

NEH Application Cover sheet (RZ-292847)

Collaborative Research

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INSTITUTION

The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System
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APPLICATION INFORMATION

Title: *Value, Self-Worth, and the Market in the Black Spanish Caribbean in the Age of Slavery*

Grant period: From 2024-06-01 to 2027-05-31

Project field(s): Latin American History; History of Science

Description of project: We are applying for an NEH Collaborative Research Fellowship in the “manuscript preparation” category. Our book approaches enslaved and free people of African descent as economic agents who subtly shaped Caribbean markets in the age of enslavement with lasting political consequences. We argue that Black historical actors contested economic and moral value systems that relegated their bodies to low status by intervening in processes of appraisal within slave and free labor markets. They did so through economic negotiations to purchase their freedom and through judicial actions to retrieve their freedom payments after owners’ theft and to protect themselves against violence and excessive labor demands relative to their ability. Some of the roots of the calls for racially inclusive national citizenship in the Spanish Caribbean go back to Black economic and judicial activity and the understandings of the Black body that emerged thereof.

BUDGET

Outright request	119,984.00	Cost sharing	0.00
Matching request	0.00	Total budget	119,984.00
Total NEH request	119,984.00		

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR

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**Value, Self-Worth, and the Market in the Black Spanish Caribbean
in the Age of Slavery
Pablo Gómez and Adriana Chira**

Project Overview. We are applying for an NEH Collaborative Research Fellowship in the “manuscript preparation” category to finalize archival research and prepare the introduction, conclusion, and four out of five chapters of a book that we plan to complete by May 2027. Our book approaches enslaved and free people of African descent as economic agents who subtly shaped Caribbean markets in the age of enslavement with lasting political consequences. We argue that Black historical actors contested economic and moral value systems that relegated their bodies to low status by intervening in processes of appraisal within slave and free labor markets. They did so through economic negotiations to purchase their freedom and through judicial actions to retrieve their freedom payments after owners’ theft and to protect themselves against violence and excessive labor demands relative to their ability. Some of the roots of the calls for racially inclusive national citizenship in the Spanish Caribbean go back to Black economic and judicial activity and the understandings of the Black body that emerged thereof. In addition to writing a book, the two investigators will also curate a set of translated primary sources used in this project for undergraduate and graduate teaching that they will upload to the Slave Societies Digital Archive.

Statement of Significance and Impact. *Value, Self-Worth, and the Market in the Black Spanish Caribbean in the Age of Slavery* explores how people of African descent intervened in economic systems organized around enslavement to challenge racial exclusion. Our monograph approaches enslaved and free people of African descent as intellectual and economic agents who subtly shaped Caribbean markets with lasting impact on ideologies of citizenship. Black historical actors in the two largest urban areas of the Spanish Caribbean, Havana (Cuba) and Cartagena de Indias (Colombia), contested economic and moral value systems that relegated their bodies to low status by intervening in processes of body appraisal within slave and free labor markets. They did so primarily through economic negotiations and judicial actions associated with manumission and through suits they filed on account of stolen freedom payments, owners’ cruelty and acts of sexual violence, and disability. In a region where more enslaved Africans were disembarked before 1640 than anywhere else in the Western Hemisphere except Brazil, the Spanish Caribbean, Black individuals were active agents in the modeling of their bodies’ market value. In the process, they participated in the making of modern notions of the self, arguing about the nature of individuality in relation to the body’s physical and intellectual capacities. By the late eighteenth century, their calls for slavery’s end and for inclusive citizenship described the Black body as similarly capable of physical, intellectual, and reproductive labor as the white body, and one equally vulnerable to physical and emotional pain.

Drawing primarily on understudied and endangered sources from Cuba and Colombia, and on some records housed in colonial archives in Europe, our book engages in multiple, vibrant debates about genealogies of modern subjectivity (such as individuality), capitalism, slavery, abolition, and citizenship. Historians have established how the violent technologies of human commodification of the eighteenth-century trans-Atlantic slave trade undergirded capitalism, an economic system that was built on the objectification of the Black body. They have also explored how during the eighteenth century, abolitionists contested aspects of such objectification, forging democratic ideologies of freedom and racially inclusive citizenship in Latin America. Our work contributes to these conversations through attention to economic activities and their political effects within localized and relatively undercapitalized urban markets that operated in parallel, and occasionally, in relation with the trans-Atlantic slave trade markets. At this scale, we can see how Black actors accumulated savings, engaged in credit, and contested

appraisals and meanings attached to their bodies through economic activities. Such economic activities, we argue, subtly informed their political behavior and claims to citizenship.

Through self-purchase from slavery, and the purchases of other enslaved people, African and Afro-descended people intervened in markets in the Spanish Caribbean. Free populations of color emerged in the region in the second half of the seventeenth century, the largest in the hemisphere except Brazil, mostly through self- and family purchase (manumission). Manumission, freedom suits, and suits against owners accused of theft and cruelty required that enslaved people closely observe the workings of the labor market and of any laws that regulated it. Enslaved and free Black actors in Havana and Cartagena also shaped free labor markets. They did so by offering their own locally inflected understandings of the value of certain forms of embodied labor (such as wet-nursing, health work, or the crafting of goods) and their ability (based on specific body characteristics and training) to perform work considered valuable. By the eighteenth century, enslaved and free people of color developed taxonomies of bodily value that became a foundation for their claims to political membership, shaping the distinctive trajectory of citizenship rights in the Spanish Caribbean.

Substance and Context: In 1755, a man by the name of Rito de la Rocha came before a local judge in Cartagena de Indias and claimed that he was too old to still be enslaved. Through his petition, he sought to monetize the labor that he had done for his owner throughout the years. He also specifically referred to the material evidence of his aging body to make claims about his diminished potential for productive labor, which, he argued, made him need state protection against the violence of enslavement. He combined medical, moral, and economic arguments to bolster his case: he had given up his good and healthy years to service his owner, and now, that he was old and sick, he was deserving of respite and reparations—a moral claim. At the same time, like other petitioners in his case, he invoked economic logics: his labor was not worth very much, given his weak body, so, he suggested, his owner would not be losing out. He was not alone.

Across the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in the Spanish Caribbean, enslaved people, owners, and legislators used a combination of moral arguments and economic assessments as they measured the worth of enslaved people's productive and reproductive bodies. Some enslaved people asked that they be allowed to go free because they had nursed their owner's children, others because they had fathered the owner's descendants. Some asked that their price be lowered because they had special skills. All such claims tended to refer to the body of the enslaved as a source of productive or reproductive labor, symbolic capital, and comfort for owners' households. Many such claims also portrayed Black bodies as emotionally and physically vulnerable, just like white bodies, thereby questioning pervasive cultural notions of Black resistance to pain (Morgan 1997).

Value, Self-Worth, and the Market in the Black Spanish Caribbean in the Age of Slavery examines processes of appraisal in slave and free labor markets in the Spanish Caribbean between 1680 and 1790, a time when, within some localized markets, "market value" (which we now associate with the relationship between demand and supply) was not assumed to be fully disembedded from moral norms. Black actors interacted with such moral norms through which their bodies were assessed and imagined, either by challenging enslavers' appraisals or by introducing new criteria to measure their value. On occasion, jurists, and political and economic elites acknowledged their insights and contestations as a means of reducing the likelihood of their unrest. It is in such moments that we can catch a glimpse of how enslaved and free people of African descent envisioned their worth. Judicial records, which contain narrative accounts and witness testimonies by enslaved people themselves, can allow us to see, however limited and mediated that perspective might be, aspects of these popular conceptions of the Black body.

Ideas about corporeality, and what is contained within the notion of "the body" are unstable and a crucial space for political contestation. Our work follows into an established historiography that has

explored a value-centered approach to corporeality (Laqueur 1990; Foucault 1978; Johnson 2020; Morgan 2021). Through this approach, we show how ideas about Black bodies were fundamental aspects of political, economic, and social positioning. We are especially interested in how Black actors themselves conceived corporeality and used their ideas about it toward political ends. The flesh became politicized through labor and sociability in Caribbean spaces, which is why we will focus on these sites. To concretize the notion of “the body,” which can seem abstract, we will consider it with reference to practices that Black historical actors invoked inside the courts: the body as a source of productive (craftsmanship, infrastructure maintenance, cultivation) and reproductive labor (nursing young and old people, birthing), and vulnerability deserving of state protection (young age, old age, disability, rape).

The trade in African captives to the Spanish Caribbean expanded between 1580 and 1640. By the middle of the seventeenth century, physical spaces where people were bought and sold marked the geographies of major cities, such as Havana or Cartagena, our main sites. Populations of African descent, most of them free, gradually became demographic majorities, providing essential economic services in a region where plantations had not taken root: from ship maintenance, staple production, and military support, to hospitality, household management, and healing (de la Fuente 2008; Gómez 2017; Terrazas Williams 2018; Wheat 2016). Their participation in a cash-based urban economy and the local extractive industries’ repeated busts opened avenues to manumission through self-purchase that many, especially women, took advantage of. Enslavers, legal experts, health practitioners, as well as enslaved people and free people of color closely observed the workings of appraisal in the markets, contending over enslaved people’s worth and the criteria used to measure it.

Through processes of appraisal, participants in slave and free labor markets of the Spanish Caribbean moved beyond conceiving of “the human” as a soul-bearing person, the established paradigm at the time (Deacock 2013). Instead, they started to define “the human” using criteria we associate with modern regimes of production—they conceived of the body in terms of its productive and reproductive capacities, which they treated as measurable (Gómez 2021). They also approached the body as a source of emotional comfort that deserved recognition as labor and was therefore monetizable. When enslaved people did participate in such definitions, they did so in order to claim some of the labor that they provided to their owner as their own. In the process, they therefore expanded the earlier religious notions of “soul” to develop the idea of the laboring individual as an owner of his or her own labor, a notion essential for manumission, while also presenting affective work as something deserving compensation. In the Spanish Caribbean, it was through processes of self-purchase that enslaved people and their descendants came to be seen as subjects of labor, and as such, endowed with the capacity to own some of that labor. Moreover, when accusing owners of cruelty and sexual violence, or when asking for freedom on account of disability or old age (usually to be with their families), they pointed to the human limits of their bodies, a move through which they challenged images of Blackness as resistant to pain.

