

Graduate School of Arts & Humanities

The Graduate School of Arts & Humanities offers one of the largest and most diverse centres for postgraduate study in the UK. With over 600 students, postgraduate research takes place within a stimulating intellectual environment, reflecting Glasgow's broad base of expertise.

www.glasgow.ac.uk/arts/graduateschool

Tel: +44 (0)141 330 4515/8722

Email: pgadmissions@admin.gla.ac.uk

Departments

- Archaeology
- Celtic & Gaelic
- Classics
- Dumfries Campus
- English Language
- English Literature
- French
- German
- Hispanic Studies
- History
- History of Art
- Humanities Advanced Technology & Information Institute
- Italian
- Music
- Philosophy
- Scottish Literature
- Slavonic Studies
- Theatre, Film & Television Studies
- Theology & Religious Studies

'I came to Glasgow to do a taught Masters degree. I stayed for the PhD because there are so many opportunities for development. I have taken a number of workshops offered by the graduate school and become active with eSharp, the online postgraduate journal.'

Erin McGuire, PhD Archaeology

The University of Glasgow

Archaeology

www.glasgow.ac.uk/archaeology

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/archaeology/research

- Landscape archaeology and regional studies
- Historical archaeology
- Development and application of archaeological theory
- Science-based applications including archaeobotany, archaeometallurgy, ceramic analysis, scientific dating and remote sensing
- Applications of information technology, particularly GIS and 3D modelling
- Material culture studies.

Celtic & Gaelic

www.glasgow.ac.uk/celtic

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/celtic/research

- Early medieval literature and history
- Scottish Gaelic and Modern Irish literature
- Language, teaching and linguistics.

Staff are involved in cooperative projects of both academic and public varieties, including the provision of Computer-Assisted Learning for Gaelic, the Gaelic Linguistic Survey, and Gaelic grammar for schools.

Glasgow's Department of Celtic & Gaelic has been described as 'an increasingly vibrant unit on a strong upward trajectory' in the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise. It is ranked in the top ten in the UK for research in this field.

What's in a name?

For Professor Thomas Clancy of the Department of Celtic & Gaelic, Scottish place names hold the key to understanding the expansion and contraction of the Gaelic language during the Middle Ages.

In an Arts & Humanities Research Council-funded project, Professor Clancy (pictured below right) and his team of researchers, headed by Dr Simon Taylor (pictured below left), have been working to produce a major five-volume survey of the place names of Fife, two volumes of which have already been published with the remaining three due out by spring 2010. The team are using the findings in Fife to investigate the presence of Gaelic in other counties throughout Scotland, work that will appear in a separate volume.

'The Middle Ages in Scotland is a period for which there is very little evidence about languages, despite the variety of languages spoken here,' says Professor Clancy.

'However, through place names you can trace the development of languages in Scotland and get some sense of how languages were expanding and contracting over time.

'You can also gain an understanding of how languages interacted in terms of borrowing words in from each other or the way some place names fossilise a certain linguistic relationship. For example, in Dumfriesshire there is a village called Dalswinton, which is a Gaelic place name (dál means "haugh or water-meadow"). However, it actually contains an Old English place name within it (Swinton, meaning 'pig farm'). This tells us that Gaelic was spoken in this area after English or Scots appeared, and something about the interaction between the two languages.

'The project is very interdisciplinary in that although we're looking at place names that are linguistic pieces of data, we're working from historical documents that would

normally be used by historians to find out about land-holding or noble families. You need to have some sense of the context in which those documents were created, so there is an interchange between language and history.

'Increasingly we're also discovering that socioeconomic circumstances played an important part in the process. For example, names for clearings in the woods occurred when people started clearing land and names for new types of land units were created because land practices were changing. It's a very different way of seeing the creation of place names and I think we're starting to develop new agendas for working with place names that actually use them for social history.

'I think researching the Gaelic language in a historical context is important for Scotland. It helps people realise that Gaelic has been present in most parts of the country at some point in the past. There was a time when identifying with Gaelic was something that a lot of people in Scotland wouldn't do, but I think we've turned a corner now and today people think of Gaelic as an intrinsic part of the Scottish identity. In a way I see that as one of the contributions of our project and work – that we can help cement that notion.'



The University's Hunterian Museum first opened 200 years ago, and today is rated as one of the top five museums in Scotland because of the scale, range and significance of its collections.



