<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>WORK OF THE FELLOWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>STATISTICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>BOOKS BY FELLOWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>FINANCIAL STATEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>SUPPORTING THE CENTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>STAFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>BOARD OF TRUSTEES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The National Humanities Center does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, national and ethnic origin, handicap, sexual orientation or preference, or age in the administration of its selection policies, educational policies, and other Center-administered programs.
from the report
president and director
“W hat is he doing with that stick?” my guest asked.

“He is trying to strike the ball,” I replied.
“He doesn’t have the ball.”
“Soon, the ball will be thrown towards home, and he will try to strike it.”
“Home?”
“That’s what that small…plaque in the ground is called—‘home plate’.”
“What does he do if he strikes it?”
“He runs over there,” I said, pointing.
“If he is successful, then, he gets to leave home.” He was picking it up pretty quickly, which was not surprising given that he is a former justice of the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany, Distinguished Member of the Global Law Faculty at New York University, professor of public law at the Humboldt University in Berlin, a recipient of the Major Federal Service Cross with Sash and Star, and the rector of the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. He was delighted to see this particular person—the second baseman for the Durham Bulls—strike successfully, and leave home.

After a few more homeward throws that did not produce success, however, another of my guests—the director of the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study—seemed puzzled, and asked why, given the first player’s success, he was still occasionally manifesting anxiety by hopping about and appearing concerned, as if in danger.

“H e is only partially successful,” I explained.
“Ultimately, he wants to run all the way around the bases”—those hard white pillows stuck in the ground—“and ‘score a run’ by touching home plate. With part of his body or clothing.” To keep things simple, I did not add, “without himself being touched by an opponent’s hand or glove holding the ball while not standing on the base, as long as ‘time out’ had not been called.” (Nor did I go into the infield fly rule, or the deeper conundrum of the dropped third strike; I pretended not to hear the suggestion that “runners” who were not running should be called “waiters.”)

“This is very common,” said the principal of the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in the Social Sciences and the Humanities, who had suddenly grasped the Odyssean deep structure of the game. “Young people are very anxious to leave...
home, but when they have done so, all they think about is returning.”

Explaining the game on this occasion — the annual meeting of SIAS, or Some Institutes for Advanced Study, held at the National Humanities Center in June 2004 — was actually far more entertaining than the game itself, a dreary 6–2 loss for the Bulls. But this gathering is always entertaining, and productive as well.

Formed fifteen years ago as an informal little consortium, SIAS has in recent years begun to think of itself less as a mere collective and more as an agent in promoting scholarship. Since 2003, we have run a set of innovative seminars wherein everything is doubled — two leaders, two contingents of scholars from two continents, extending for two weeks in two consecutive summers. As one would expect, two of these seminars are running concurrently, one in Europe and one here at the Center. In the summer of 2004, we completed the first two-year cycle, with the conclusion of seminars on “The Concept of Language in the Academic Disciplines” and “Secularization and Religion.” Between diversions, the SIAS group approved the second generation, which will begin in the summer of 2005: “Hierarchy, Marginality, and Ethnicity in Muslim Societies” and “The Political: Law, Culture, Theology.”

But the most important item on the agenda this time was the question of expansion. To my great pleasure, we decided to invite the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study (led by Center board member Drew Faust) and the Russell Sage Foundation to join the group. With the original six member institutions (the Center, the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study, the Swedish Collegium, and the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin) and a new member, the Collegium Budapest, we now number nine.

The effects of these meetings go well beyond the decisions we take. Even as we were, courtesy of the Bulls, assessing cultural differences, we were tacitly assessing cultural differences, we were tacitly...
reaffirming our common identity as institutes for advanced study. All of us try to support scholarship, and the larger public interest that is served by scholarship, by offering residential fellowships. Our residency programs are all intended to create a multidisciplinary and multinational cohort of scholars who, freed from ordinary duties and routines and operating in conditions of great freedom and collegial support, can pursue their work in ideal conditions. We are all oriented toward research, which means that we are pointed simultaneously towards the past and towards the future. And we are all concerned to find ways to support younger scholars, especially those who, having passed the professional landmark of tenure, are poised to launch the major phase of their careers.

I begin my annual report for the National Humanities Center by focusing on SIAS because we are now in the position of reaffirming our fundamental identity. With the imminent retirement, after eight enormously productive years, of John Birkelund as chairman of the board of trustees, the Center has formed a planning committee chaired by Carl Pforzheimer to chart its course for the next five years, and the basis for all our planning will be the concept of the institute for advanced study. We need to understand what features inform all such institutes and, just as important, the specific differences that set us apart. First among these differences, of course, is our singular dedication to the humanities. No other institute is so focused; even the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences includes a wide range of disciplines, including the humanities. The admirable goal of such institutes as ours is a scholarly community composed of diverse disciplines, a richly harmonic chorus of voices. In this respect, I think that our focus on the humanities serves us well. Intriguing as it is to imagine the oddly-angled conversations that occur when the geologist plunks her lunch tray down between the biochemist and the musicologist, the result is often a conversation about politics or the weather. Of course, our fellows think about the weather as much as anyone—in hurricane sea-
son, more than most — but the fact that all scholars here share a disciplinary base with a host of silent assumptions enables us, I think, to do an especially good job of realizing that ideal of a scholarly familiarity that fosters both unpredictable and productive interaction.

I am not saying that the humanities are a closed circle available only to the credentialed. Indeed, the definition of the humanities has expanded over the years to the point where nobody today is fully confident in saying what constitutes humanistic work as distinct from some other kind of scholarly work. Part of the reason for this is that other disciplines are tackling, with increasing boldness, questions once reserved for the humanities.