We make three arguments:

1) Within the Spanish Caribbean, enslaved and free people of African descent argued about the nature of individuality and human-ness in parallel with learnt European circles of the time. They asked questions such as: did certain individuals’ labor carry more or less worth because of their personal idiosyncrasies? What types of labor (and embodied skills) carried larger economic, and social value? Did an enslaved woman’s high quality household services and high moral standing in the community deserve remuneration in the form of a freedom letter? Did an enslaved person’s lifelong labor and loyalty entitle her to freedom? Should a person suffering from chronic labor-related injuries and diseases be freed? Labor markets increasingly came to function as spaces for the development of tools of self-identification that enslaved and free people of African descent utilized to distinguish themselves as property holders and laborers.

2) Some of the roots of the legal category of the free consenting individual go back to appraisals in which enslaved people participated directly or indirectly to measure the worth of their labor. They pursued financial and moral capital as well as new criteria for defining their worth with an eye toward gaining their freedom. For this reason, they also had to defend their capacity and rights to sell some of their work for cash, the foundation of manumission. Through these actions, they became integrated in local economic landscapes, especially in urban areas, long before the passage of general emancipation laws.

3) The economic and judicial actions that Black historical actors developed as they sought to distinguish themselves in labor markets served as a cauldron for political ideas. By the eighteenth century, a large number (in some parts, a majority even) of people of African descent in the urban Spanish Caribbean had gained freedom, mostly through manumission and judicial actions against owners, which entailed legal, medical, and social strategies of claiming value in their bodies. They shaped notions of freedom, individuality, corporeality, and labor value, as well as the meaning of humanness in Afro-Caribbean societies. In the urban Spanish Caribbean, many free people of color owned enslaved people as a way of consolidating their freedom. Their relationship with the slave market remained complicated though. While they turned to it to bolster their social standing (which was often questioned by white individuals), they could only do so to a limited degree. Some still had relatives in slavery or had experienced slavery directly, knowing the violence of the market first-hand. Their understandings of consent and the body, developed through Black health care practices (involving bodily and spiritual individual and communal care), economic activities, manumission, and litigation, were key to their calls for racially inclusive citizenship and for a recognition of Black actors as politically competent members of democratic republics.

While Cuba saw the rise of the plantation complex during the late eighteenth century, a demographically significant and economically powerful free population of African descent persisted on the island well into the nineteenth century. Their sense of political entitlement would culminate in the call for national independence and for the end of slavery in the 1860s. In the province of Cartagena de Indias, most of the population of African descent was free by the middle of the eighteenth century. These Black Cartageneros (many of them having participated as sailors or merchants in the commercial world of the Atlantic) established themselves in a city where they owned most of the hospitality-related businesses. They also belonged in large numbers in the colored militias that would fight conflicts, such as the war of Jenkin's ear (both in Cartagena and in Havana). As a consequence, the leaders of the first successful revolts against Spanish rule in New Granada (Colombia) in Cartagena were Afro-descendant men.

Contributions to Scholarship: Our work situates Africans and Afro-descendants as influential intellectual forces involved in the making of modern ideologies of the legal, political, and medical subject. We therefore follow in the footsteps of historians and literary scholars who have shown that people of African descent in the Atlantic World have forged practices and epistemes associated with modernity (Bennett 2018; Gómez 2017; Graubart 2021; Jones 2019; McKinley 2016; Premo 2017; Vinson 2018).

We will build on an extremely vibrant body of scholarship on slavery and freedom in the Atlantic World. Field-defining scholars of the trans-Atlantic slave trade, working especially on the British Atlantic, have pointed out how new sciences (of numeracy, accounting) and their associated epistemologies (including methods of quantification) were developed to facilitate the slave trade, and as such, were fundamentally infused with European racist and racist thinking (Baucom 2005; Morgan 2021; Smallwood 2007). Such sciences were key to defining the value of Black bodies. These works reflect critically on the legacies of the slave trade within our own scholarly categories of thought. Our culturalist approach builds on these insights. We also approach the assignment of value as a historically

situated process. Through our attention to localized markets within societies where manumission was relatively more frequent than in the British Atlantic, the urban Spanish Caribbean, we can show the contentions around fungibility in social and legal practice here.

Our work will also contribute to a vast body of scholarship on free populations of African descent in the Iberian Atlantic world. Scholars have studied the making of this social sector and its political impact on slave societies through attention to their military loyalty, to their economic practices, to their legal activities, to their engagement in social uplift and political subversion, among others (Borucki 2015; de la Fuente and Gross 2020; Furtado 2009; Landers 1999; Lovejoy 2018; Terrazas-Williams 2022; Wheat 2016). Our goal is to consider how free people of color conceived of their bodies within a larger vernacular economy with wide-ranging political implications, including the struggle for inclusive citizenship rights in the Age of Revolutions.

Finally, by paying attention to embodiment and illness as a crucial focus of negotiations of worth, we incorporate the analytical lenses of materialist approaches to body history that have shown the importance of ideas about the flesh in the making of political and social processes (Mol 2001; Gómez 2017). The body was a preeminent and contested political space during the early modern era (as it is still today). We show the importance of examining the ways in which people of color used the body and its materiality as a way of modeling their social and political position in Caribbean societies.

Methods and Execution: *Chronology and Sites:* Our work will focus on the period between 1680 and 1790, a time when ideologies of the market become increasingly important to strategies of governance. By 1680, enslavement had become established as a key socio-economic practice in the Spanish Caribbean, while several economic and political crises had also reduced the scale of the slave trade locally and undermined the plantation economy. Within this context, enslaved people had developed strategies for upward mobility through the use of colonial institutions that are visible in the historical record. The endpoint for the project is 1790, a time when revolutionary fervor spread across the Caribbean in response to social mobilization for freedom and then independence, most notably in places such as Saint-Domingue/Haiti, New Granada (Colombia), and Venezuela. It was also the moment when Cuba's sugar plantation complex expanded aggressively. We argue that economic practices that Africans and Afro-descendants forged during the eighteenth century formed the foundation for their sense of political entitlement at the beginning of the Age of Revolutions. While forged outside plantation regimes, such practices had a long-lasting impact into the nineteenth century.

Our regional case studies consist of the largest Spanish Caribbean ports where people of African descent were key to running the urban economy. Moreover, free and enslaved people of African descent moved between these urban areas either as members of households of prominent political elites or independently. Havana was a mandatory stopping point in a system of transportation devised by the Spanish Crown to control the flow of specie from the Americas to Europe until the mid-eighteenth century. As such, it became the third largest city in the two Americas after Lima and Mexico City by the mid-eighteenth century. The slave trade to this area surged between 1580 and 1640. Enslaved people mostly worked in the urban maritime economy and in staple production and ranching. Sugar production here expanded somewhat in the 1590s, but quickly came to a standstill by the 1640s as a result of planters' inability to access enslaved labor directly from Africa. Cuba's large plantations would not begin to expand again until around the 1760s-1790s, when our study ends. Cartagena de Indias was the main entrepôt where enslaved Africans were disembarked in the Spanish Empire in the Americas up to the mid-seventeenth century and remained a central link for slave trafficking throughout the eighteenth century. It was also the seat of one of only three inquisition offices (ecclesiastical tribunals that adjudicated cases of heresy) in the Americas, and had the largest hospitals, and most active learned medical community in the

Caribbean up to the mid-eighteenth century. The city also housed the main ecclesiastical and political institutions of the northern part of South America.

Source Base and Methods: We will be tracing negotiations and conflicts over valuation at different scales, to better understand when and how local notions and practices traveled to centers of power or became enshrined in written law. However, the bulk of our research will focus on Spanish Caribbean local jurisdictions. It is at that level that we can trace enslaved and free Africans and Afro-descendants' understandings of their worth and of markets.

Scholars of the Black Atlantic have perennially struggled to locate the voices of the enslaved in archives controlled by enslaving elites and by states that stood to benefit from slavery and the slave trade. Could the enslaved truly speak to us as historians from within such a record? Could we gain insight into their interiorities and world views? (Fuentes 2016) Scholars of colonial Latin America have worked with an archival record that has been fundamentally shaped by manumission's relatively higher frequency and by freedom litigation (Vinson 2006). It is at that tense interface between slavery and freedom that we find documentary production in which enslaved people were asked to interject themselves. Manumission was, without a doubt, a policing mechanism devised to control enslaved people by offering some, a minority, paths toward upward social mobility (Patterson 1982). The freedom that people obtained through manumission was also "burdened" (Hartman 1997): freed people had debts that they had to pay back, some were raped and maimed. Manumission was also a process that involved more than one individual: families and members of a community pulled resources together through networks of credit, they shared information, interceded for one another. In the Age of Revolutions, such networks had political potential: information travelled along them, as did the sense of entitlement to family, property, and bodily integrity.

From the very beginnings of the trans-Atlantic slave trade to the Spanish colonies in the Americas, securing freedom had been a combination of economic and legalistic endeavors. *Las Siete Partidas*, a thirteenth-century legal compendium that contained the main laws of slavery and freedom, explained that enslavers could grant freedom orally or by notarized document so long as five witnesses were present. The *Partidas* mentioned for-purchase manumission, the most common path into freedom, indirectly in two statutes that explained that enslaved people had the right to own property so long as they used it to purchase their freedom. This, in addition to the provision of pro bono legal counsel to enslaved people, created an opening for manumission and for litigation.