Classics

www.glasgow.ac.uk/classics

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/classics/research

- Greek and Roman drama (especially comedy and mime)
- Greek and Roman historiography
- Greek and Roman political history
- Greek religion and society
- Greek art and archaeology
- Greek epigraphy
- Latin love-elegy and lyric poetry
- Roman fiction and satire
- Reception of Classics (from the Renaissance to the 20th century)
- Ancient and modern rhetorical theory.

Dumfries Campus

www.glasgow.ac.uk/dumfries

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/dumfries/research

- Creative writing
- Environmental sustainability
- Health and wellbeing
- Tourism and heritage
- History and sociology of science and technology
- Political philosophy
- Scottish history
- Scottish studies
- Modern Scottish literature
- Archaeology, including Scotland and Europe
- Folk belief and popular culture
- Culture of Victorian Britain.

Our large urban campus in the city of Glasgow is complemented by our campus in Dumfries, under two hours away in the south-west of Scotland. Here in this beautiful part of the country we offer you the best of both worlds – the benefits and resources of a large city university in a small and friendly setting.

A vibrant learning experience

The graduate school is home to one of the largest and most dynamic postgraduate communities in the UK.

Not only does the school provide students with the necessary facilities to pursue their own academic interests, but emphasis is also placed upon giving students access to the necessary training required for their professional development. Whether you are interested in gaining effective oral presentation skills, applying for research grants or getting your work published, the support is there to help you achieve it.

The flexible learning environment within the faculty is further reinforced by the interdisciplinary and collaborative options available to students. The graduate school actively encourages cross-departmental research and in doing so aims to maintain the active exchange of fresh ideas between students.

This atmosphere of active learning is also in evidence in the number and variety of graduate-led initiatives that the school has produced in recent years. Each year several conferences and symposia are organised by postgraduates that attract world-renowned visiting speakers. Assuming such a role ensures that students gain an insight into organising high-profile conference-style events while actively contributing towards the vibrant learning experience that Glasgow offers. The award-winning online journal *eSharp* is also run entirely by postgraduates and aims to give current or recent students a way into academic publishing.

Experiences such as these ensure that students have the greatest possible postgraduate experience while also gaining valuable tools to assist them in their careers after graduation.



‘The faculty provides a supportive and inspiring atmosphere. I’ve found the workshops on conferencing and publishing particularly beneficial, and the regular seminars and guest lectures are thought-provoking.’

Shona McIntosh, PhD English Literature

The University of Glasgow



A word in your ear

As far as Professor John Corbett (pictured) is concerned, words speak louder than actions. Working with a team from the School of English & Scottish Language & Literature, the Professor of Applied Language Studies has recently completed the second stage of the SCOTS project (Scottish Corpus of Texts & Speech), creating a digital collection of writing and speech from contemporary Scotland that contains more than four million words.

The online corpus – the first large-scale project of its kind for Scotland – is searchable by word, author, gender and region and can offer up written and spoken examples of a host of Scottish and not so Scottish words at the touch of a button. According to Professor Corbett, it seeks to revolutionise our understanding of language use in Scotland.

A sibling project, the Corpus of Modern Scottish Writing, will take the corpus back to 1700 and look at writing until 1945, which is when SCOTS begins. This will allow users to trace changes in language between 1700 and the present day.

These corpora of Scottish documents and recordings are freely available online and are an invaluable resource for postgraduate students who are interested in researching the riches of language as it is used in modern Scotland. Professor Corbett is particularly interested in developing the use of the resource internationally, and has given various presentations on the use of the corpus in countries as far afield as Brazil, Chile, Singapore and Taiwan.

The School of English & Scottish Language & Literature was established in 1996. It brings together the three departments of English Literature, English Language and Scottish Literature, each with a distinctive research and teaching focus, and also includes STELLA – an associated computing facility.

Head of the school is Professor Nigel Leask, who is delighted with the school's excellent results in the 2008 RAE: 'Not only did we return the largest number of active researchers in Scotland – we submitted all our staff – and the third largest in the UK, but 70% of our research was rated as either "world-leading" (35%) or "internationally excellent" (35%), placing research in English language and literature in Glasgow in the top ten in the UK.'

English Language

www.glasgow.ac.uk/englishlanguage

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/englishlanguage/research

- Manuscript studies
- Textual criticism and editing
- Medieval and early modern English
- English historical linguistics
- Scots language
- Onomastics
- Written text analysis
- Semantics and lexicology
- Phonetics
- Sociolinguistics
- Intercultural communication.