To take just one example, language, the quintessential human endowment and the object of traditional humanistic study in several fields, is now being studied by evolutionary biologists, primatologists, sociologists, and cognitive scientists—and by linguists who, while trying to define “human nature,” use methods and a vocabulary that few humanists can comprehend. Similar encroachments are being made by scholars who define themselves as scientists but who are taking on such subjects as the roots of ethical obligation, human imagination, the origins of altruism, the way in which we understand other minds, or the nature of the emotions. New technologies and drugs have emerged that give us far more control over our physical being, and thus our “identity,” than was conceivable just a few years ago. This control is not exercised by philosophers who have thought deeply about the human condition. It is, rather, being developed and applied by technicians who spend their days in the lab or at their computers trying to figure out the answers to limited empirical problems.

Scholars in the humanities must be responsive to these profound disciplinary shifts, which reflect and sometimes produce shifts in our basic understanding of the human. And the National Humanities Center, insofar as it is dedicated to bringing forth the future of scholarship, must be a site for the emergence of such developments and the questions...
and anxieties they provoke, as well as the new possibilities they stimulate.

One of the most probing conversations the planning committee will have is, accordingly, how to use the resources of the Center to promote a reassessment of humanistic study, and the human, in light of current scholarship, both in traditionally humanistic fields and beyond. The parameters of the humanities must be recalibrated every so often, and now is clearly one of those times. No other institute for advanced study is likely to feel particularly challenged by these questions, but the Center’s focus on, and implied responsibility for, the humanities makes them inescapable for us.

A second difference between the Center and other similar institutions has emerged with great clarity over the past several years. No other institute for advanced study has undertaken anything like our initiatives in the field of education. This fact might lead some to think that, by committing ourselves to strengthening precollegiate teaching in the humanities, we were deviating from our mission. But the Center has committed itself in this way for several excellent reasons. The programs we offer, and the products that emerge from them, are distinguished by their utility and professionalism, and in that respect they justify themselves. But beyond that, our commitment to education reflects a larger understanding of the humanities as a component not just of the academy but of the cultural discourse as a whole. In this holistic view, the humanities cannot flourish at the level of advanced study without an audience prepared to receive and properly value them; and this audience is created by education, beginning well before college. The Center’s commitment to education is entirely consistent with our dedication to advanced study.

One could, in fact, mount another rationale for our commitment to education by looking at the history of institutes for advanced study itself. The first such institute, the Institute for Advanced Study, was founded in 1930 as a new kind of university in which scholars and graduate students would pursue their quiet ways without the noisy

1913 marked the 50th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, and celebrations were held across the nation to herald the event. Philadelphia hosted a special Proclamation exhibition, and Meta Warrick Fuller sculpted an emancipation monument that still stands in Harriet Tubman Park in Boston. In addition to revelry was soul-searching. Was the promise of the Proclamation alive and well? What had one done to foster equality, tolerance, and economic opportunity? James Weldon Johnson wrote the poem “Fifty Years,” published in the New York Times on January 1, 1913, in which he championed hope despite the nation’s failure to honor its black citizens as equals. Later in the year, Booker T. Washington delivered an address in Virginia applauding its black organizations and white supporters on the “Negro progress” they had achieved in the more mundane yet critical aspects of living free (and poor) in the South. 1913 also marked the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson, whose seemingly progressive views on race encouraged black Americans, at least for a while.

From “The Making of African American Identity: 1865 to 1917”
distraction of undergraduates. Within a couple of years, the scholars—one of whom was Albert Einstein—decided that the graduate students were themselves a bit noisy, and quietly eliminated them, leaving the scholars alone and the Institute with no way of fulfilling the specifically educational ambitions of its founders. Subsequent institutes for advanced study adopted this reduced model, and so it went until the National Humanities Center began to explore ways in which this kind of organization could, through the use of technology, put advanced scholarship at the service of teachers. The Center’s education programs represent a brilliant new solution to an old problem.

Last spring, the third of our online professional development seminars, or toolboxes, “The Making of African American Identity: 1865–1917” went online (http://www.nhc.rtp.nc.us/pds/pds.htm). Like its predecessors, it represents a collection of materials with which teachers, collaborating with local scholars, can create their own professional development seminars. Created in the summer of 2003 in a seminar led by Colin Palmer (Trustee; Fellow 1989–90) of Princeton University, Trudier Harris (Fellow 1996–97) of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Richard Powell (Fellow 1995–96) of Duke University, this is the first of our toolboxes to include works of art along with historical documents and literary texts, and it is a magnificent piece of work. Indeed, so successful was the introduction of art into the toolboxes that we are now making plans to retrofit our two previous toolboxes with artworks.

Intended to serve as professional development resources, these toolboxes have other applications as well. We have heard recently that classes at Harvard and Princeton will be using them as archives for students to mine; and since the toolboxes are online, we expect them to be used in more ways by more people with each succeeding year. This past summer, the Center hosted Lee Mitchell (Rockefeller Fellow 1986–87) of Princeton University, Joy Kasson (Delta Delta Delta Fellow 1996–97) of Princeton University, Joy Kasson (Delta Delta Delta Fellow 1996–97) of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Richard Powell (Fellow 1995–96) of Duke University, this is the first of our toolboxes to include works of art along with historical documents and literary texts, and it is a magnificent piece of work. Indeed, so successful was the introduction of art into the toolboxes that we are now making plans to retrofit our two previous toolboxes with artworks.

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Community’s are like people. They have bodies, functions, brains, and a soul. For decades, I have known that the National Humanities Center is the brains and the soul of our community. My humble contribution is only a token of my gratitude to the Center for what it has given me and all the American citizens as a national treasure.”

Assad Meymandi (Trustee)
North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Leon Fink (Rockefeller Fellow 1990–91), who led a seminar that will eventuate, next spring, in the fourth toolbox, “The Gilded and the Gritty: America, 1877–1920.” And funding has been secured for the development of the fifth, which will focus on the period from 1585 to 1760. The goal of spanning the full range of typical K–12 American history and literature curricula is within sight.