Freedom suits and other kinds of litigation will therefore be a key resource for us as we investigate enslaved people's understandings of the market and of their worth. Enslaved people sued their enslavers for a range of reasons. Some examples include: undelivered promised freedom in return for certain services or a cash payment; refusal to acknowledge payments; a high price for freedom; disability caused by the conditions of enslavement; birthing or nursing an owner's children; better-than-average labor for an owner (skilled labor or high-responsibility household labor, for instance). Such sources are especially helpful because they are narrative, multi-vocal, and filled with conflicting notions of value.

There are other judicial records that will be relevant to our work. Lawsuits between owners can on occasion offer insights into how they conceived of value, with testimonies from enslaved people figuring prominently within such conflicts. For instance, when owners rented out an enslaved person to another party, conflicts could arise over the quality of the work and the rental price. Redhibitory actions are another kind of judicial event where enslaved people might testify. These were filed when a buyer discovered that the enslaved person whom they purchased had "flaws" about which they had not been made aware. Sometimes enslaved people testified about the impact of "the flaw" on their health and labor.

Hospital records will be another helpful source for identifying the relationship between conceptions of the body and value. We are particularly interested in recordings of labor-related injuries and costs of treatment. Guild registers will provide us with insights into the ways in which wages were

calculated and labor divided and organized based on race and free status within craftsmen's guilds. We will use them to trace the circulation of ideas from the slave labor markets to free labor markets. Religious brotherhoods books were mutual aid societies for people of African descent and provided credit lines for manumission; they will shed light on social networks of support. Freedom letters can help us understand who received freedom on account of services considered to be distinctive and what those were. Baptismal and confirmation records (parish registers) and testaments (notarial records) allow us to trace the creation of Black social networks, which often served as systems of economic support as well.

Other sources will provide us with contextual overviews on local economies, and legal and medical ideologies: a) municipal council records; b) correspondence between local governors, regional audiencias, and the Council of the Indies, the main governing body within the Spanish Empire; c) published collections of royal laws; d) legal treatises on contracts, just pricing, and fairness in exchange; e) medicinal treatises, and unpublished medical theses.

The two collaborators have worked with similar sources throughout their careers, as they wrote their first books, and in Gómez's case, second book. Chira has completed research in the Cuban archives (list attached in the appendices), and they have conducted some of the research in the Colombian and Spanish archives. They are familiar with all the archives that they are using for this project. Gómez will finalize research in Colombia. They are requesting funds for some additional research and for writing. The two collaborators have also completed one of the five chapters, which they will turn it into an article.

Chapter outline:

Introduction: it will provide the analytic framework, the key arguments, and an overview of Havana and Cartagena's local economies, with attention to the enslaved and free population of African descent. Finally, it will examine elite and popular ideologies of the body in Europe, and how the Spanish Caribbean offers a distinct history for the making of such ideologies, which we can only bring to the fore through attention to enslavement and to market-based valuations of the body.

Chapter 1: Black Communities and Their Economies in the Early Modern Spanish Caribbean: The chapter introduces the two sites through four case studies that illustrate the pervasive presence of Black subjects in the urban economies of Cartagena and Havana in 1680. These cases will shed light on the networks of support through which Black historical actors acquired freedom and built up social and economic capital. In the second part, we use these case studies to show how participants in these economies sought to retool technologies and ideologies through which their bodies were appraised inside slave markets toward their own ends, capitalizing on the social networks (which we had introduced in the first part) as their main resource. Finally, we will compare enslaved people's medical appraisals in sales, auctions, probates, manumission trials with the methodical valuation of wages in free labor markets to trace how ideas about bodily value within slave markets transpired into the free labor market, and how free people of color used or undermined those ideas, again through social networks.

Chapter 2: Contract, Consent, and the Body, 1680-1740: In the first part, we will explore ideologies of legal consent during this time period. We show that such ideologies emerged from a range of legal sources (jurisprudence, medieval laws of slavery and household management, royal decrees for the colonies, municipal ordinances, religious theories of sin, soul, and redemption). The second half of the chapter explores how enslaved people inserted themselves into these elite definitions of consent by providing an economic twist on this legal and religious notion. We will examine conflicts between enslavers and enslaved over the right of enslaved people to sell some of their labor for cash, with specific attention to reproductive labor. Enslaved people raised a range of questions inside the courts: when were they deemed to be subjects capable of owning their labor? When was reproductive labor considered to be monetizable? Who decided on its worth? What did enslaved women gain or lose when they tried to monetize it? What was at stake in measuring the Black body's reproductive capacity?

Chapter 3: Body, Value and Disease: The chapter explores the evolution of market-driven ideas about disease and bodily injuries. In examining these ideologies of nonproductive bodies in the Spanish Caribbean, we show how enslaved and free people of African descent used ideas about labor-related injuries (including reproductive labor) and disease to argue for the value of their bodies. They used these notions to negotiate labor arrangements, to argue for their own value in manumission trials, and used them in their own valuations negotiations when purchasing other enslaved people. In addition, Black urban Caribbean folk used these ideas in lawsuits to gain freedom as a form of restitution for harms incurred.

Chapter 4: The “Just Price” and Labor Markets in the Bourbon Reform Era, 1740-1790: the chapter will explore changes in technologies and criteria of measuring labor and bodies at a moment when imperial authorities reduced state intervention in markets and encouraged private initiative on an unprecedented scale. The evidence suggests that some enslaved people in Cartagena and Havana did increase their holdings during this time (and manumission and freedom litigation became more frequent). The chapter shows how enslaved people sought to expand the meaning of the just price for freedom. The “just price” was a legal concept according to which courts of justice could be summoned to establish the correct appraisal of a good. Such state appraisals involved more than a consideration of demand and supply. They also included discussions about how appraisals could satisfy political goals (keeping certain populations loyal or “at peace”). Enslaved people started to claim increasingly more frequently that the “just price” for their freedom when they manumitted themselves should be lower than their market value. This was a political argument in which they portrayed themselves as loyal vassals of the Spanish monarch, and as such, as political subjects who transcended the forces of the market. Their arguments often relied on evidence from their bodies of the value of their service and its larger societal contributions. We have completed a version of this chapter.

Chapter 5: Freedom, the Body, and Consent in the Age of Revolution: The chapter explores the place of free people of African descent in the urban economies of Cartagena and Havana. This was a moment when they invoked their economic and increasingly important military contributions to articulate challenges to birth status. They did so by expanding ideologies of what constitutes value from the economic to the political realm. We will also explore the growing tension between their behaviors as owners of enslaved people and their calls for political inclusion that turned to the gendered body as a source of evidence of political worth.

Conclusion: it will reiterate the main argument, while also opening up a discussion about the legacies of market-related activities onto political mobilization at the turn of the nineteenth century and onto ideologies of inclusive republican citizenship within the Spanish Caribbean.

History of the Project and Its Productivity: The proposed project is the result of almost seven years of collaboration and planning by Gómez and Chira. The two collaborators met while conducting archival research in Seville in 2016, and since then, they have exchanged ideas relating to their individual projects as well as this collaborative project. Their exchanges developed through conversations about Gómez’s second book project on the quantification of bodies in the early-modern trans-Atlantic slave trade and on Chira’s first book on manumission and the expansion of enslaved people’s legal personhood through property acquisition in nineteenth-century Cuba.

In December 2019, Chira organized a conference at Emory on new approaches to the archives of the African Diaspora and invited Gómez to present. The conference brought together scholars working on both the Iberian and the British Atlantic, something that occurs rarely outside large events such as the Association for the Study of African Worldwide Diaspora’s bi-annual meetings. The Emory conference brought to the fore the very distinct kinds of records that scholars working in these two areas rely on, as well as the centrality of the legal system to experiences of enslavement in the Spanish Empire. In this

conference, Gómez presented a paper on how the appraisal of enslaved Africans' bodies could be integrated into a larger discussion about African interiority and subjectivity in the history of the Atlantic World. Gómez also reflected that there is a lack of theorization of value in worlds of slavery outside of the plantation worlds of the British, French, and Dutch realms. At the time, Chira was writing her first manuscript in which she was reflecting on how property ownership among populations of African descent living outside the plantation-dominated areas of Cuba shaped their relationship to the legal system and their ability to develop regimes of emancipation from below (through manumission) long before the passage of general emancipation. It was through conversations with Gómez that Chira developed an idea for an article, which was published in August 2021, on enslaved people who sued their owners for acts of extreme violence and sought to re-define existing legal notions of the Black body and of "violence."

In late 2021 and early 2022, Gómez, Chira, and Michelle McKinley co-organized two related events: a virtual conference sponsored by the Conference on Latin American History and titled Archives of Blackness and Enslavement in Latin America, which brought together scholars from across Latin America, and a roundtable at the 2022 meeting of the American Historical Association (AHA) focusing on archives of Blackness in early Latin America. The two collaborators co-wrote their papers for the AHA meeting, which are part of an article-in-progress that they will submit for review in 2023.

Collaboration: Gómez and Chira have complementary skills and research interests that synergistically can advance this project. Gómez brings expertise in Caribbean and medical and scientific history, while Chira brings knowledge of legal history. As they researched their individual projects, they have both conducted research at all the archival repositories that they will be relying on for this collaboration.