The Department of Scottish Literature is host to the first ever Centre for Robert Burns Studies. Directed by Dr Gerard Carruthers, the centre carries out a wide range of activities to better understand the life and work and the reception of Scotland's National Bard. The centre is working towards the completion of a new ten-volume edition of the work of Robert Burns, with special emphasis on his songs.

www.glasgow.ac.uk/arts/graduateschool

English Literature

www.glasgow.ac.uk/englishliterature

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/englishliterature/research

- American studies
- Colonial, postcolonial and diaspora studies
- Creative writing
- Cultural theory
- Editing and textual scholarship
- Enlightenment/Scottish Enlightenment
- Fantasy literature
- Irish studies
- Literary history
- Literature and politics
- Literature, science and medicine
- Modernism and literary theory
- Postmodernism
- National identity
- Renaissance
- Romanticism
- Shakespeare
- Translation and literature
- Victorianism.

Scottish Literature

www.glasgow.ac.uk/scottishliterature

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/scottishliterature/research

The department's research activities are focused upon the following key areas:

- Medieval and Renaissance Scottish literature
- 16th-century Scottish poetry and prose
- Ramsay, Fergusson, Burns and the wider 18th-century literary tradition
- Scott, Galt, Hogg and Romantic Scottish literature
- 20th-century Scottish modernism and the 1920s Renaissance
- Contemporary Scottish literature
- Oral tradition and song
- Scottish women's writing
- Theory and critical history.

Pioneering creative thinking

'You don't need a PhD in creative writing to create a novel, but if you want to study the context of a novel and to learn the process of researching, then that may be different,' says the originator of the PhD programme in Creative Writing at the University, Professor Willy Maley.

'PhDs can take a myriad of forms and it hasn't necessarily been completely theorised,' he continues. 'That's the interesting thing about creative writing, it opens up questions of assessment. We know PhDs can be editions of other people's work in which students have produced the notes, the bibliography, an introduction and so on. But another model is for the student to do their own piece of creative fiction with their own introduction, as though they were editing another text. Those are only two ways of thinking about it, but some of our PhD students have done completely different things.'

Over the years Glasgow has pioneered a PhD programme in Creative Writing that has set the benchmark for excellence within the discipline. 'The academic value of the programme is proven by the success of our students at getting AHRC-funding, getting their work recognised and published,' says

Professor Maley. 'For example, Chiew-Siah Tei was long-listed for the Asian Man-Booker Prize for her PhD, Rachel Seiffert was nominated for the 2007 Orange Prize for Fiction for her PhD and Rodge Glass won the Somerset Maugham Prize for a biography of Alasdair Gray. I would say academic and creative excellence are definitely achievable under the auspices of a PhD in Creative Writing here at the University.'

Having recently succeeded Professor Maley as programme convener, Professor Michael Schmidt is now charged with building upon the impressive foundations that have already been laid. The renowned author of two novels, several collections of poetry and numerous works of literary criticism, he will be drawing upon his own wealth of experience to further extend this already pioneering programme.



In the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise the University's Humanities Advanced Technology & Information Institute is ranked in the top ten in its field in the UK.

The University of Glasgow

HATII (Humanities Advanced Technology & Information Institute)

www.glasgow.ac.uk/hatii

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/hatii/research

- Theoretical approaches to information
- Management and curation of digital assets
- Records and information management
- Cultural heritage informatics and resource discovery.

History

www.glasgow.ac.uk/history

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/history/research

Staff in the Department of History and the Department of Economic & Social History together comprise the research staff of the School of Historical Studies. Their research pursuits tend to cluster into several areas of expertise. Individuals in these research clusters collaborate to advance their mutual interests, for example by organising seminar series or working together in teaching, research or postgraduate supervision. These clusters do not define or restrict the research areas of the school, but indicate fields in which the school has particular strengths.

- Medieval Europe
- Medieval Scotland, Ireland and the British Isles
- Early modern culture, beliefs and ideas
- American history and culture
- History of medicine
- Social and gender history
- History of business and banking
- War studies.