The funding to which I referred came from the National Endowment for the Humanities. One of the good things about the NEH is that they will send you reviewers’ comments on your proposal, so you can see what people say about you. As gratifying as it was to receive the positive decision, it was just as gratifying to get the comments: “This project has a level of creativity and complexity that is rarely the stuff from which professional development opportunities are constructed”; “The National Humanities Center should be commended for this excellent project. Its intellectual quality and adaptability are truly remarkable”; “This proposal is not just thoughtful, it is truly remarkable as a cutting edge prototype of a new way to approach professional development”; “The assessment tools and plan are the most professional, unbiased, and purposeful of the evaluation instruments that this reviewer has considered”; “The Center’s resources have the potential of becoming national icons for excellence in professional development.” Reading these comments from experts in the field, I felt we were on the right track.

Administratively, anything that happens during the summer is considered to be part of the education programs, and so this summer, Richard Schramm and his staff were extremely busy. While Corbett Capps was busy renovating the studies on the west wing of the building, five seminars met. The Jessie Ball duPont Summer Seminars for Liberal Arts Faculty (led by NEH Fellow 2001–02 Deborah Cohen of Brown University and 2000–01 Delta Delta Delta Fellow Jeremy Popkin of the University of Kentucky) was succeeded by the seminar for high school teachers, which gave way to May 13

William Leuchtenburg (Trustee Emeritus, Mellon Senior Fellow 1978–79, 79–80, 80–81) is the guest speaker, discussing the life and works of the cartoonist Thomas Nast, as the friends of the Center gather for lunch. Leuchtenburg’s talk coincides with the appearance of a sampling of Nast’s works from the collection of John Geliman, on loan to the Center from the Levine Museum of the New South. “Mommbobby Paintings,” acrylic on canvas works by Martin Mazorra of New York City, also appear on the Center’s walls during the spring.

May 21

The year-end party for the class of 2003–04 features a performance by the fellows of “Carolina” (with apologies to Rodgers and Hammerstein), a musical recap of the year. The work recognizes the contributions of every staff member—and immortalizes the atmospheric incidents that helped make the year memorable.
to two concurrent seminars for younger literary scholars led by Frances Ferguson (GlaxoSmithKline Senior Fellow 2003–04) of the University of Chicago and Susan Stewart of Princeton University. The summer schedule concluded with the two-week SIAS seminar, after which Schramm fled the building for his well-earned vacation.

Everything that goes under the rubric of education depends on our fellowship program, our core mission and the basis for everything we do. The class of 2003–04, our twenty-sixth, included forty-one fellows from nine disciplines, sixteen states, and four countries. A happy coincidence in the selection process produced five musicologists—a critical mass, as we discovered when what had been a persistent white-noise humming and strumming in the background suddenly burst forth at the year-end party as a fully-formed musical review, “Carolina,” performed for an astonished staff.

Those directly connected to the Center value the fellowship program by more intimate and human measures, but we received a more objective view as well with the arrival of comments from NEH reviewers who evaluated our request for fellowship support. One described the program as “the most comprehensive proposal [we’ve received] — the jewel in the crown of all the programs.” According to another, “Fellows at NHC are the envy of all academics.” Another noted that the Center “has a stellar record of supporting the most important scholarship taking place in the humanities,” and added, “I doubt that any comparable institution—if there is one—can match the number and quality of the humanities scholars that the NHC has accommodated in recent years.” These comments supported a gratifying reversal of the tendency in recent years for the NEH to cut back its grants. In the classes of 2005–06 and 2006–07, the Center will award ten NEH fellowships, disbursing a total of $392,000. Other fellows in the class of 2003–04 were supported by term grants from the Lilly Endowment (three), the Gladys Krieble Delmas Foundation, the Jessie Ball duPont Fund, the Florence Gould Foundation, the Horace W.
Goldsmith Foundation, the A. G. Leventis Foundation, and the American Council of Learned Societies (six Burkhardt fellows). Twenty-two fellowships were funded by the Center’s endowment, and one was funded primarily by contributions from former and present fellows. This is a very different configuration than the one with which the Center began in 1978, when a handful of foundations supported fewer than two dozen fellowships. Building the endowment to its current level of more than $45 million was, of course, the great accomplishment of the 1997–2000 capital campaign. That campaign was conceived, planned, and carried out by the board of trustees, led by John Birkelund.

One of the most impressive and reassuring attributes of the Center is the remarkable capacity of the board of trustees to regenerate itself. Our bylaws dictate turnover, so we are always losing valuable members, but the overall strength does not seem to vary. Since I arrived in January 2003, seven new members have come onto the board, including W. J. T. Mitchell, Patricia Morton, Karl von der Heyden, Hunter Rawlings, Alan Brinkley, Richard Brodhead, and Thomas Laqueur. Space limitations preclude even a minimal account of the accomplishments of these people; suffice it to say that such talent and experience are rarely gathered in one place.

By choosing Francis Oakley to replace John Birkelund, the board has ensured continued distinction and stability in its leadership. A distinguished medievalist who, after ten years as president of Williams College and a stint as chairman of the ACLS board of trustees, is also an experienced executive, Frank exemplifies the worldly wisdom that characterizes the board as a whole.

And, although a slightly pre-Beatles Liverpudlian by birth, he has been in this country long enough to know a ball from a strike.
work of the fellows
Wye J. Allanbrook (William J. Bouwsma Fellow) revised three chapters of The Secular Commedia: Comic Mimesis in Late Eighteenth-Century Instrumental Music; began work on two chapters of Happy Endings: Comic Musical Theater from Lully to Sondheim; wrote an article, “Mozart the Fantast,” for submission to the journal Eighteenth-Century Music; and drafted another article, “The Disappointments of Analysis: Charles Rosen and Mozart’s Ninth Piano Concerto.” Allanbrook is professor of music at University of California, Berkeley.

Mark Antliff (Gould Foundation Fellow) completed a draft of his book manuscript The Advent of Fascism: Myth, Art, and Ideology in France, 1909–1939. Antliff is associate professor of art and art history at Duke University.