Pablo Gómez will be the project director. He is an associate professor in the Department of History, and the Department of Medical History and Bioethics at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Gómez's first book, published in 2017, focused on healers of African and indigenous descent in key port cities in the Caribbean during the early modern period; he showed that their methods of healing relied on experience-based knowledge, which they developed in parallel and sometimes in conversation with European empiricist medical methods. For this project, he conducted research in Madrid, Seville, Cartagena, Bogotá, Rome, among others. In the process, he worked with several of the kinds of sources that the two collaborators will be using for this project including documentation of medical appraisals of sales of enslaved groups of Africans, legal procedures for manumission on the basis of illness, medical treatises written by slave traders, and labor disputes among free people of color on the basis of disability. His second book project, which he will finish in 2023, and for which he has been doing research over the past four years, examines the history of the slave trade in the early modern Atlantic and Caribbean and its relationship to the emergence of novel practices related to the study and quantification of bodies and nature. Specifically, the book studies how practices and techniques of measuring and quantifying the human body emerging in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries in Atlantic and Mediterranean slave markets (as deployed in accounting, maritime transportation, and financial practices) lay the foundations for modern notions of the biomedical body, of risk, and population health.

Adriana Chira, the project's co-director, is an assistant professor of Atlantic World history at Emory University. Chira's first book, published in 2022, focuses on practices of litigation and property-making amongst enslaved and free people of color in nineteenth-century eastern Cuba, an area of the island that did not witness the rise of industrial sugar plantations. Here, manumission rates remained higher relative to the rest of the island, and the vast majority of enslaved people obtaining their freedom did so by purchasing it in cash or services—property ownership was key to their success. The book focuses on the legalities associated with this process, and on the political mobilization that they yielded.

Both collaborators have been involved in ACLS-funded Mellon-Sawyer seminars, working on projects related to their collaboration. Gómez was co-PI in a seminar on the history of the

Plantationocene, rethinking ideas about the chronology of our era and the labels we use for creating narratives of planetary catastrophe. The seminar has approached the world of the plantation as the foundational space for defining relationalities of labor, land, and capital in our time. Chira is also a co-PI in a similar ACLS-funded Mellon-Sawyer Seminar, titled Visions of Slavery, at Emory University. This seminar brings together scholars of slavery from Emory and from Atlanta's HBCUs. Both collaborators have extensive contacts in Cuba and Colombia. Gómez has worked in projects of archival preservation in Colombia during the past decade. He has been a collaborator in the Slave Societies Digital Archive for the past decade and has been involved in the training of teams of students in universities in Quibdó (Choco) and Cartagena. Chira has been researching in Cuba since 2010.

Work Plan: Each collaborator will write two chapters and complete archival research. Chapter 4 has been completed outside this grant.

<p>Year 1</p> <p>Months 1-3</p> <p>June 1-August 30, 2024</p>	<p><u>Archival research</u></p> <p>Seville (Spain): Chira (8 weeks) and Gómez (6 weeks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conduct research at the Archivo General de Indias <p>Madrid (Spain): Chira (4 weeks) and Gómez (2 weeks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conduct research at the Archivo Histórico Nacional and the Real Academia de la Historia <p>Bogotá (Colombia): Gómez (4 weeks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conducts research at the Archivo General de la Nación (Bogotá)
<p>Year 1</p> <p>Months 4-9</p> <p>September 1, 2024-January 31, 2025</p>	<p><u>Archival research</u></p> <p>Simancas (Spain): Chira (2 weeks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conducts research at the Archivo General de Simancas <p><u>Review findings, organize materials, data analysis, consult secondary materials</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chira and Gómez
<p>Year 1</p> <p>Months 9-12</p> <p>February 1-May 30, 2025</p>	<p><u>Archival research</u></p> <p>Seville (Spain): Gómez (8 weeks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conducts research at the Archivo General de Indias <p>Madrid (Spain): Gómez (4 weeks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conducts research at the Archivo Histórico Nacional and the Real Academia de la Historia <p>Simancas (Spain) Gómez (2 weeks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conducts research at the Archivo General de la Nación (Bogotá) <p><u>Review findings, organize materials, data analysis, consult secondary materials</u></p> <p>Chira and Gómez (throughout)</p>
<p>Year 2</p> <p>Months 1-3</p> <p>June 1-August 31, 2025</p>	<p><u>Archival research</u></p> <p>Seville (Spain): Chira (4 weeks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conducts research at the Archivo General de Indias <p>Simancas (Spain): Chira (4 weeks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conducts research at the Archivo General de Simancas <p>Bogotá (Colombia): Gómez (4 weeks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conducts research at the Archivo General de la Nación (Bogotá) <p>Simancas (Spain); Gómez (4 Weeks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conducts research at the Archivo General de Simancas

	<u>Review findings, organize materials, data analysis, consult secondary materials:</u> Chira and Gómez (throughout)
Year 2 Months 4-8 September 1, 2025-January 31, 2026	<u>Review findings, data synthesis, and chapter drafting</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chira drafts chapter 1 • Gómez drafts chapter 3 <u>Archival research</u> Seville (Spain): Chira (2 weeks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducts research at the Archivo General de Indias Madrid (Spain): Chira (2 weeks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducts research at the Archivo Historico Nacional
Year 2 Months 9-12 February 1 -May 31, 2026	<u>Data consolidation, additional analysis, and refining, chapter drafting</u> <u>Archival research</u> Seville (Spain): Gomez (4 weeks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducts research at the Archivo General de Indias Madrid (Spain): Gómez (2 weeks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducts research at the Archivo Histórico Nacional and the Real Academia de la Historia • Gómez drafts chapter 2 <u>Editing completed chapters and harmonizing for style</u>
Year 3 Month 1 June 1-June 30, 2026	<u>Archival research</u> Seville (Spain): Chira (2weeks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducts research at the Archivo General de Indias Madrid (Spain): Chira (2 week) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducts research at the Archivo Histórico Nacional
Year 3 Months 2-6 July 1-December 31, 2026	<u>Chapter drafting</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chira drafts chapter 5
Year 3 Months 7-12 January 1-May 31, 2027	<u>Chapter drafting and editing</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chira and Gómez will co-author the introduction and conclusion • Use the introduction as a book proposal and submit to press.

Final Outcome and Dissemination: There are two final products. The first will be a 120,000-word book manuscript that we plan to publish with an academic press. We are considering The University of North Carolina Press, Cambridge University Press, Stanford University Press, University of New Mexico Press, University of Chicago Press, all of which publish on Latin American, medical, and legal history. A second final product will be public facing. We will be curating primary sources from the endangered archives that we will be working in, transcribe them, translate them, and upload them to the Slave Societies Digital Archive. This part of the project is important given the scarcity of digitized primary sources on early-modern Latin America, especially in translation, which would make such material useful in the university classroom. We will be curating these sources with an eye to undergraduate teaching, but also to the needs of a graduate student population whose ability to travel to these repositories might be constrained by lack of funds, archival closures, or other considerations. Chira will use this aspect of the project to develop undergraduate and graduate engaged learning courses at Emory University.

Work Plan

The two collaborators, Gómez and Chira, will contribute equally to the project and co-author a monograph to be published with an academic press. Over the three years, we will be devoting 50% of our time to research and writing (including three summers spent on this project entirely). Gómez is asking for funds to pay for a lecturer to cover his teaching duties for two semesters during the grant duration. Chira will use a sabbatical semester that she has saved to write a draft of a chapter. We are requesting funds to cover both her and Gómez' research costs.

The breakdown of our responsibilities is as follows:

Gómez will finalize research in Colombia and in Spain. He will do so throughout the three years of the grant, with the last trip being an opportunity to do final checks. In Spain, he will review correspondence between authorities in Iberia and various authorities in New Granada, including Cartagena, as well as between authorities in New Granada and authorities in Cuba (municipal officers, governors, medical authorities, and judicial authorities). These documents are based in Seville. He will also be reviewing the records of the Inquisition, a religious tribunal, which are housed at the national archive in Madrid. The Inquisition pursued individuals accused of heresy. Defendants included Black healers, free and enslaved, Black proprietors, as well as white elites whose holdings, including enslaved people, are described in detail. Inquisition records contain enslaved people's testimonies on a variety of medical and property-related matters. He will also review medical treatises and missionary reports in the National Library of Spain, based in Madrid. Additionally, he will do research at the Real Academia de Historia de España, which houses medical handbooks, correspondence, notarial books, and judicial records from Cartagena de Indias, and the viceroyalty of the New Granada, many of them related to enslaved people's health, manumission trials, and jurisprudence. In Simancas, he will examine a trove of records related to militias of color in Cartagena and the vibrant world of seamen of color (many of whom ended up settling in Cartagena) belonging to the Spanish Navy.

In Colombia, he will be reviewing the judicial archive, freedom suits, and redhibition suits; notarial records, especially testaments of free people of African descent and freedom letters; the records of municipal authorities of Cartagena, focusing on correspondence about the local economy, and hospital and guild records in the National Archive (Bogotá).

He will be working in the following archives in Spain:

- Archivo Histórico Nacional (Madrid): Inquisición
- Biblioteca Nacional (Madrid): Colección Manuscritos
- Archivo General de Indias (Seville): Audiencia de Santa Fe, Audiencia de Santo Domingo, Papeles de Cuba, Contaduría, Casa de la Contratación, Indiferente General
- Archivo General de Simancas: Guerra y Marina
- Real Academia de la Historia (Madrid)

He will be working in the following archives in Colombia:

- Archivo General de la Nación (Bogotá): Colonia: Negros y Esclavos; Médicos y Abogados; Hospitales y Cementerios

Gómez will be writing chapters 3 (September 1, 2025-January 31, 2026) and 2 (February 1-May 31, 2026).