A century of change

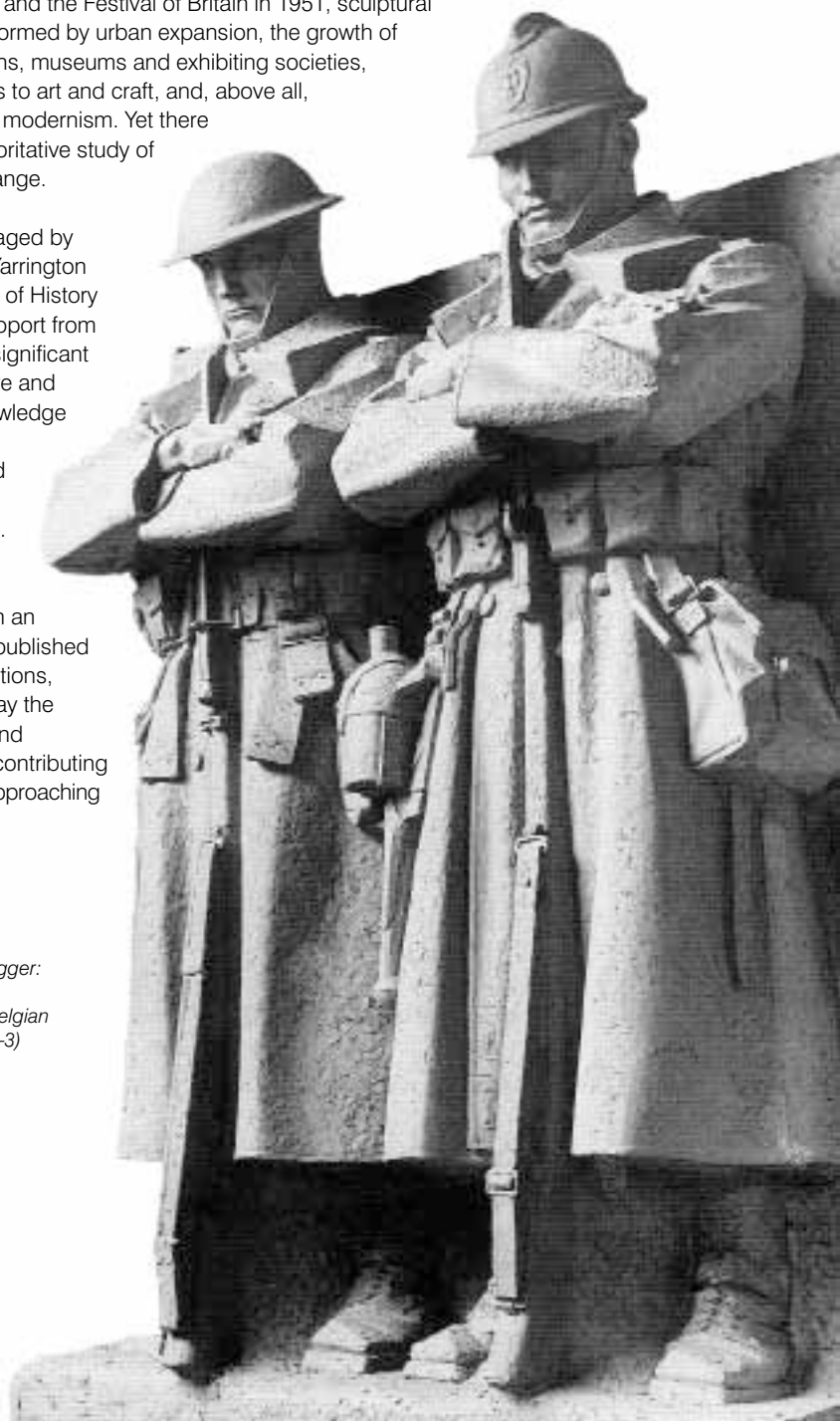
A joint research project between the University, the Victoria & Albert Museum and the Henry Moore Institute seeks to map the practice and profession of sculpture in Britain and Ireland from 1851 to 1951.

It is the first comprehensive study of sculptors, related businesses and trades investigated in the context of creative collaborations, art infrastructures, professional networks and cultural geographies. Between the Great Exhibition of 1851 and the Festival of Britain in 1951, sculptural activity was transformed by urban expansion, the growth of teaching institutions, museums and exhibiting societies, changing attitudes to art and craft, and, above all, the emergence of modernism. Yet there has been no authoritative study of this century of change.

This project, managed by Professor Alison Yarrington in the Department of History of Art and with support from HATII, will fill this significant gap in the literature and transform the knowledge base by creating records on around 6,000 sculptors and organisations.

