ability is hereditary; (3) to see if second sight is related to eidetic imagery.

Hugh P. Hagan. Community Identity in Port Glasgow/Greenock. The thesis examines the cultural history of the community in this urban industrial region, including aspects of housing, work, religion, gender roles and leisure pursuits, over

the period 1850-1950, with particular reference to Irish and Highland influences.

Mark C. Hanford. *The Role of the Wizard in Scottish and Icelandic Traditional Narratives.*

Mary Harman. *The History, Social Organisation and Material Culture of St Kilda.*

Heather D. Holmes. *Potato Harvesting in the Lothians, 19th-20th centuries.*

Michael Kennedy. See Department of Celtic.

Allan A. MacDonald. *The Relationship between Gaelic Song and Ceòl Mor.*

James R. MacDonald. *Folk History and Tradition of the Scottish Immigrants to North Carolina.*

Thomas McKean. See Department of Celtic.

Neill Martin. *The Melodic and Non-melodic in Folk Song with particular reference to the Greig-Duncan Folk Song Collection.* The work centres on verbal contests and exchanges, both literary and non-literary. These include bardic contests, flyting, repartee and ritual exchanges as part of seasonal and social customs, for example weddings. Celtic tradition dominates, but parallels from further afield are sought, particularly to support a structural analysis of the phenomena.

Howard Y. Mitchell. *The Lives and Lore of Staff and Patients in some Scottish Hospitals, from the 1850s.* The thesis examines the lives of the mentally handicapped in Scotland from the 1850s and charts the influences which led to the building of large hospitals for this group. Lennox Castle Hospital is the basis of a community study involving the patients and the groups of staff employed there.

Gillian Munro. *Fisherwomen or Fishermen's Wives? A Study of Change in the Lives of the Women of Gardenstown, Banffshire.* Based on field notes and recordings, the thesis draws on the methodologies and the theory of ethnology and of social anthropology.

James R. Souness. *A Survey of Thatching in Scotland.*

Gary J. West. *Farmhouse, Cottage and Bothy in Highland and Lowland Perthshire during the Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries.* The emphasis is on social organisation and modes of labour. It looks at the recruitment, organisation and

living conditions of the labour force, the role of women and children and the concepts of exchange and charity labour.

Yusuke Uno. A Comparative Study of Scottish and Japanese lullabies focusing on the Relationship between Text (words and tune) and Context (historical, social and cultural background).

DEPARTMENT OF SCOTTISH HISTORY

Sharon Adams. Church and State, c.1590-1640, with particular reference to the south-west.

Bob Akroyd. William Gladstone and Lord Rosebery and the Scottish and Irish Home Rule Movements. The strength and effectiveness of the first Scottish Home Rule Movement, particularly 1880-1895. Within Liberal politics as a whole and in Scotland specifically, Rosebery and Gladstone are clearly pre-eminent, and any study of Scottish politics at this time cannot fail to assess their specific roles and ideas.

Winifred Coutts. The Work in the College of Justice in 1600. Litigation as source material for social and economic conditions in Scotland in 1600; types of cases brought before the Court of Session and the participants therein.

Polly Davidson. Extreme Right Wing Groups and Ideas in Scotland, c. 1918-1939.

Flora Gilfillan. David Hume of Godscroft. An examination of his work, his life and his significance in Scottish history. A comparison of the published and manuscript editions of the *History of the House of Douglas*, with due reference paid to his other works.

Ruth Grant. George Gordon, Sixth Earl of Huntly: A Study in a Sixteenth Century Politique, c. 1576-1610. Examination of Huntly's position as both a strong regional magnate and as a figure in the central government within the context of his international intrigues. The aim is to determine the extent to which both his regional and government positions when combined with his international Catholic activities affected not only the foreign policy of James VI, but that of Elizabeth I of England as well.

David Henderson. Economic Consequences of the Union of the Parliaments. A one-year research project analysing how the 1707 Union affected the regional economies of Scotland and whether these regional differences translated into varying degrees of anti-English sentiment or Jacobitism.

Karen Hunt. *The Governorship of the 1st Duke of Albany*. The rationale of the thesis is to provide an in-depth analysis of a man whose career spanned three decades and was central to the affairs of Scotland in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries. Moreover, with the early Stewart period itself often represented as an unfortunate hiatus between the golden age of nationalism in the early fourteenth century and the return of James I in 1424, the thesis will also discuss certain aspects of later medieval life, including kingship, political ideas, law and order, the economy and international relations, and attempt to establish these issues within the continuum of history. However, the main thrust of the thesis will be to examine the many contentious issues that punctuated the career of Scotland's first governor and to establish this complex figure as a credible and viable force in the political life of late medieval Scotland.