Chira has conducted research in Cuba in the following archives (outside the framework of this grant):

- Archivo Nacional, Havana, Cuba: Protocolos Notariales, Audiencia de la Habana, Reales Órdenes y Cédulas, Real Hacienda, Miscelánea de Expedientes
- Archivo del Sagrario de la Catedral de la Habana
- Archivo del Museo de la Ciudad de la Habana: Actas Capitulares del Ayuntamiento de la Habana

Chira will be conducting additional research in Spain where she will be reviewing correspondence between authorities in Iberia and various authorities in Cuba, as well as between authorities in New Granada and authorities in Cuba (municipal authorities, governors, medical authorities, judicial authorities). These documents are based in Seville. She will review correspondence between municipal authorities in Havana and the Council of Indies that is housed in Simancas and in the Real Academia de la Historia (in Madrid). Finally, she will also review legal treatises in the National Library of Spain. .

Chira will be working in the following archives in Spain:

- Archivo Histórico Nacional (Madrid): Inquisición
- Biblioteca Nacional (Madrid): Colección Manuscritos
- Archivo General de Indias (Seville): Audiencia de Santo Domingo, Papeles de Cuba, Contaduría, Casa de la Contratación, Indiferente General
- Archivo General de Simancas: Guerra y Marina
- Real Academia de la Historia (Madrid)

Chira will be writing chapter 1 (September 1, 2025-January 31, 2026) and chapter 5 (July 1-December 31, 2026). She will be on leave from teaching during the spring semester of year 1.

The two authors will spend January 1-May 31, 2027, revising the manuscript, authoring the introduction and conclusion, and submitting it to the press.

Throughout the entirety of the second and third years of the fellowship, the two collaborators will coordinate transcriptions of the primary sources for the Slave Societies Digital Archives together.

Major milestones:

<u>August 30, 2025:</u>	Complete all major archival research (the final research trips, in February-June, 2026 for a final reference check)
<u>January 31, 2026:</u>	Complete chapters 1 and 3
<u>May 31, 2026:</u>	Complete chapter 2
<u>December 31, 2026:</u>	Complete chapter 5
<u>May 31, 2027:</u>	Complete introduction, conclusion, and final edits; submit to press. Upload transcriptions to the Slave Societies Digital Archive.

[Chapter 4 has been completed outside the framework of this grant.]

Curriculum Vitae
Pablo F Gómez

EDUCATION:

- Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, 2010.
Degree: Ph.D., History.
- Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, 2007.
Degree: M.A., History.
- Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogotá, Colombia, 2001.
Degree: Orthopaedic Surgeon.
- Universidad CES, Medellín, Colombia, 1994.
Degree: M.D.

SELECTED ACADEMIC POSITIONS HELD:

- Associate Professor, Department of Medical History and Bioethics, and Department of History, University of Wisconsin-Madison. Madison, WI, 2018-present.
- Assistant Professor, Department of Medical History and Bioethics and Department of the History of Science, University of Wisconsin-Madison. Madison, WI, 2012-2018.
- Fellow, Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, Department of History, Princeton University. Princeton, NJ, 2017.
- Andrew W. Mellon Foundation/American Council for Learned Societies Fellow-Cogut Center for the Humanities, Brown University. Providence, RI, 2011-2012.
- Assistant Professor, Department of History and Geography, TCU. Fort Worth, TX, 2010-2012.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS:

Books:

- Pablo F. Gómez, *The Experiential Caribbean: Creating Knowledge and Healing in the Early Modern Atlantic* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2017). *Winner of the 2019 William H. Welch Medal for best book on the History of Medicine. Honorable mention for the 2018 Bolton-Johnson Prize for best book on Latin American History. Winner of the 2018 Albert J. Raboteau Book Prize for best book on Africana Religions*
- Diego Armus and Pablo F. Gómez eds., *The Gray Zones of Medicine: Healers and History in Latin America* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2021).

Selected Articles and Contributions to Edited Volumes

- Pablo F. Gómez, “Historicism and COVID-19: Pandemic Times and the Historical profession,” *American Historical Review*, Forthcoming 2022.
- Pablo F. Gómez, “[Un]Muffled Histories: Translating Bodily Practices in the Early Modern Caribbean,” *Osiris* (Forthcoming 2022).
- Pablo F. Gómez, “Domingo de la Ascensión and the Criollo Healing Culture of the Seventeenth Century Caribbean,” in *The Gray Zones of Medicine: Healers and History in Latin America*, Diego Armus and Pablo F. Gómez, Eds. (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2021).
- Pablo F. Gómez, “Pieza de Indias: Slave Trade and the Quantification of Human Bodies,” in *Objects of New World Knowledge: A Cabinet of Curiosities*, Mark Thurner and Juan Pimentel, Eds. (University of London Press, 2021).
- Pablo F. Gómez, “Hospitals and Public Health in the Sixteenth-Century Spanish Caribbean,” in *The Spanish Caribbean in the Sixteenth Century*, Ida Altman and David Wheat, Eds. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2019).

- Pablo F. Gómez, “Caribbean stones and the creation of early-modern worlds,” *History and Technology*, 34 (2018), 11-20. (Special Issue: “Thinking with the World: Histories of Science and Technology from the ‘Out There’”-Co-editor).
- Pablo F. Gómez, “Incommensurable Epistemologies? The Atlantic Geography of Healing in the Early Modern Black Spanish Caribbean,” in *Small Axe: A Caribbean Journal of Criticism* 44 (2014): 95-107. Duke University Press.
- Pablo F. Gómez, “Transatlantic Meanings: African Rituals and Material Culture from the Early-Modern Spanish Caribbean,” in *Materialities of Rituals in the Black Atlantic*, eds. Akinwumi Ogundiran and Paula Saunders (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2014), 125-142.
- Pablo F. Gómez, “The Circulation of Bodily Knowledge in the Seventeenth Century Black Spanish Caribbean,” in *Social History of Medicine* 26 (2013): 383-402. Oxford University Press.

SELECTED GRANTS, FELLOWSHIPS AND PRIZES

- H.I. Romnes Faculty Fellowship, University of Wisconsin-Madison. 2021-2026.
- 2019 William H. Welch Medal for *The Experiential Caribbean*.
- Honorable mention for the 2018 Bolton-Johnson Prize for *The Experiential Caribbean*.
- Winner of the 2018 Albert J. Raboteau Book Prize for *The Experiential Caribbean*.
- VCRGE research grant for the project “Slave Trading and the Ideation of Quantifiable Bodies in the Seventeenth Century.” University of Wisconsin-Madison. 2019-2022
- Andrew W. Mellon Foundation-Sawyer Seminar Grant “Interrogating the Plantationocene”- 2018-2020.
- Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies Residential Fellowship, Princeton University. Princeton, NJ, Spring 2017.
- Vanderwood Prize-Honorable mention for Best Article, The Conference in Latin American History (CLAH), 2014-2015 for “The Circulation of Bodily Knowledge.”
- Andres Ramos Mattei-Neville Hall Biannual Best Article Prize, 2012-2013, Association of Caribbean Historians, 2014 for “The Circulation of Bodily Knowledge.”
- Director British Library/ Endangered Archives Program- Major Research Award for the project: “Creating a Digital Archive of Afro-Colombian History and culture: Black Ecclesiastical and Notarial Records from the Choco, Colombia” 2011.

SELECTED EXTERNAL RECENT SERVICE

- Co-Editor in chief of the series *Elements: Global Histories of Science, Medicine, and Technology*, University of Cambridge Press. 2020-present
- Editor of the Colonial Latin America section of the journal *History Compass*, 2019-present.
- Editorial board member of the *Journal of Early Modern History*. 2022-present.
- Editorial board member of the *Journal for the History of Knowledge*. 2019-present.
- Editorial board member, *Osiris*, 2018-present.
- Editorial board member of the journal *History of Pharmacy and Pharmaceuticals* 2020-present.
- History of Science Society Council member, 2019-present.
- The Huntington Library, History of Medicine Advisory Group, 2021-present.
- American Association for the History of Medicine, Council member, 2021-present.
- Steering Committee member RECSLAC (Red para los Estudios de las Ciencias y los Saberes de Latino America y el Caribe), 2021-present.

Adriana Chira Assistant
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History

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EDUCATION

- 2016 Ph.D. Doctoral Program in Anthropology and History, University of Michigan
- 2008 M.A. Sociocultural Anthropology, Cornell University
- 2005 B.A. Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge University (King's College)
*First Class and Doncaster Prize in History and Social and Political Sciences

ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS

2016 – present Assistant Professor, Department of History, Emory University; with affiliations in African Studies, African American Studies, and Latin American and Caribbean Studies

PUBLICATIONS (peer-reviewed)

- 2022 **Patchwork Freedoms: Law, Slavery, and Race beyond Cuba's Plantations.** Cambridge University Press, The Afro-Latin America Series.
- 2022 "Race, Coloniality, and the Writing of Black and Indigenous Histories," *The Latin American Research Review* (review essay); editorial review; open access:
<http://doi.org/10.1017/lar.2022.68>
- 2021 "Freedom with Local Bonds: Custom and Manumission in the Age of Emancipation," *The American Historical Review* 126.3 (September), 949-977.
*Winner. Wayne D. Rasmussen Award. The Agricultural History Society
*Winner. Best article in any field by a woman scholar. The Berkshire Conference of Women Historians
- 2021 "Ampliando los significados de sevicia: Los reclamos de protección corporal de los esclavos en la Cuba del siglo XIX," *Páginas: Revista Digital de la Escuela de Historia de la Universidad de Rosario* (Argentina) no. 33 (Sept./Oct.); open access: <https://revistapaginas.unr.edu.ar/index.php/RevPaginas/article/view/546>
- 2021 "Manumission, Custom, and the Laws of Slavery and Freedom in Latin America," *History Compass* (February) (review essay)
- 2018 "Affective Debts: Manumission by Grace and the Making of Gradual Emancipation Laws in Cuba, 1817-1868," *Law and History Review* 36.1 (winter), 1-33.
*Winner. Vanderwood Prize for best article on Latin American history. Conference on Latin American History (CLAH).