The results will be presented through an online database, published articles and exhibitions, broadening the way the medium is seen and understood, and contributing new methods of approaching art practice.

*Charles Sargeant Jagger:
British and Belgian
infantrymen, Anglo-Belgian
War Memorial (1921-3)*



‘The encouraging, approachable atmosphere of the department, nurtured by the dedicated staff, lured me back for more. Before you know it you’re involved in conferences, exhibition installations, and anything you choose to turn your hand to.’

Rebecca Gordon, PhD History of Art

www.glasgow.ac.uk/arts/graduateschool

Art history in the 21st century

It’s been a good year for Glasgow’s Department of History of Art. Crowned the best department of its kind in the UK by the 2008 RAE, this remarkable achievement confirms the University of Glasgow as the best place to study history of art.

One of the many research areas in which the department excels is technical art history.

This relatively new subject links art historical research and scientific analysis together. Dr Erma Hermens and two of the department’s PhD students are currently working with geologists, chemists and engineers to develop the discipline and forge new ways of analysing works of art.

According to Dr Hermens, who joined the University from the Netherlands in 2006 as a Kelvin Smith fellow, technical art history is concerned with every aspect of the artistic process: ‘We look at an artwork in its historical, cultural and theoretical context. But we also examine the materials, techniques, tools and processes used by the artist from medieval times to the present. You could say that we look at the artwork as a physical entity. Through the application of scientific analyses – similar to those used by, for example, chemists and geologists – and various imaging techniques such as x-radiography and infrared reflectography, we can identify the materials and techniques artists used.’

The typical technical art history approach combines art historical research, including for instance a study of the artist’s preliminary sketches and drawings and contemporary technical treatises, with scientific analyses of techniques and materials.

One work which is being studied in this way is *Still Life with Dead Game*, by the 17th-century Flemish painter Frans Snyders. Its conservation by Lesley Stevenson, senior painting conservator at the National Galleries in Edinburgh, provided an excellent opportunity for a technical examination of Snyders’ technique.

Dr Hermens explains: ‘First, tiny samples about the size of a grain of salt were taken. These cross-sections were then examined with visible light and ultraviolet microscopy before Peter Chung, in the Department of Geographical & Earth Sciences, analysed them by using scanning electron microscopy with energy-dispersive x-ray microanalysis. This way we could identify the pigments in Snyders’ paintings and the build-up of ground and paint layers he used to make the fruits and animals in the painting appear so realistic.’

According to Dr Hermens this approach gives a greater understanding of historical studio practice, questions of attribution, original intent and the effects of ageing. It also supports conservation research and decision making.

History of Art

www.glasgow.ac.uk/historyofart

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/historyofart/research

- European art historical periods, particularly medieval, Renaissance, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries
- Modernist studies, particularly Dada and Surrealism
- Chinese art and culture
- The development and application of art theory, particularly gender and post-1945
- Collecting practices, collections and museums
- Technical art history, with the application of interdisciplinary analysis and scientific techniques to object-based research
- Material culture studies, particularly decorative art and design history
- Engagement with creative and cultural institutions; most recently in contemporary collecting in collaboration with the Scottish Arts Council, and in the Stirling Palace project with Historic Scotland
- Application of information technology, particularly in database development for collaborative projects, most recently: Whistler Etchings, Lady Lever Art Gallery Chinese Collections Catalogue, and Mapping the Practice and Profession of Sculpture in Britain and Ireland 1851–1951.





University of Glasgow Library Special Collections

The University of Glasgow

The libraries of the future

One of the University's great strengths is its Special Collections Department, which houses extensive collections of rare books and manuscripts and early photographs. The preservation of diverse resources – from valuable historical manuscripts to the Scots tongue – can now be achieved through digitisation.

A project to digitally preserve a full corpus of 16th-century French emblem books – part of the Stirling Maxwell Collection – has been recently completed. The project, which received funding from the Arts & Humanities Research Council, was led by Professor Alison Adams in the Department of French and involved an international team of scholars, as well as the expertise of David Weston, Keeper of Special Collections at the University, and the Humanities Advanced Technology & Information Institute.

'These books contain a fascinating combination of moral, religious and philosophical advice expressed in a poem, initially in Latin,' David Weston explains.

'The unique feature of these is that they are combined with engraved images. Now that the corpus has been digitised, it's possible to view the 27 emblem books, each containing about 100 emblems, and you can search the whole of that by text and by subject. This means that you can not only see all the images, but also compare them. This shows the real value of the digital technology – the infinite ability to connect and compare sources in any way you like, all in the space of a screen.'