Jordanna Bailkin (Josephus Daniels Fellow*) oversaw the production of her book called The Culture of Property: The Crisis of Liberalism in Modern Britain (University of Chicago Press, 2004) and drafted the introduction and two chapters of another book on colonial crime, tentatively titled The Absence of Murder. She wrote an article on color perception of British workers, “Color Problems: Work, Pathology, and Perception in Modern Britain,” that is scheduled to appear in the journal International Labor and Working-Class History (in press, 2005); one on “Making Faces: Tattooed Women in Britain and Burma” for History Workshop Journal, vol. 59 (in press, 2005); and two other articles for publication in scholarly journals, including “Indian Yellow: Making and Breaking the Imperial Palette” and “The Boot and the Spleen: When Was Murder Possible in British India?” Her review of Fashioning the Feminine: Representation and Women’s Fashion from the Fin de Siècle to the Present, by Cheryl Buckley and Hilary Fawcett, was published in Albion, vol. 35, no. 3 (2003), and another on Merchants and Marvels: Commerce, Science, and Art in Early Modern Europe, edited by Pamela H. Smith and Paula Findlen, appeared in Left History, vol. 9, no. 1 (2004). She also reviewed Patrick Joyce’s Rule of Freedom: Liberalism and the Modern City for European History Quarterly (forthcoming 2005). Bailkin is assistant professor of history and women’s studies at the University of Washington.


Anne Margaret Baxley (Delta Delta Delta Fellow) wrote three chapters of her book project on Kant’s theory of virtue and a paper on contemporary ethical theory on virtue, “Does Virtue Silence Competing Reasons?” which has been submitted for publication. She also completed the initial research for a work in progress on the morality of contempt. She revised an article entitled “The Practical Significance of Taste in Kant’s Critique of Judgment,” which has been accepted for publication in the Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism (forthcoming 2005), as well as an essay on Kant’s account of the value of humanity, which will appear in a special collection, The Metaethics of Moral Status: Perspectives on the Nature and Source of Human Value (forthcoming, Oxford University Press, 2006). She wrote a review of David Sussman’s The Idea of Humanity: Anthropology and Anthroponomy in Kant’s Ethics for Essays in Philosophy, vol. 5, no. 1 (2004). Baxley is assistant professor of philosophy at Virginia Tech.

Thomas Brothers (Duke Endowment Fellow) completed his book Louis Armstrong’s New Orleans. Brothers is associate professor of music at Duke University.

Caroline Bruzelius (Allen W. Clowes Fellow, fall semester) began work on a book project about the impact of burial in the new city churches of the mendicant orders on traditional ecclesiastical institutions. Bruzelius is A. M. Cogan Professor of art and art history at Duke University.

John Carson (Carl and Lily Pforzheimer Foundation Fellow) finished a book manuscript tentatively titled The Measure of Merit: Mental Abilities and Natural Inequalities in France and America, 1750–1940 (Princeton University Press, forthcoming 2006) and wrote an article tentatively titled “Individual Differences and the Individualization of Rights” for a collection edited by Thomas A. Green and Hendrick Hartog. Carson is associate professor of history at the University of Michigan.


Thomas Cogswell (National Endowment for the Humanities and Fellows’ Fellow) completed six of fourteen chapters for his book project, Buckingham’s Commonwealth: War, Politics, and Political Culture, 1618–1629; wrote a chapter, “In the Power of the State: Mr. Anys’s Project and the Tobacco Colonies, 1626–1628,” for Virginia and the Wider World (O mohundo Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Virginia); an article, “Published by Authority: Newsbooks and the Duke of Buckingham’s Expedition to the Île de Ré,” for Huntington Library Quarterly, vol. 67, no. 1 (2004); and a journal article, “The Symptoms and Vapors of a Diseased Time: The Earl of Clare’s The Prodigall and Manuscript Culture in Early Modern England,” which has been submitted for publication. Cogswell is professor of history at the University of California, Riverside.
Esther Cohen (Lilly Fellow in Religion and the Humanities) wrote the greater part of her book on pain in the Middle Ages, tentatively titled *The Modified Scream*, a review of Daniel Lord Smail’s *The Consumption of Justice: Emotions, Publicity, and Legal Culture in Marseille, 1264–1423* for *H-France*, and a review of Lisane Lavanchy’s Écrire sa mort, décrire sa vie. Testaments de laïcs lausannois (1400–1450) for the American Historical Review. She prepared an article, “Sacred, Secular, and Unclean: The Contextuality of Emotions,” to be published in *Sacred and Secular in Medieval and Early-Modern Cultures: New Essays*, edited by Lawrence Besserman (Palgrave Macmillan, forthcoming). Cohen is professor of history at Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Lewis A. Erenberg (Frank H. Kenan Fellow) wrote a complete first draft of his book project titled *The Greatest Fight of Our Generation: Joe Louis and Max Schmeling in the International Arena*, to be published by Oxford University Press, and completed a draft of a journal article on the same topic. Erenberg is professor of history at Loyola University Chicago.

Frances Ferguson (GlaxoSmithKline Senior Fellow) wrote two chapters of her book project on education and political liberalism, under the working title *What Children Taught Political Philosophy*, and coedited (with Helen R. Elam) a collection of essays, *The Wordsworthian Enlightenment: Essays in Honor of Geoffrey Hartman* (Johns Hopkins University Press, forthcoming). She wrote an essay, “Organic Form and Its Consequences,” that has been accepted for publication in a volume of essays, *Land, Nation, Culture*, being edited by Peter de Bolla et al.; and another essay, “Emotion and Belief: From Stanley Fish to Jeremy Bentham,” accepted for publication in a volume of essays on the passions, being edited by Victoria Kahn and Neil Saccamano. Her article on “Coherence and Changes in the Invisible World” appeared in *New Literary History*, vol. 35, no. 2 (2004), and one on “Comparing the Literatures: Textualism and Globalism” will appear in the journal *ELH* (*English Literary History*). In addition she wrote “A Response to Roger Chartier” for *Critical Inquiry*. Ferguson was Mary Elizabeth Garrett Professor of Arts and Sciences and professor of English at Johns Hopkins University; she has accepted a new position as George W. Pullman Professor of English at the University of Chicago.