*Winner. Best article. Latin American Studies Association. Nineteenth Century Section.
*Honorable Mention. Nupur Chaudhuri Prize for Best First Article in all fields of history published in 2017 and 2018. Coordinating Council for Women in History (affiliate of the AHA).

IN PROGRESS

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RESEARCH AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS (EXTERNAL)

2022 National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipend
2022-3 Weatherhead Initiative on Global History Fellowship, Harvard University
2017-8 Agrarian Studies Fellowship, Yale University
2017-8 Mark Claster Mamolen fellowship at the Hutchins Center for African and African American Studies, Harvard University (declined)
2017 Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition, Yale University (fall) (declined)
2016 Lydia Cabrera Award for original research on pre-1868 Cuban History, Conference on Latin American History
2012-3 Social Science Research Council, International Dissertation Research Fellowship
2002-5 Cambridge Overseas Trust full undergraduate tuition fellowship

TEACHING RECOGNITIONS

2020 and 2021 Phi Beta Kappa faculty who “has encouraged and helped students to excel and who exemplified intellectual rigor and enthusiasm for scholarly pursuits.”

COURSES TAUGHT

HIST/LACS 190: Radicals and Revolutions: The Caribbean World
HIST/AFS/LACS 285: Globalization: The Atlantic World
HIST/LACS 285: Cuba: Revolutionary Island
HIST 385/AFS/ANT/LACS 389: Human Trafficking in World History
HIST 385/AFS 389: Social Justice and Property [co-taught]
HIST/LACS 489RW: Cuba in World History
HIST/LACS 489RW: Law and Empire in the Atlantic World
HIST/ANT 585: Anthropology and History: Research Methods
HIST 790B: The Professionalization Seminar

SERVICE (selected)

2022 Mellon-Sawyer Seminar Project Team, “Visions of Slavery: Histories, Memories, and Mobilizations of Unfreedom in the Black Atlantic”
2021-2 SSRC—International Dissertation Research Fellowship reviewer
2021-2 American Society for Legal History, annual meeting committee member
2021-2 Southern Historical Association—Latin American and Caribbean Studies Section annual meeting program chair
2020-1 Conference on Latin American History, Secretary and Chair—Colonial Section
2019-22 Mellon-Mays Undergraduate Mentor (2 students)

Armus, Diego and Pablo Gómez, eds. *The Gray Zones of Medicine: Healers and History in Latin America* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2021).

Ball, Erica, Tatiana Seijas, and Terri Snyder. *As If She Were Free: A Collective Biography of Women and Emancipation in the Americas*. NY: Cambridge University Press, 2020.

Barcia, Carmen. *Los ilustres apellidos: negros en la Habana colonial*. Havana: Editorial de Ciencias Sociales, 2009.

Barragan, Yesenia. *Freedom's Captives: Slavery and Gradual Emancipation on the Colombian Black Pacific*. NY: Cambridge University Press, 2021.

Baucom, Ian. *Specters of the Atlantic: Finance, Capital, Slavery, and the Philosophy of History*. Durham: Duke University Press, 2005.

Bennett, Herman. *Africans in Colonial Mexico: Absolutism, Christianity, and Afro-Creole Consciousness, 1570–1640*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2003.

Bennett, Herman. *Colonial Blackness: A History of Afro-Mexico*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2010.

Benton, Lauren. *Law and Colonial Cultures: Legal Regimes in World History, 1400-1900*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2019.

Brown, Vincent. *The Reaper's Garden: Death and Power in the World of Atlantic Slavery* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2010).

Borucki, Alex. *From Shipmates to Soldiers: Emerging Black Identities in the Rio de la Plata*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2015.

Boster, Dea H. *African American Slavery and Disability: Bodies, Property, and Power in the Antebellum South, 1800–1860*. New York: Routledge, 2013.

Clark, Geoffrey Wilson. *Betting on Lives: The Culture of Life Insurance in England, 1695-1775*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1999.

Clegg, John J. "Capitalism and Slavery," *Critical Historical Studies* 2 (2015): 281–304.

Cohen, Ed. *A Body Worth Defending: Immunity, Biopolitics, and the Apotheosis of the Modern Body*. Durham: Duke University Press, 2009.

Cook, Harold. "The History of Medicine and the Scientific Revolution." *Isis* 102 (2011): 102–108.

Cook, Harold. *Matters of Exchange: Commerce, Medicine, and Science in the Dutch Golden Age New Haven*: Yale University Press, 2008.

Cowling, Camillia. *Conceiving Freedom: Women of Color, Gender, and the Abolition of Slavery in Havana and Rio de Janeiro*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2013.

Curran, Andrew S. *The Anatomy of Blackness: Science and Slavery in an Age of Enlightenment*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2011.

Deacock, Wim. *Theologians and Contract Law: The Moral Transformation of the Ius Commune, ca. 1500-1650*. Brill, 2012.

de la Fuente, Alejandro. "Slaves and the Creation of Legal Rights in Cuba." *Hispanic American Historical Review* 87.4 (2007): 659-692.

de la Fuente, Alejandro, with the collaboration of César García del Pino and Bernardo Iglesias Delgado, *Havana and the Atlantic in the Sixteenth Century*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2008.

del Castillo Mathieu, Nicolás. *Esclavos negros en Cartagena y sus aportes léxicos*. Bogotá: Instituto Caro y Cuervo, 1982.

Edwards, Erika. *Hiding in Plain Sight: Black Women, the Law, and the Making of a White Argentine Republic*. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2020.

Foucault, Michel. *History of Sexuality*. vols. 1-4, transl. 1978-2021.

Fuentes, Marisa. *Dispossessed Lives: Enslaved Women, Violence, and the Archive*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2016.

García, Guadalupe. *Beyond the Walled City: Colonial Exclusion in Havana*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2015.

Gómez, Pablo. *The Experiential Caribbean: Creating Knowledge and Healing in the Early Modern*

Atlantic. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2017.

Gómez, Pablo. "Pieza de indias: Slave Trade and the Quantification of Human Bodies," in *Objects of New World Knowledge: A Cabinet of Curiosities*, eds. Mark Thurner and Juan Pimentel. London: University of London Press, 2021.

Graubart, Karen. "'Pesa más la Libertad': Slavery, Legal Claims, and the History of Afro-Latin American Ideas." *The William and Mary Quarterly* 78.3 (2021): 427-458.

Hartman, Saidiya. *Scenes of Subjections: Terror, Slavery, and Self-Making in Nineteenth-Century America*. NY: Oxford University Press, 1997.

Hespanha, Antonio Manuel. *Como os juristas viam o mundo*. Lisbon, 2015.

Hill Edwards, Justene. *Unfree Markets: The Slaves' Economy and the Rise of Capitalism in South Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2021.

Ireton, Chloe. "'They Are Blacks of the Caste of Black Christians': Old Christian Black Blood in the Sixteenth- and Early Seventeenth-Century Iberian Atlantic." *Hispanic American Historical Review* 97 (2017): 579–612.

Johnson, Jessica Marie. *Wicked Flesh: Black Women, Intimacy, and Freedom in the Atlantic World*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2020.

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**Value, Self-Worth, and the Market in the Black Spanish Caribbean
in the Age of Slavery
Pablo Gómez and Adriana Chira**

Table of Contents

Introduction: it will provide the analytic framework, the key arguments, and an overview of Havana and Cartagena's local economies, with attention to the enslaved and free population of African descent. Finally, it will examine elite and popular ideologies of the body in Europe, and how the Spanish Caribbean offers a distinct history for the making of such ideologies, which we can only bring to the fore through attention to enslavement and to market-based valuations of the body.

Chapter 1: Black Communities and Their Economies in the Early Modern Spanish Caribbean: The chapter introduces the two sites through four case studies that illustrate the pervasive presence of Black subjects in the urban economies of Cartagena and Havana in 1680. These cases will shed light on the networks of support through which Black historical actors acquired freedom and built up social and economic capital. In the second part, we use these case studies to show how participants in these economies sought to retool technologies and ideologies through which their bodies were appraised inside slave markets toward their own ends, capitalizing on the social networks (which we had introduced in the first part) as their main resource. Finally, we will compare enslaved people's medical appraisals in sales, auctions, probates, manumission trials with the methodical valuation of wages in free labor markets to trace how ideas about bodily value within slave markets transpired into the free labor market, and how free people of color used or undermined those ideas, again through social networks.

Chapter 2: Contract, Consent, and the Body, 1680-1740: In the first part, we will explore ideologies of legal consent during this time period. We show that such ideologies emerged from a range of legal sources (jurisprudence, medieval laws of slavery and household management, royal decrees for the colonies, municipal ordinances, religious theories of sin, soul, and redemption). The second half of the chapter explores how enslaved people inserted themselves into these elite definitions of consent by providing an economic twist on this legal and religious notion. We will examine conflicts between enslavers and enslaved over the right of enslaved people to sell some of their labor for cash, with specific attention to reproductive labor. Enslaved people raised a range of questions inside the courts: when were they deemed to be subjects capable of owning their labor? When was reproductive labor considered to be monetizable? Who decided on its worth? What did enslaved women gain or lose when they tried to monetize it? What was at stake in measuring the Black body's reproductive capacity?

Chapter 3: Body, Value and Disease: The chapter explores the evolution of market-driven ideas about disease and bodily injuries. In examining these ideologies of nonproductive bodies in the Spanish Caribbean, we show how enslaved and free people of African descent used ideas about labor-related injuries (including reproductive labor) and disease to argue for the value of their bodies. They used these notions to negotiate labor arrangements, to argue for their own value in manumission trials, and used them in their own valuations negotiations when purchasing other enslaved people. In addition, Black urban Caribbean folk used these ideas in lawsuits to gain freedom as a form of restitution for harms incurred.