University of Glasgow Library Special Collections, "Infancy, tottering, follows the wandering Moon". Woodcut from La Perrière's Morosophie (1553). Sp Coll S.M. 689 (B6r).



French

www.glasgow.ac.uk/french

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/french/research

Literature and culture

- Medieval
- Early modern
- Modern
- Cultural and political studies.

Language

- Applied language.

Visual and performance studies and theory

- Emblems
- Cinema
- Bande dessinée
- Theory
- Performance studies.

German

www.glasgow.ac.uk/german

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/german/research

- Literature of the 18th and 19th centuries, particularly Weimar Classicism in the context of the Enlightenment
- Feminism
- Realism
- Romanticism
- 20th- and 21st-century language and literature, including the novel, short story, lyric, modern German thought
- Aesthetics and the history of ideas
- Psychoanalytical theory
- German cultural studies
- 19th-century literature and culture
- Cultural theory.

Hispanic Studies

www.glasgow.ac.uk/hispanic

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/hispanic/research

- 16th- and 17th-century Spanish literature, particularly Erasmianism, the comedia and Calderonian theatre, the mystics and prose literature
- Literature and culture of Brazil, in particular the literature of the North East, Brazil's women poets and the literature and music of the country
- Latin American culture and history, particularly the Conquest, the Caribbean, revolution (Cuba, Nicaragua), popular culture (Chile, Mexico), music, Cuban and Mexican film

The School of Modern Languages and Cultures was founded in 2003 as a single department and embraces the former separate departments of French, German, Hispanic Studies, Italian and Slavonic Studies. The school seeks to foster a culture of excellence in research in each area of its activities, thereby fomenting an intellectual climate in which learning and teaching of the highest quality can be delivered.

www.glasgow.ac.uk/arts/graduateschool

- Latin American literature, particularly the sociology of literature, 19th- and 20th-century women's writing, Cuban and Caribbean literature, the 20th-century novel and contemporary poetry
- Language-based study (Spanish and Portuguese) including translation, lexicography, language learning methodologies and computer-assisted language learning.

Italian

www.glasgow.ac.uk/italian

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/italian/research

- Modern Italian literature and culture
- Women's writing
- Women and 20th-century Italy
- History and literature of the Italian Resistance to Fascism
- The poetry of Eugenio Montale
- 20th-century poetry
- Luigi Pirandello.

Slavonic Studies

www.glasgow.ac.uk/slavonic

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/slavonic/research

- Russian language in the post-Soviet period
- The Russian mass media
- Polish language and literature
- Polish history and thought
- Modern Polish and comparative drama
- Contemporary Polish cinema
- Contemporary Polish theatre
- Modern Czech literature
- Czech culture and politics
- Russian literature of the 19th to 21st centuries
- Czech 20th-century prose fiction
- Translation from Czech and Russian
- Russian politics, history and culture
- Russian-British and Russian-Jewish cultural links
- Russian cinema
- Teaching Czech as a foreign language
- Media in the Czech Republic
- Censorship and media in Poland
- Literary theory
- Comparative literature (Russian/Hispanic)
- Romanian language and literature
- Gender studies
- Czech, Polish and Russian women's studies and literature
- Contemporary Czech history
- Critical theory
- Holocaust literature and cinema
- Slavonic cultures and globalisation
- Polish/Jewish relationships
- Cultural studies/identity studies.

New perspectives

Kelvin Smith scholar Anja Moos has started looking at life in a completely different way, asking questions such as 'do colourless green voices speak furiously?'

Anja is currently conducting research into which areas of the brain are activated when someone has a synaesthetic experience. 'Synaesthesia is a cross-wiring of the senses and there are neurological studies that show that when, for example, people with the condition read, the area of the brain that determines colour is also activated. The connection between areas of the brain that are responsible for processing sounds and processing colours are usually separate and there's not much going between the two of them but in synaesthetes this is different.'

Anja graduated with an MA in phonetics from Saarland University, Germany before coming to Glasgow in 2008. Her prestigious Kelvin Smith scholarship has allowed her to get the best out of the research facilities offered by the University. 'It's a great financial support; I can do more expensive experiments like scanning in the fMRI machine. It's also allowed me to further my interdisciplinary work. I'm associated with a few departments: the main ones are English Language and Psychology.'