Samuel A. Floyd, Jr. (John Hope Franklin Senior Fellow) spent the year working on a 27-chapter volume tentatively titled *A World History of Black Music*. He also completed an article, under the working title “Paget Henry Caliban’s Reason and Its Implications for Black Music Scholarship,” for submission to a scholarly journal. Floyd is director emeritus of the Center for Black Music Research at Columbia College Chicago.
P. Gabrielle Foreman (Rockefeller Fellow) wrote two chapters and revised three chapters of a book manuscript, Dark Sentiment: Reading Black Women in the Nineteenth Century, and collected essays and did reading for a manuscript in progress, Transgressive Desires: Representing Miscegenation and Homoerotics in Nineteenth-Century Literature and Culture. She continued archival research on the previously unknown last thirty-five years of the life of Harriet Wilson, the first African American woman novelist and a spiritualist and reform lecturer, and completed work on a new edition of Harriet Wilson's Our Nig (Penguin Classics, forthcoming 2005), for which she is coeditor with Reginald Pitts. She also prepared an entry on Harriet Wilson for Black Women in America: An Historical Encyclopedia (Oxford University Press, 2004). Foreman is associate professor of English and American studies at Occidental College.


Lisa Jane Graham (Burkhardt Fellow of the American Council of Learned Societies) wrote one of five chapters and drafted sections of two others for her book The Economy of Pleasure in Eighteenth-Century France and finished revising an article titled “Scandal: Law, Literature and Morality in the Early Enlightenment” to be published in a special volume of the journal Studies on Voltaire and the Eighteenth Century (forthcoming 2005). In addition, she prepared a review of Carol Blum’s Strength in Numbers: Population, Reproduction, and Power in Eighteenth-Century France for the Journal of Interdisciplinary History and a review of Renee Winegarten’s Accursed Politics: Some French Women Writers and Political Life, 1715–1850 for H-France. Graham is associate professor of history at Haverford College.

Malachi Hacohen (Burkhardt Fellow of the American Council of Learned Societies) worked on two projects. The first, “Jacob and Esau, Jewish Emancipation, and the Dilemmas of Multiculturalism,” traces changes in the telling of the biblical story of Jacob and Esau in response to the challenges that emancipation presented to traditional Jewish-Christian relations. Hacohen’s research at the Center focused on the changes brought forth by the rise of ethnonationalism. For his second project, “Austria and the Congress for Cultural Freedom,” he researched Austria’s foremost politico-cultural magazine in the postwar period, Forum, which was clandestinely financed by the CIA. He also prepared a series of lectures to be given at the University of Haifa, Israel (where he is Bucerius Fellow for summer 2004) which will be published in Hebrew as a book, The Rise, Fall and Post-Life of the Central-European Jewish Intelligentsia. Hacohen is Fred W. Shaffer Associate Professor of History, Political Science, and Religion at Duke University.
Carolyn Higbie (Robert F. and Margaret S. Goheen Fellow) worked on a book, *The Lindian Chronicle and the Greek Creation of Their Past* (Oxford University Press, 2003); a chapter called “Hellenistic Mythography,” to appear in the Cambridge Companion to Classical Mythology; and entries on “Timachidas,” “Aristion,” and “Gorgon” for a new edition of Fragments of the Greek Historians (Brill, forthcoming). She wrote two papers that will appear in volumes of conference proceedings: “The Lindian Chronicle and the Documentation of Sources,” for the conference on “Archives in the Ancient Near East,” held at Catholic University, Leuven, Belgium; and “Greek Archaeology?” for the conference of the International Archaeological Congress, held in Boston. Higbie is associate professor of classics at the State University of New York at Buffalo. Additional support for her fellowship came from the A. G. Leventis Foundation.

Jenann Ismael (NEH Fellow) made good progress on research for her book project, *Science, Simplicity, and Symmetry*. She rewrote and made substantial additions to a book manuscript, *The Situated Self*, which has been accepted for publication by Oxford University Press; wrote a paper, “Emergent Order: The Limits of Self-Organization,” that will be published in *Erkenntnis*; and revised drafts of two other papers to be submitted for publication (“Chances Reconsidered” and “The Self, the Body, and Space”). Ismael is assistant professor of philosophy at the University of Arizona.


Elizabeth Lapovsky Kennedy (Rockefeller Fellow) wrote the introduction for and edited (with Agatha Beins) a volume titled *Women’s Studies for the Future: Foundations, Interrogations, Politics*, to be published by Rutgers University Press, and drafted four of fourteen chapters of her book *Many Strands, One Woman: Lesbianism, Marriage and Sexuality in an Upper Class Life*. Kennedy is professor of women’s studies at the University of Arizona.

