

NEWS RELEASE

**ACLS/FREDERICK BURKHARDT
RESIDENTIAL FELLOWSHIPS
FOR RECENTLY TENURED SCHOLARS**
2003-2004 Competition

New York, New York, July, 2004----For additional information, please call 212-697-1505, extension 136.

The American Council of Learned Societies is pleased to announce the results of the fifth competition for the Frederick Burkhardt Residential Fellowships for Recently Tenured Scholars. Created to support scholars in the humanities and social sciences in the crucial years immediately following the granting of tenure, these fellowships provide potential leaders in their fields with the resources to pursue long-term, unusually ambitious projects. Except in unusual cases, fellows will spend one of the next three academic years in residence at one of nine national research centers*, and will be granted additional research time by their home institutions. From 105 applicants, 5 women and 5 men were named Fellows. They are affiliated with 10 institutions in the United States.

The Frederick Burkhardt Residential Fellowships for Recently Tenured Scholars are generously supported by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, with additional funding from the Rockefeller Foundation. They are named for Frederick Burkhardt, President *Emeritus* of ACLS, whose decades of work on *The Correspondence of Charles Darwin* constitute a signal example of dedication to a demanding and ambitious scholarly enterprise.

The American Council of Learned Societies is a private, non-profit federation of 68 scholarly associations devoted to the advancement of humanistic studies in all fields of learning.

A list of the recipients with affiliation and research project follows.

Clifford Ando

Associate Professor, Classics and History, University of Southern California
Administration and Acculturation in the Roman Empire

Subjects of the Roman empire experienced Roman rule most directly as a set of practices for organizing and dividing the land and situating them upon it. I plan to reconstruct and analyze the principles and practices by which the Romans ordered their empire, at the level of

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administration, geography, demography and law. Part one, on practice, proceeds from the drawing of boundaries, to the governance of cities and villages and their economic relations, and concludes with the movement and settlement of peoples, urban, rural and semi-nomadic. Part two, about administration, inquires first into the resources available to Roman officials for negotiating cultural difference and governing populations of mixed legal status, and then into the changing ambitions of Roman government between the period of conquest and the high empire.

Indrani Chatterjee

Associate Professor, History, Rutgers University, New Brunswick

Slaves, Souls, and Subjects in South Asia

This project attempts to uncover an occluded history of slavery in South Asia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It attempts to locate this occlusion within the epistemologies of colonial ethnographers, for whom African systems provided the definitive grids of enslavement. However, the project also excavates the existence of war-captives and bonded debtors in local societies on the borders between India and Burma. It traces their attempts to emancipate themselves with the aid of local Christian missionaries, and uncovers the colonial government's refusal of aid to both slaves and missionaries alike.

Scott Cook

Associate Professor, Chinese Language and Literature, Grinnell College

Reinterpreting the Confucian Tradition in the Light of Newly Excavated Manuscripts

This project will build upon my ongoing study of the recently unearthed Chinese Confucian texts of Guodian (Hubei Province) and the Shanghai Museum (both ca. 300 BCE), using them as a framework for reexamining certain central debates within the Chinese intellectual tradition, as well as contextualizing those debates in relation to similar themes throughout world history.

Alice Donohue

Associate Professor, Classical & Near Eastern Archaeology, Bryn Mawr College

Studies in the Historiography of Classical Art: II. Historiographic Structures in the Study of Classical Art

The project continues a long-term study of how the history of ancient Greek and Roman art has been written from antiquity through the present. One part examines the contexts and content of the ancient textual sources, questioning their accepted documentary value. The second examines the context of "lifelikeness" in ancient and modern accounts of the stylistic development of classical art.