By adopting an interdisciplinary approach Anja has been able to approach her research from a number of different angles, offering her a unique perspective on the problem. 'At the moment I'm looking at the phonetic and psychological aspects of the condition. My first experiment is looking at vowel sounds and the colours that people perceive and associate with them. In synaesthetes they always have the same associations, so for example, the "aah" sound always looks red and the "ee" sound always looks yellow. We want to find out if this is the same in the normal populations of non-synaesthetes: do they have stable associations or not?'

In the future Anja hopes to extend her research into very different areas and explore the potential for applying it in everyday situations. 'What I want to do next is speaker and voice recognition. I was wondering if synaesthetes might be better in being ear witnesses in crimes because they may have more associations with a voice.'



‘The combination of conferences, seminars and reading groups means that there is a genuinely stimulating, intellectual environment.’

Stuart Crutchfield, PhD Philosophy

The University of Glasgow

Music

www.glasgow.ac.uk/music

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/music/research

- Historical and cultural musicology, especially J S Bach and the German Baroque
- Source studies and performance practice from the Middle Ages to c1800
- Performance in contemporary culture
- Aesthetics and philosophy of music, cultural theory
- Debussy, 19th-century French culture
- Music and poetry, music and visual art
- 20th-century music.

Philosophy

www.glasgow.ac.uk/philosophy

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/philosophy/postgraduatestudy

- Metaphysics and philosophy of language
- Moral philosophy and applied ethics
- Philosophy of mind, philosophy of psychology, philosophy of perception
- Aesthetics
- History of philosophy
- Philosophy of mathematics
- Philosophical logic
- Political philosophy
- Environmental ethics
- Philosophy of science
- Philosophy of religion
- Epistemology.

The University of Glasgow played its distinguished part in the 18th-century movement known as the Scottish Enlightenment. The University of Glasgow was a centre of debate and discovery with leading figures including influential philosophers such as Adam Smith, Francis Hutcheson and Thomas Reid.



Changing the face of music at Glasgow

The Department of Music at Glasgow is fast becoming an internationally renowned centre for study and research. It has been named as the top department in Scotland in the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise, due in no small part to the efforts of the former head of department, Professor John Butt. ‘We have worked hard to develop a huge diversity of musical interests and now we work together extremely well as a department.’

Since undertaking his current role in the Gardiner Chair a great deal of Professor Butt’s work now focuses on re-assessing the role that classical music plays in a modern context. ‘There are a great many people within classical music culture leaning towards one particular way of doing things which is honed through years of training and experience,’ he says. ‘A lot of my work now is producing quite famous pieces of music in ways that experiment with certain historical factors of performance that might not have been done recently, or producing versions of the pieces that are not commonly known today.’

Alongside his academic work Professor Butt regularly works and performs with the Dunedin Consort, a group of players and singers who regularly tour worldwide and have achieved international acclaim for several award-winning recordings with the Linn Company. ‘The other half of my research is actually as a performer now,’ says Professor Butt. ‘I’m

doing a lot of recording and touring with my group and that fits within the current research environment at the University because it’s incorporating scholarly elements while actually trying them out in practice with professionals on an international scene.’

Professor Butt hopes to continue this combination of academic and performance-orientated research. ‘On the performance side I have a number of recording projects to work on including a new opera that we’re commissioning from Errollyn Wallen, built around *Dido and Aeneas* by Purcell, that’s going to be directed by Mike Hodges of *Get Carter* fame. And then I have my intellectual projects: the natural follow-on from my latest Bach book is a project looking at the relationship between so-called classical music and Western modernity because classical music seems to have become more diffuse and diluted and is perhaps less emphasised as a central aspect of our contemporary culture.’

World-renowned media analyst Professor Philip Schlesinger is the academic director of the Centre for Cultural Policy Research, part of the Department of Theatre, Film & Television Studies. The 2008 Research Assessment Exercise rated the department among the top ten in its field in the UK.

www.glasgow.ac.uk/arts/graduateschool

Scotland's other national theatre

'Pantomime is a cultural form, it is an economic force, it has a history and a heritage and that makes it an important part of our national life,' says Professor Adrienne Scullion in the Department of Theatre, Film & Television Studies. She is leading a three-year Arts & Humanities Research Council-funded study about pantomime in Scotland from 1860 to the present day. 'Our project is about telling a story of tradition and innovation.'