Chapter 4: The "Just Price" and Labor Markets in the Bourbon Reform Era, 1740-1790: the chapter will explore changes in technologies and criteria of measuring labor and bodies at a moment when imperial authorities reduced state intervention in markets and encouraged private initiative on an unprecedented scale. The evidence suggests that some enslaved people in Cartagena and Havana did increase their

holdings during this time (and manumission and freedom litigation became more frequent). The chapter shows how enslaved people sought to expand the meaning of the just price for freedom. The “just price” was a legal concept according to which courts of justice could be summoned to establish the correct appraisal of a good. Such state appraisals involved more than a consideration of demand and supply. They also included discussions about how appraisals could satisfy political goals (keeping certain populations loyal or “at peace”). Enslaved people started to claim increasingly more frequently that the “just price” for their freedom when they manumitted themselves should be lower than their market value. This was a political argument in which they portrayed themselves as loyal vassals of the Spanish monarch, and as such, as political subjects who transcended the forces of the market. Their arguments often relied on evidence from their bodies of the value of their service and its larger societal contributions. We have completed a version of this chapter.

Chapter 5: Freedom, the Body, and Consent in the Age of Revolution: The chapter explores the place of free people of African descent in the urban economies of Cartagena and Havana. This was a moment when they invoked their economic and increasingly important military contributions to articulate challenges to birth status. They did so by expanding ideologies of what constitutes value from the economic to the political realm. We will also explore the growing tension between their behaviors as owners of enslaved people and their calls for political inclusion that turned to the gendered body as a source of evidence of political worth.

Conclusion: it will reiterate the main argument, while also opening up a discussion about the legacies of market-related activities onto political mobilization at the turn of the nineteenth century and onto ideologies of inclusive republican citizenship within the Spanish Caribbean.

RESEARCH & RELATED BUDGET - Budget Period 1

OMB Number: 4040-0001

Expiration Date: 12/31/2022

UEI: (b) (4)

Enter name of Organization: Emory University

Budget Type: ☐ Project ☒ Subaward/Consortium

Budget Period: 1

Start Date: 05/15/2024

End Date: 05/14/2025

A. Senior/Key Person

Prefix	First	Middle	Last	Suffix	Base Salary (\$)	Months			Requested Salary (\$)	Fringe Benefits (\$)	Funds Requested (\$)
						Cal.	Acad.	Sum.			
	Adriana		Chira			0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Project Role: PD/PI

Additional Senior Key Persons:

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

Total Funds requested for all Senior Key Persons in the attached file

Total Senior/Key Person

0.00

B. Other Personnel

Number of Personnel	Project Role	Cal.	Months		Requested Salary (\$)	Fringe Benefits (\$)	Funds Requested (\$)
			Acad.	Sum.			
	Post Doctoral Associates						
	Graduate Students						
	Undergraduate Students						
	Secretarial/Clerical						

Total Number Other Personnel

Total Other Personnel

Total Salary, Wages and Fringe Benefits (A+B)

0.00

C. Equipment Description

List items and dollar amount for each item exceeding \$5,000

Equipment item	Funds Requested (\$)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Additional Equipment: <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/>
<input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>	
Total funds requested for all equipment listed in the attached file	<input type="text"/>
Total Equipment	<input type="text"/>

D. Travel

	Funds Requested (\$)
1. Domestic Travel Costs (Incl. Canada, Mexico and U.S. Possessions)	<input type="text"/>
2. Foreign Travel Costs	<input type="text" value="13,195.00"/>
Total Travel Cost	<input type="text" value="13,195.00"/>

E. Participant/Trainee Support Costs

	Funds Requested (\$)
1. Tuition/Fees/Health Insurance	<input type="text"/>
2. Stipends	<input type="text"/>
3. Travel	<input type="text"/>
4. Subsistence	<input type="text"/>
5. Other <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/> Number of Participants/Trainees	<input type="text"/>
Total Participant/Trainee Support Costs	<input type="text"/>

F. Other Direct Costs

	Funds Requested (\$)
1. Materials and Supplies	
2. Publication Costs	
3. Consultant Services	
4. ADP/Computer Services	
5. Subawards/Consortium/Contractual Costs	
6. Equipment or Facility Rental/User Fees	
7. Alterations and Renovations	
8. <input type="text"/>	
9. <input type="text"/>	
10. <input type="text"/>	
11. <input type="text"/>	
12. <input type="text"/>	
13. <input type="text"/>	
14. <input type="text"/>	
15. <input type="text"/>	
16. <input type="text"/>	
17. <input type="text"/>	
Total Other Direct Costs	

G. Direct Costs

	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Direct Costs (A thru F)	13,195.00

H. Indirect Costs

Indirect Cost Type	Indirect Cost Rate (%)	Indirect Cost Base (\$)	Funds Requested (\$)
Modified Total Direct Costs	56.50	13,195.00	7,455.00

Total Indirect Costs	7,455.00
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Cognizant Federal Agency

(Agency Name, POC Name, and POC Phone Number)

DHHS. Steven Zuraf, 301-492-4855

I. Total Direct and Indirect Costs

	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Direct and Indirect Institutional Costs (G + H)	20,650.00

J. Fee

Funds Requested (\$)

K. Total Costs and Fee

	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Costs and Fee (I + J)	20,650.00

L. Budget Justification

(Only attach one file.)

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

RESEARCH & RELATED BUDGET - Budget Period 2

OMB Number: 4040-0001

Expiration Date: 12/31/2022

UEI: (b) (4)

Enter name of Organization: Emory University

Budget Type: ☐ Project ☒ Subaward/Consortium

Budget Period: 2

Start Date: 05/15/2025

End Date: 05/14/2026

A. Senior/Key Person

Prefix	First	Middle	Last	Suffix	Base Salary (\$)	Months			Requested Salary (\$)	Fringe Benefits (\$)	Funds Requested (\$)
						Cal.	Acad.	Sum.			
	Adriana		Chira		0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Project Role: PD/PI

Additional Senior Key Persons:

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

Total Funds requested for all Senior Key Persons in the attached file

Total Senior/Key Person

0.00

B. Other Personnel

Number of Personnel	Project Role	Cal.	Months		Requested Salary (\$)	Fringe Benefits (\$)	Funds Requested (\$)
			Acad.	Sum.			
	Post Doctoral Associates						
	Graduate Students						
	Undergraduate Students						
	Secretarial/Clerical						

Total Number Other Personnel

Total Other Personnel

Total Salary, Wages and Fringe Benefits (A+B)

0.00

C. Equipment Description

List items and dollar amount for each item exceeding \$5,000

Equipment item	Funds Requested (\$)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Additional Equipment: <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/>
<input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>	
Total funds requested for all equipment listed in the attached file	<input type="text"/>
Total Equipment	<input type="text"/>

D. Travel

	Funds Requested (\$)
1. Domestic Travel Costs (Incl. Canada, Mexico and U.S. Possessions)	<input type="text"/>
2. Foreign Travel Costs	<input type="text" value="9,515.00"/>
Total Travel Cost	<input type="text" value="9,515.00"/>

E. Participant/Trainee Support Costs

	Funds Requested (\$)
1. Tuition/Fees/Health Insurance	<input type="text"/>
2. Stipends	<input type="text"/>
3. Travel	<input type="text"/>
4. Subsistence	<input type="text"/>
5. Other <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/> Number of Participants/Trainees	<input type="text"/>
Total Participant/Trainee Support Costs	<input type="text"/>

F. Other Direct Costs

	Funds Requested (\$)
1. Materials and Supplies	
2. Publication Costs	
3. Consultant Services	
4. ADP/Computer Services	
5. Subawards/Consortium/Contractual Costs	
6. Equipment or Facility Rental/User Fees	
7. Alterations and Renovations	
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14. <input type="text"/>	
15. <input type="text"/>	
16. <input type="text"/>	
17. <input type="text"/>	
Total Other Direct Costs	

G. Direct Costs

	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Direct Costs (A thru F)	9,515.00

H. Indirect Costs

Indirect Cost Type	Indirect Cost Rate (%)	Indirect Cost Base (\$)	Funds Requested (\$)
Modified Total Direct Costs	56.50	9,515.00	5,376.00

Total Indirect Costs	5,376.00
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Cognizant Federal Agency(Agency Name, POC Name, and
POC Phone Number)

DHHS. Steven Zuraf, 301-492-4855

I. Total Direct and Indirect Costs

	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Direct and Indirect Institutional Costs (G + H)	14,891.00

J. Fee

Funds Requested (\$)

K. Total Costs and Fee

	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Costs and Fee (I + J)	14,891.00

L. Budget Justification

(Only attach one file.)