*Endowed by the Research Triangle Foundation

James Peacock (John G. Medlin, Jr., Fellow) focused on two projects: a Rockefeller Foundation project on the globalizing South, and a Fulbright study of sectarian and ethnic aspects of conflict and peace. For the Rockefeller project (an ongoing research project funded by the Rockefeller Foundation with Peacock as principal investigator) he coedited vol. 1 (with Lothar Hönnighausen, Marc Frey, and Niklaus Steiner) and vol. 2 (with Lothar Hönnighausen, Anke Ortloff, and Niklaus Steiner) of Regionalism in the Age of Globalism (University of Wisconsin Press, 2004); coedited (with Harry L. Watson and Carrie R. Matthews) The American South in a Global World (University of North Carolina Press, in press); and drafted all six chapters of his book The Global Mind of the American South. At a conference on ethnic conflict and peace processes, hosted in Washington, D.C., by the United States Institute of Peace and the Fulbright New Century Scholars Program, he chaired a panel on “Identity Matters: Ethnic, Religious, and Other Cultural Bases of Identity.” He is coediting (with Patricia Thornton and Patrick Inman) a volume titled Identity Matters which includes papers by eleven of the researchers. He also wrote the foreword for Social Origins of Religion by Roger Bastide (University of Minnesota Press, 2003); an essay on “Values” for the International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences, edited by Neil J. Smelser and Paul B. Baltes (Pergamon/Elsevier Science, 2004); and an article, “Geertz’s Concept of Culture in Historical Context: How He Saved the Day and Maybe the Century,” for Clifford Geertz and His Colleagues: A Colloquy, edited by Richard A. Shweder and Byron Good (University of Chicago Press, in press). Peacock is distinguished professor of anthropology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Theda Perdue (Archie K. Davis Senior Fellow) prepared second editions of two books: The Cherokee Removal: A Brief History with Documents (Bedford/St. Martin’s, forthcoming 2005), and The Cherokees (Chelsea House, forthcoming 2005). She read widely for two other books: one on Indians in the segregated South, and another on the reassertion of tribal identity in the South after 1970. Perdue is Atlanta Distinguished Term Professor of History and American Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Gianna Pomata (Lilly Fellow in Religion and the Humanities) revised one chapter and wrote two new chapters for her book project Holy Bodies in Early Modern Medicine and Religion. She wrote the introduction (with Nancy Siraisi) and an essay, “Praxis Historialis: The Uses of Historia in Early Modern Europe,” for a volume she coedited (with Nancy Siraisi), Historia: Empiricism and Erudition in Early Modern Europe (MIT Press, forthcoming 2005), and the introduction (with Gabriella Zarrillo) and an essay, “Medicina delle monache: pratiche terapeutiche nei monasteri femminili,” for a volume she coedited (with Gabriella Zarrillo), I monasteri femminili come centri di cultura fra Rinascimento e Barocco (Rome, Edizioni di Storia e Letteratura, forthcoming 2004). She edited, translated, and prepared an introduction for Oliva Sabuco: The True Medicine for the Chicago University Press series, The Other Voice in European History. She finished an article, “Medicina for the Poor: Health Care and Poor Relief in 18th- and 19th-century Bologna,” to be published in Health Care and Poor Relief in 18th- and 19th-Century Southern Europe, edited by Andrew Cunningham and Ole Grell (Ashgate, in press). Pomata is associate professor of history at Università di Bologna.

Todd W. Reeser (NEH Fellow) finished work on his book Translating Platonism in Early Modern France. He completed two chapters of his new book project Translating Platonism in Early Modern France. He also completed two chapters of his new book project Translating Platonism in the Renaissance, one of which, “Re-Reading Platonism Sceptically in Montaigne’s ‘Apologie de Raimond Sebond,’” will appear in a volume entitled French Renaissance Masculinities, edited by Philip Ford (Cambridge French Studies, Cambridge University Press). He also coauthored (with Jeff Peters) an article, “Between Freedom and Memory: The Early Modern in Barthes’s Le Degré zéro de l’écriture,” which has been accepted for publication in the journal EMF: Studies in Early Modern France, in a special issue on contemporary readings of the early modern period (forthcoming 2005). Reeser is assistant professor of French at the University of Utah.
David Ringrose (William C. and Ida Friday Senior Fellow) worked extensively on his book project, Europeans Abroad, 1400-1700: Support Networks and Accommodation in the Wider World. He revised a major article, “A Setting for Royal Authority: The Reshaping of Madrid, Sixteenth-Eighteenth Centuries,” which will be published with illustrations in a book on Baroque cities, under the auspices of the Center for Austrian Studies at the University of Minnesota (Berghann Books). He also wrote a review of Stanley J. Stein and Barbara H. Stein’s Apogee of Empire: Spain and New Spain in the Age of Charles III, 1759-1789 for H-Net Reviews. Ringrose is professor of history at the University of California, San Diego.

Nancy Scheper-Hughes (Distinguished Visitor, fall semester) wrote the preface and introduction, and revised four of twelve chapters of her book manuscript on the global traffic in organs, The Ends of the Body. She wrote an article, “Parts Unknown: Undercover Ethnography on the Organs-Trafficking Underworld,” for Ethnography, vol. 5, no. 1 (2004), and revised another article, “Anatomy of a Quilt: The Gee’s Bend Freedom Quilting Bee,” for Southern Cultures (forthcoming, Fall 2004). She revised several chapters for edited volumes, including “The Last Commodity: Post-Human Ethics and the Global Traffic in Fresh Organs” for Global Assemblages: Technology and Ethics as Anthropological Problems, edited by Aihwa Ong and Steven Collier (Basil Blackwell, in press); “Death Squads and Demilitarization” for Order and Disorder in the Post-Colony, edited by Jean and John Comaroff (University of Chicago Press); and “Getting Over: The Politics of the Impossible in the New South Africa” for Violence and Trauma, edited by Robert Lemelson. She collaborated in the making of a 90-minute documentary, Transplant Tourism, on site in Manila with producer David Paperny; it premiered at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association and on CBC TV (Canada). Scheper-Hughes is professor of anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley.
**Randolph Starn** (John P. Birkelund Senior Fellow) did research and drafted two of four essay-chapters for his book *Authenticating the Past: Archives, Museums, Libraries*, and wrote a related article, “Historians’ Guide to New Museum Studies,” for the *American Historical Review*. He also wrote reviews of several books, including Gigliola Fragnito, ed., *Church, Censorship, and Culture in Early Modern Italy for Common Knowledge*; Salvatore Settis, *Italia, S.p.a.: L’assalto al patrimonio culturale for Burlington Magazine*; Allen J. Greico et al., *The Italian Renaissance in the Twentieth Century: Acts of an International Conference at Villa I Tatti for Renaissance Quarterly*; and John Agnew, *Place and Politics in Modern Italy for Political Science Quarterly*. Starn is professor emeritus of history and Italian studies at the University of California, Berkeley.