The research will investigate all aspects of Scottish pantomime, its performance and production, its history and its contemporary arrangements. Part of the work will be a nationally organised oral history project to record people of all ages' memories of going to see – and appearing in – pantomimes. It will also include a touring exhibition, an archive DVD, a national census of all current pantomime activity in Scotland, and an economic impact study, that will assess pantomime's contribution to both Scottish theatre and the wider economy.

'I think because of the nature of this research topic we wanted to create outputs that went beyond journal articles, books and monographs,' explains Professor Scullion. 'We wanted to create something that was more of

a partnership. Of course, we are employing the robustness of any academic project and we want to share our findings with academics, but we also want to include others.'

'In some senses,' she continues, 'no one else could do this project. Not only do we have the right expertise, but we have the right resources. We have got a fantastic point of departure here because we are using the holdings of the Scottish Theatre Archive, which is part of the University Library.' And the five-strong team will also be collaborating with the Scottish Screen Archive to produce a DVD of pantomime footage – a fantastic and fascinating document of a style of performing that is as much a part of Scottish popular culture, say the researchers, as Irn Bru and the Broons.

Theatre, Film & Television Studies

www.glasgow.ac.uk/tfts

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/tfts/research

Theatre

- Contemporary performance practice
- Scottish theatre and drama
- British, German, Irish and American theatre and drama
- Performance theory
- Theatre history and historiography
- Elizabethan and Jacobean, Romantic, 18th- and 19th-century theatre and drama
- Practice-led research
- Postcolonial studies
- Design and scenography.

Film & Television Studies

- Film theory, history and aesthetics
- Television theory, history and aesthetics
- Feminist theory
- Postcolonial theory and criticism
- Theories of postmodernism and the avant garde
- Film, television and violence
- Studies of national cinemas (American, British, Australian, Italian, German, Greek, Indian, Chinese)
- European cinema
- Asian cinema
- Amateur cinema
- Studies of popular genres and television forms
- Music and the moving image.





Professor Siddiqui is an ongoing member of the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Faith.

The University of Glasgow

Theology & Religious Studies

www.glasgow.ac.uk/theology

Research interests

www.glasgow.ac.uk/theology/research

- New Testament studies
- Old Testament studies
- History of biblical interpretation
- Church History: Early Church, the Reformation
- Systematic theology
- Literature, theology and the arts
- Religion and contemporary culture
- Gender, sexuality and the body in religious practice
- Bioethics
- Islamic studies
- Practical theology
- Eastern religions
- Inter-faith studies.

Understanding Islam

There are more than a billion Muslims in the world today, making Islam the second largest religion after Christianity. With this in mind it may come as no surprise that the study of Islam is becoming increasingly popular. Professor Mona Siddiqui (pictured) is a key figure at Glasgow who uses both her academic expertise and her public work to promote a wider understanding of a faith that has been brought into the media spotlight over the last decade.

Before she joined the University in 1996, the focus of teaching and research at Glasgow had been mainly on Judaeo-Christian traditions. However, Dr Alastair Hunter, who headed up the Department of Theology & Religious Studies at the time, realised the importance of breaking the mould of a traditional divinity school and broadening the study of religion. 'Mine was really the first non-Christian appointment to spread the teaching of religion,' says Professor Siddiqui. 'Dr Hunter realised with some foresight that the department needed to really take the plunge into religious studies and also have a specialism.'

Two years later in 1998 the Centre for the Study of Islam was born and Professor Siddiqui has been at its helm since day one. Over the last decade she has directed the academic study of the centre and focused her research

interests on Islamic studies, Islamic theology and textual inter-religious work. However, after the events of 11 September 2001 shook the world, her skills and understanding of Islam began to attract interest from a range of organisations beyond the University, especially the media. 'For the last five or six years I've been involved in a lot of consultancy work and also in counter-terrorism projects and cases, so I have developed the expertise to talk to policy makers and stakeholders about the key issues around these big global problems.'

Even though there are many centres for Islamic studies in the UK, for Professor Siddiqui the set-up at Glasgow is one of a kind: 'Centres come in many different shapes and sizes, but I would not want to have a separate Islamic studies department. Being located within the Department of Theology & Religious Studies offers the scope for interdisciplinary work and exchanging ideas with other colleagues. This is indispensable to a healthy postgraduate environment. In many ways what the centre stands for is a liberalism of thought and inter-religious critical work, and that's something I believe doesn't exist anywhere else in Scotland.'