Andrew Jennings (jointly with the Department of Celtic.) *Norse and Gael in the West of Scotland from 795 to 1000*. A multi-disciplinary study of the settlement of the Norse and their interaction with the Gaels during this period. Particular reference is made to the people called Gall-gaidhil, and the historical links between the Hebrides and Dublin are examined.

Andrew Lang. *George Dempster of Dunnichen*. A comprehensive biography of George Dempster of Dunnichen (1732-1818), the noted landowner, agricultural reformer, Member of Parliament and director of the East India Company. He was also closely involved in the introduction and establishment of the cotton spinning industry in Scotland.

Allan MacDonald. *The Politics of Kirk, Crown and Congregation in Scotland 1584-1610*. An examination of relations between the Kirk and the state involving the crown's attempts to control the Kirk, as well as ecclesiastical involvement in central government; relations between secular and ecclesiastical jurisdictions at a local level; the role of the political community in ecclesiastical affairs; the influence of the Kirk on the laity. Running through all these things is the question of the role of the so-called 'Melvillian' ministers and their political influence within the Kirk in spite of their numbers.

Douglas Watt. *The Highland Nobility and their Lawyers in Seventeenth-Century Scotland*. A study of the ruling grades in Highland society in the seventeenth century focusing in particular on the developing relationship between Highland chiefs, their legal representatives and the institutions of central government.

DEPARTMENT OF CELTIC

Antoinette Butler (jointly with the School of Scottish Studies.) A historical survey of the development of the drama in Scottish Gaelic. The origins are traced within the indigenous culture to whatever can be called dramatic in the broadest sense of the word, e.g. dance, mime and even preaching. The literary origins in catechism and ecclesiological dialogues in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are examined. It is then shown on the basis of Irish models and following Irish nationalistic aspirations how Scottish Gaelic plays came to be written for the stage. The thesis is brought up to date by examining how Gaelic drama has evolved and how it may have been influenced by foreign models. The establishment of Gaelic broadcast plays is also taken into account.

Joseph Calise. 'Picts' and related terms in Celtic literature.

Ann Carrington (jointly with the Department of Fine Art). The hunt and horses in Celtic epigraphy and literature.

Michael Davies. Irish translation literature with special reference to the Charlemagne cycle. The aim of this project is to provide an edition of Chanson de Geste 'Fierabras', preserved in a unique manuscript, T.C.D. MS 667. This Latin adaptation was translated closely into Irish during the period around the year 1400. Following the edition, a comparison will be made with other extant versions of the 'Fierabras', and an attempt will follow to set the Latin/Irish texts in their European setting. Coupled with the motives for translation, the texts will be considered alongside contemporary trends in the Irish literary scene.

John Melville Galloway. The Gaelic language and employment: history and prospects.

Anja Gunderloch. Gaelic and Irish Fenian literature. A study of active textual development in Scottish and Irish Gaelic ballad tradition after c. 1550. Different versions of a body of well-attested heroic ballads are investigated in order to establish patterns of transmission and development, with reference both to patterns with ballads and to the different manifestations of versions in Ireland and Scotland. The emphasis of the thesis lies on the Scottish evidence, using published as well as manuscript sources.

Kevin Hind. Gaelic language and linguistics.

Andrew Jennings. See Department of Scottish History.

Michael Kennedy (jointly with the School of Scottish Studies). Highland settlement in Prince Edward Island.

Sheila Kidd. Nineteenth-century Gaelic literature: the literary works of Rev. Alexander MacGregor.

Joan MacDonald. Early Modern Gaelic literature: classical Gaelic poetry composed in Scotland, with special reference to the works of Neil and Donald MacMhuirich.

Thomas McKean (jointly with the School of Scottish Studies). The Life and Songs of Iain 'an Sgiobair' MacNeacail and the Role of a Songmaker in a Hebridean Community.

Robert Mullally. Aspects of the historical phonology of Irish and Scottish Gaelic. The thesis traces some of the major phonological developments in Gaelic from the so-called 'Common Gaelic' period onward and is based mainly on synchronic accounts of modern Gaelic dialects.

Terence Rosecrans. Studies in the concepts of Celtic origins and identity.

Donald William Stewart. Eighteenth-century Scottish Gaelic poetry.

Carol Zall. The repertoire of a Scottish Gaelic Story-teller.