**Carol Summers** (Jessie Ball duPont Fellow) drafted five papers that will later be published as journal articles and book chapters: “‘Subterranean Evil’ and ‘Tumultuous Riot’: Anxiety, Authority and Alienation at King’s College Budo, Buganda, Uganda, 1942”; “Young Buganda and Old Boys: Ideas of Youth and Legitimate Leadership in Buganda, 1919–1949,” solicited for a special issue of *Africa Today* on youth in Africa; “Young Africa and Radical Visions: Revisiting the Bataka in Buganda, 1944–54”; “Grandchildren, Grand-parents and Radical Politics in Late Colonial Buganda”; and “Radical Rudeness: Ugandan Social Critiques in the 1940s.” She also wrote a review of ‘Half-London in Zambia: Contested Identities in a Catholic Mission School’, by Anthony Simpson, for the journal *Africa*; and two reviews for *Africa Quarterly*, *Africa and the West: A Documentary History from the Slave Trade to Independence*, by William H. Worger and Nancy L. Clark, and *Twilight on the Zambezi: Late Colonialism in Central Africa*, by Eugenia W. Herbert. Summers is professor of history at the University of Richmond.

**Charlotte Sussman** (Burkhardt Fellow of the American Council of Learned Societies) wrote two of six chapters for her book project, *Imagining the Population: Literature and Demographic Theory in Britain, 1650–1838* (under contract with Polity Press). She also wrote two articles for publication: “Daughter of the Revolution: Mary Shelley in Our Times” for the *Journal for Early Modern Cultural Studies* (Summer 2004), and “Memory and Mobility: Fictions of Population in Defoe, Goldsmith and Scott” for Blackwell’s *Companion to the Eighteenth-Century Novel* (2004). She did some organizational and editorial work on a collection she is coediting (with Jill Heydt-Stevenson), tentatively titled *Recognizing the Romantic Novel*. Sussman is associate professor of English at the University of Colorado at Boulder.

**Brad Weiss** (Burkhardt Fellow of the American Council of Learned Societies) finished his work as editor of a volume entitled *Producing African Futures: Ritual and Reproduction in a Neoliberal Age* (Brill, 2004) and wrote three of seven chapters of his book *Conflicted Fantasies: Popular Cultural Practices in Urban Tanzania*. Weiss is associate professor of anthropology at the College of William and Mary.

Anne Williams (Delta Delta Delta Fellow, spring semester) revised her translation of the Scribe/Delavigne libretto in French for Gounod’s failed opera, La Nonne sanglante (1854), and wrote a critical introduction for a special edition of the journal Romantic Circles on the topic of romanticism and opera. She rewrote an essay, “Ghostly Voices: Gothic Opera and the Failure of La Nonne Sanglante,” to be published in a collection of essays, Operatic Migrations, edited by Downing Thomas and Roberta Martin (Ashgate, 2004), and wrote an essay, “Shelley’s Gothic Masquerade, or What’s a Major Poet Like You Doing in a Genre Like This,” for a collection of essays called The Unfamiliar Shelley, edited by Alan Weinberg and Timothy Webb. She also wrote a review of G. Gabrielle Starr’s Lyric Generations: Poetry and the Novel in the Long Eighteenth Century for Studies in Romanticism. She continued her research on a book-length manuscript, ‘Monstrous Pleasures: Horace Walpole, Opera, and the Conception of Gothic.’ Williams is professor of English and American Literature at the University of Georgia.


Number of Fellows ........ 41

26 Senior Scholars
MORE THAN 10 YEARS BEYOND PH.D.

15 Young Scholars
10 YEARS OR FEWER BEYOND PH.D.

Gender     Female 20     Male 21

Disciplines .......... 9
Anthropology .......... 3
Art History .......... 4
Classics .......... 1
English & American Literature ..... 6
History .......... 17
Modern Languages: French .......... 1
Musicology .......... 5
Philosophy .......... 3
Women's Studies .......... 1

Geographic Representation
U.S.: 38 scholars from 16 states

Arizona .......... 2
California .......... 6
Colorado .......... 1
Georgia .......... 1
Illinois .......... 3
Indiana .......... 2
Maryland .......... 1
Michigan .......... 2
New Hampshire .......... 1
New York .......... 4
North Carolina .......... 8
Pennsylvania .......... 1
Texas .......... 1
Utah .......... 1
Virginia .......... 3
Washington .......... 1

Other Nations: 3 from 3 nations

Israel .......... 1
Italy .......... 1
United Kingdom .......... 1

Institutions Represented
United States: 28

Center for Black Music Research, Columbia College Chicago .......... 1
College of William and Mary .......... 1
Columbia University .......... 1
Dartmouth College .......... 1
Duke University .......... 5
Haverford College .......... 1
Johns Hopkins University .......... 1
Loyola University Chicago .......... 1
Michigan State University .......... 1
Occidental College .......... 1
San José State University .......... 1
State University of New York at Buffalo .......... 2
Texas A&M University .......... 1
University of Arizona .......... 2
University of California, Berkeley .......... 2
University of California, Riverside .......... 1
University of California, San Diego .......... 1
University of Chicago .......... 1
University of Colorado at Boulder .......... 1
University of Georgia .......... 1
University of Michigan .......... 1
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill .......... 2
University of Notre Dame .......... 2
University of Richmond .......... 1
University of Utah .......... 1
University of Washington .......... 1
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University .......... 1
Wake Forest University .......... 1

Institutions in Other Nations: 3

Hebrew University of Jerusalem .......... 1
Queen's University Belfast .......... 1
Università di Bologna .......... 1

Selection Committee for 2003–04

Jonathan Freedman
English, University of Michigan

David Gies
Spanish, Italian & Portuguese
University of Virginia

Linda Gordon
History, New York University

Carla Hesse*
History, University of California at Berkeley

William Lycan*
Philosophy, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Bruce Redford, English, Boston University

Representing the Center's Board:
Steven Marcus,* Vice Chairman
Patricia Meyer Spacks,* Chair
Scholarly Programs Committee

*R ALUMNI FELLOWS


Scholars in Residence .......... 921
Senior .......... 610
MORE THAN 10 YEARS BEYOND PH.D.

Young Scholars .......... 311
10 YEARS OR FEWER BEYOND PH.D.