Kirsten Gruesz

Associate Professor, Literature, University of California, Santa Cruz

Material Languages: A Cultural History of Spanish in the United States

This study retraces changing perceptions of the Spanish language—and of Spanish speakers as an ethnracial community—alongside the development of a distinctively Latino social presence and cultural expression in the U.S. Although most Americans see the conflict between English and Spanish as a contemporary issue, its history extends from the colonial and early national periods. Using material evidence such as grammars, phrasebooks, anthologies, newspapers and diaries dating from those periods through the mid-twentieth century, I describe a complex attitude of Anglophone attraction and repulsion toward Spanish, and argue that the social conditions of the two languages have evolved together in a climate of mutual influence.

Bruce Holsinger

Associate Professor, English, University of Colorado, Boulder

The Singing Bull: Liturgical Culture and Vernacular Writing in England, 1000-1550

A book treating the role of liturgy and liturgical institutions in the formation of English literature, from the pre-Conquest period through the Reformation. Chapters will examine a variety of literary and musical texts (Aelfric's Homilies, Langland's *Piers Plowman*, Middle English songs and lyrics, Latin motets, the Book of Common Prayer, and many others) alongside and through the liturgical cultures from which such works emerged, arguing that liturgy was a powerful force for literary production and innovation for many centuries. The book is interdisciplinary, drawing on musicology, the history of religion, and other fields to engage in a large-scale reassessment of the shaping role of religious institutions and performances in the history of early English literature.

Margaret Humphreys

Associate Professor, History, Duke University

The Civil War and American Medicine

How did the Civil War change the course of American medicine? This project examines both medical events during the war, and the transformation of American medicine in the decades that followed to answer this question. Its broad approach encompasses the history of hospitals, public health, disease, therapeutics, nursing, medical theory, pharmacy, and concepts of race. The mid-nineteenth century was a time of great change in medicine, and the challenge is to determine what the war accelerated, delayed, or affected not at all. The task is complicated by the need to analyze the similarities and differences of the two warring nations.

Robin Jeshion

Professor, Philosophy, Yale University

Singular Thought: A New View of Thought About Individuals

I aim to complete a book manuscript on singular thoughts and singular attitudes and their connections with theories of reference. My book will advance a new theory of singular thought and demonstrate its importance to philosophy, linguistics, and psycho-semantics. My theorizing about singular thought is rooted in analytic philosophy of language and mind, but I also bolster my view by forging connections to semantic theories of discourse and psycholinguistic theories about learning the meanings of words and reference-determination. My book will apply the theory of singular thought to our thought about ourselves and our thought about natural numbers, and consequently will have wide-ranging impact within philosophy, extending into theories of agency and the epistemology of mathematics.

Steven Pincus

Associate Professor, History, University of Chicago

The First Modern Revolution: England's Glorious Revolution, 1688-89

The Glorious Revolution of 1688-89 was a revolutionary event, notwithstanding the consensus of historiography since the time of Edmund Burke. For my project, *The First Modern Revolution*, I have consulted a mass of new archival and printed materials to refocus our attention away from the traditional one on high politics toward the range of radical activities of the revolutionaries. My book recovers the significant transformations in English political economy, society, foreign policy, popular politics, and religious culture. In so doing, I argue that the Revolution of 1688-89 was the first modern revolution.

William Summerhill

Associate Professor, History, University of California, Los Angeles

Origins of Economic Backwardness in Brazil

Advances in human material well being depend on systematic increases in economic efficiency over the historical long run. Brazil, which today is the fifth largest country in population, failed to enjoy any appreciable material advance for nearly a century before 1900. My project draws on archival field research I have conducted since 1996 to examine why Brazil failed to forge ahead. It specifies major obstacles to nineteenth-century economic growth--colonial mercantilism, neocolonial dependency, slavery, economic geography, and politicized financial repression, and examines their origins, the degree to which they weighed on material progress, and the history of how several of the most significant of them were ultimately remedied near the end of the century.

* The National Humanities Center (Research Triangle Park, NC); the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (Palo Alto); the Institute for Advanced Study, Schools of Historical Studies and Social Science (Princeton); the American Antiquarian Society, and the Folger, Newberry, and Huntington Research Libraries; the American Academy in Rome, and Villa I Tatti (Florence).