Fields Represented .......... 44

Institutions from the United States: 775
FROM 188 INSTITUTIONS IN 43 STATES
AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Institutions from Other Nations: 146
FROM 103 INSTITUTIONS IN 34 NATIONS

Books resulting from fellowships .......... 875
published or added

to the Robert F. and
Margaret S. Goheen
Collection in 2003–04


The National Humanities Center thanks the publishers and other copyright holders for permission to reprint the book jackets that appear on these pages.
financial statement
### Statements of Financial Position

June 30, 2004 and 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>$ 4,461,706</td>
<td>$ 3,994,335</td>
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<td>Pledged contributions receivable, net</td>
<td>1,641,574</td>
<td>1,865,521</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous receivables and other assets</td>
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<td>14,480</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
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<td>41,070,393</td>
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<td>Property, furniture, and equipment, net</td>
<td>265,769</td>
<td>124,049</td>
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**Total assets:**

$ 51,134,347 $ 47,068,778

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities and Net Assets</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2003</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and accrued expenses</td>
<td>$ 203,574</td>
<td>$ 79,430</td>
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<td>Notes payable</td>
<td>4,923</td>
<td>8,718</td>
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**Total liabilities:**

208,497 88,148

**Net assets:**

Unrestricted                    13,266,518 9,153,806
Temporarily restricted           3,127,482 3,585,162
Permanently restricted           34,531,850 34,241,662

**Total net assets:**

50,925,850 46,980,630

$ 51,134,347 $ 47,068,778

Copies of the audited financial statements prepared by Grant Thornton LLP, Certified Public Accountants, are available for reference in the Administrative Office of the National Humanities Center.
## Statements of Activities

**Year Ended June 30, 2004**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily restricted</th>
<th>Permanently restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues, Gains, and Other Support</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions and gifts</td>
<td>$ 566,259</td>
<td>948,040</td>
<td>290,188</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
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<td>651,783</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrealized gain on investments</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>5,261,978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Income</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contribution – building and facilities</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>450,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net assets released from restrictions</td>
<td>2,057,503</td>
<td>(2,057,503)</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total revenues, gains, and other support</strong></td>
<td>9,447,527</td>
<td>(457,680)</td>
<td>290,188</td>
<td>9,280,035</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses and Losses</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fellowship programs</td>
<td>2,516,805</td>
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<td>2,516,805</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special programs</td>
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<td>1,017,509</td>
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<td>Development</td>
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<td>Management and general</td>
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<tr>
<td>Realized loss on sale of investments</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses and losses</strong></td>
<td>5,334,815</td>
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<td>5,334,815</td>
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<tr>
<td>Change in net assets</td>
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<td>(457,680)</td>
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<td>3,945,220</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net assets, beginning of year</td>
<td>9,153,806</td>
<td>3,585,162</td>
<td>34,241,662</td>
<td>46,980,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net assets, end of year</strong></td>
<td>$ 13,266,518</td>
<td>3,127,482</td>
<td>34,531,850</td>
<td>50,925,850</td>
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</table>
## Statements of Activities

### Year Ended June 30, 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenues, Gains, and Other Support</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily restricted</th>
<th>Permanently restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions and gifts</td>
<td>$1,035,900</td>
<td>2,336,754</td>
<td>375,963</td>
<td>3,748,617</td>
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<td>Grants</td>
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<td>Investment income</td>
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<td>1,070,478</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrealized gain on investments</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>4,205,093</td>
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<tr>
<td>Realized gain on sale of fixed asset</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contribution – building and facilities</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>450,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net assets released from restrictions</td>
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<td>(1,742,781)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total revenues, gains, and other support</td>
<td>8,507,084</td>
<td>935,373</td>
<td>375,963</td>
<td>9,818,420</td>
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</tbody>
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### Expenses and Losses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses and Losses</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily restricted</th>
<th>Permanently restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fellowship programs</td>
<td>2,287,823</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>2,287,823</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special programs</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development</td>
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<td>645,043</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management and general</td>
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<td>Realized loss on sale of investments</td>
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<td>4,233,031</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allowance for doubtful accounts</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>250,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total expenses and losses</td>
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<td>Change in net assets</td>
<td>(1,192,493)</td>
<td>935,373</td>
<td>125,963</td>
<td>(131,157)</td>
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</table>

Net assets, beginning of year                        | 10,346,299   | 2,649,789              | 34,115,699             | 47,111,787 |

Net assets, end of year                              | $9,153,806   | 3,585,162              | 34,241,662             | 46,980,630 |
supporting the center
The National Humanities Center is an independent, privately incorporated institute supported by grants and contributions from individuals, corporations, foundations, and universities and other institutions, as well as other public and private sources. The Center also has a permanent endowment, valued at $45.2 million on June 30, that provided expendable income covering approximately 45% percent of its annual operating costs.

Below is a summary of annual and endowment giving from July 1, 2003, to June 30, 2004. On the inside front and back pages of this report is a list of the individuals, corporations, foundations, and other institutions that provided annual or endowment support during the year. In addition to those individuals and institutions listed below, the Center would like to express its gratitude to those who made in-kind gifts, especially the fellows who added books written at the Center to the Robert F. and Margaret S. Goheen Collection, to Howard Smither (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill music faculty, retired), who donated the 23 volumes published to date of Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart: Allgemeine Enzyklopädie der Musik (Kassel: Bärenreiter; Stuttgart: Metzler, c1994–); to Samuel Floyd (John Hope Franklin Senior Fellow), who gave the International Dictionary of Black Composers (Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn, 1999); and to the University of North Carolina Press for continuing gifts to the Center’s collection of books about North Carolina. The Center is also grateful to Duke University, North Carolina State University, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for their library and technical assistance.

The National Humanities Center has established the Sawyer Society to honor the life and example of an early Trustee, John E. (“Jack”) Sawyer, and to recognize and thank individuals and families who include the Center in their estate planning or who make life-income gifts to the Center.

### Sawyer Society Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peter A. Benoliel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Robert Connor</td>
<td>John G. Medlin, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John B. Hurford*</td>
<td>John E. Sawyer*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Ronald Kastner</td>
<td>Seth L. Warner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John King</td>
<td>Marjorie C. Woods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hope Lacy</td>
<td>* Deceased</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
staff of the center
Staff of the Center as of June 30, 2004

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