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

RESEARCH & RELATED BUDGET - Budget Period 3

OMB Number: 4040-0001

Expiration Date: 12/31/2022

UEI: (b) (4)

Enter name of Organization: Emory University

Budget Type: ☐ Project ☒ Subaward/Consortium

Budget Period: 3

Start Date: 05/15/2026

End Date: 05/14/2027

A. Senior/Key Person

Prefix	First	Middle	Last	Suffix	Base Salary (\$)	Months			Requested Salary (\$)	Fringe Benefits (\$)	Funds Requested (\$)
						Cal.	Acad.	Sum.			
	Adriana		Chira		0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Project Role: PD/PI

Additional Senior Key Persons:

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

Total Funds requested for all Senior Key Persons in the attached file

Total Senior/Key Person

0.00

B. Other Personnel

Number of Personnel	Project Role	Cal.	Months		Requested Salary (\$)	Fringe Benefits (\$)	Funds Requested (\$)
			Acad.	Sum.			
	Post Doctoral Associates						
	Graduate Students						
	Undergraduate Students						
	Secretarial/Clerical						

Total Number Other Personnel

Total Other Personnel

Total Salary, Wages and Fringe Benefits (A+B)

0.00

C. Equipment Description

List items and dollar amount for each item exceeding \$5,000

Equipment item	Funds Requested (\$)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Additional Equipment:

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

Total funds requested for all equipment listed in the attached file

Total Equipment

D. Travel

	Funds Requested (\$)
1. Domestic Travel Costs (Incl. Canada, Mexico and U.S. Possessions)	<input type="text"/>
2. Foreign Travel Costs	<input type="text" value="4,650.00"/>
Total Travel Cost	<input type="text" value="4,650.00"/>

E. Participant/Trainee Support Costs

	Funds Requested (\$)
1. Tuition/Fees/Health Insurance	<input type="text"/>
2. Stipends	<input type="text"/>
3. Travel	<input type="text"/>
4. Subsistence	<input type="text"/>
5. Other <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/> Number of Participants/Trainees	Total Participant/Trainee Support Costs <input type="text"/>

F. Other Direct Costs

	Funds Requested (\$)
1. Materials and Supplies	
2. Publication Costs	
3. Consultant Services	
4. ADP/Computer Services	
5. Subawards/Consortium/Contractual Costs	
6. Equipment or Facility Rental/User Fees	
7. Alterations and Renovations	
8. <input type="text"/>	
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13. <input type="text"/>	
14. <input type="text"/>	
15. <input type="text"/>	
16. <input type="text"/>	
17. <input type="text"/>	
Total Other Direct Costs	

G. Direct Costs

	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Direct Costs (A thru F)	4,650.00

H. Indirect Costs

Indirect Cost Type	Indirect Cost Rate (%)	Indirect Cost Base (\$)	Funds Requested (\$)
Modified Total Direct Costs	56.50	4,650.00	2,627.00

Total Indirect Costs	2,627.00
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Cognizant Federal Agency(Agency Name, POC Name, and
POC Phone Number)

DHHS. Steven Zuraf, 301-492-4855

I. Total Direct and Indirect Costs

	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Direct and Indirect Institutional Costs (G + H)	7,277.00

J. Fee

Funds Requested (\$)

K. Total Costs and Fee

	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Costs and Fee (I + J)	7,277.00

L. Budget Justification

(Only attach one file.)

[Add Attachment](#)[Delete Attachment](#)[View Attachment](#)

RESEARCH & RELATED BUDGET - Cumulative Budget

		Totals (\$)
Section A, Senior/Key Person		<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
Section B, Other Personnel		<input type="text"/>
Total Number Other Personnel	<input type="text"/>	
Total Salary, Wages and Fringe Benefits (A+B)		<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
Section C, Equipment		<input type="text"/>
Section D, Travel		<input type="text" value="27,360.00"/>
1. Domestic	<input type="text"/>	
2. Foreign	<input type="text" value="27,360.00"/>	
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2. Stipends	<input type="text"/>	
3. Travel	<input type="text"/>	
4. Subsistence	<input type="text"/>	
5. Other	<input type="text"/>	
6. Number of Participants/Trainees	<input type="text"/>	
Section F, Other Direct Costs		<input type="text"/>
1. Materials and Supplies	<input type="text"/>	
2. Publication Costs	<input type="text"/>	
3. Consultant Services	<input type="text"/>	
4. ADP/Computer Services	<input type="text"/>	
5. Subawards/Consortium/Contractual Costs	<input type="text"/>	
6. Equipment or Facility Rental/User Fees	<input type="text"/>	
7. Alterations and Renovations	<input type="text"/>	
8. Other 1	<input type="text"/>	
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12. Other 5	<input type="text"/>	
13. Other 6	<input type="text"/>	
14. Other 7	<input type="text"/>	
15. Other 8	<input type="text"/>	
16. Other 9	<input type="text"/>	
17. Other 10	<input type="text"/>	

Section G, Direct Costs (A thru F)

27,360.00

Section H, Indirect Costs

15,458.00

Section I, Total Direct and Indirect Costs (G + H)

42,818.00

Section J, Fee

Section K, Total Costs and Fee (I + J)

42,818.00

NEH Collaborative Research Fellowship
Budget for Adriana Chira (Emory University)

We are soliciting funds to cover Adriana Chira's research expenses:

Year 1:

During months 1-3 (June 1—August 30, 2024), research will be conducted between:

June 1-August 30, 2024: Seville and Madrid (Spain): total of 12 weeks

Flight (economy, return; Atlanta-Madrid): \$1,400

Accommodation (27 days in Madrid X \$90/night): \$2,430

Accommodation (65 days in Seville X \$70/night): \$4,550

Alimentation (92 days X \$20/day): \$1,840

Transportation Madrid-Seville: \$100

In-city transportation (including airport transfers): \$150

Total 1: \$10,470

During months 4-9 (Sept. 1, 2024—January 31, 2025), research will be conducted between:

Jan. 5, 2025--Jan. 19, 2025: Simancas (Spain): 2 weeks

Flight (economy, return; Atlanta-Madrid): \$1,400

Accommodation (15 days X \$60/night): \$900

Alimentation (15 days X \$20/day): \$300

Transportation Madrid-Simancas (return train): \$50

In-city transportation (including airport transfer): \$75

Total 2: \$2,725

Total for year 1: \$13,195

Year 2:

During months 1-3 (June 1-August 31, 2025), research will be conducted between:

June 1—July 31, 2025: Seville and Simancas (Spain): 8 weeks

Flight (economy, return; Atlanta-Madrid): \$1,400

Accommodation (31 days in Seville X \$70/night): \$2,170
Accommodation (30 days in Simancas X \$60/night): \$1,800
Alimentation (46 days X \$20/day): \$920
Transportation Madrid-Seville (return): \$100
Transportation Madrid-Simancas (return): \$50
In-city transportation (including airport transfers): \$150
Total 3: \$6,590

During months 4-8 (Sept. 1, 2025—January 31, 2026), research will be conducted between:

Jan. 5--Jan. 19, 2026: Seville (Spain): 2 weeks

Flight (economy, return; Atlanta-Madrid): \$1,400
Accommodation (15 days x \$70/night): \$1,050
Alimentation (15 days X \$20/day): \$300
Transportation Madrid-Seville (return): \$100
In-city transportation (including airport transfer): \$75
Total 4: \$2,925

Total for year 2: \$9,515

Year 3:

During month 1 (June 1-June 30, 2026), Chira will be conducting research in Seville and Madrid: 4 weeks.

Flight (economy, return; Atlanta-Madrid): \$1,400
Accommodation (15 days in Madrid X \$90/night): \$1,350
Accommodation (15 days in Seville X \$70/night): \$1,050
Alimentation and incidentals (30 days X \$20/day): \$600
Transportation Madrid-Seville: \$100
In-city transportation (including airport transfers): \$150
Total 5: \$4,650

Total for year 3: \$4,650

Total for grant period: \$27,360

TOTAL INDIRECT COST @ 56.5%

TOTAL BASE CONTRACT: \$27,360

Indirect Cost: \$15,458

Adriana Chira will be consulting the following archives:

Archivo Histórico Nacional (Madrid): Inquisiciones

Real Academia de la Historia (Madrid): Colección Juan Bautista Muñoz

Biblioteca Nacional (Madrid): Colección Manuscritos

Archivo General de Indias (Seville): Audiencia de Santa Fe, Audiencia de Santo Domingo, Papeles de Cuba, Contaduría, Casa de la Contratación, Indiferente General

Archivo General de Simancas: Guerra y Marina

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES RATE AGREEMENT

EIN: 1396006492A1

DATE:06/23/2022

ORGANIZATION:

FILING REF.: The preceding
agreement was dated
06/08/2021

University of Wisconsin - Madison
21 North Park Street
Suite 6401
Madison, WI 53715

The rates approved in this agreement are for use on grants, contracts and other agreements with the Federal Government, subject to the conditions in Section III.

SECTION I: INDIRECT COST RATES

RATE TYPES: FIXED FINAL PROV. (PROVISIONAL) PRED. (PREDETERMINED)

EFFECTIVE PERIOD

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>RATE(%)</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>APPLICABLE TO</u>
PRED.	07/01/2020	06/30/2021	55.00	On Campus	Organized Research
PRED.	07/01/2021	06/30/2022	55.50	On Campus	Organized Research
PRED.	07/01/2020	06/30/2022	53.00	On Campus	Instruction
PRED.	07/01/2020	06/30/2022	38.00	On Campus	Public Service
PRED.	07/01/2020	06/30/2021	38.00	On Campus	Primate Ctr Core Grant (1)
PRED.	07/01/2021	06/30/2022	38.50	On Campus	Primate Ctr Core Grant (1)
PRED.	07/01/2020	06/30/2022	26.00	Off Campus	All Programs
PRED.	07/01/2022	06/30/2023	55.50	On Campus	Organized Research
PRED.	07/01/2022	06/30/2023	53.00	On Campus	Instruction
PRED.	07/01/2022	06/30/2023	38.00	On Campus	Public Service
PRED.	07/01/2022	06/30/2023	38.50	On Campus	Primate Ctr Core Grant (1)
PRED.	07/01/2022	06/30/2023	26.00	Off Campus	All Programs

ORGANIZATION: University of Wisconsin - Madison

AGREEMENT DATE: 6/23/2022

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>RATE(%)</u> <u>LOCATION</u>	<u>APPLICABLE TO</u>
PROV.	07/01/2023	Until Amended		Use same rates and conditions as those cited for fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.

*BASE

Modified total direct costs, consisting of all direct salaries and wages, applicable fringe benefits, materials and supplies, services, travel, and up to the first \$25,000 of each subaward (regardless of the period of performance of the subawards under the award). Modified total direct costs shall exclude equipment, capital expenditures, charges for patient care, rental costs, tuition remission, scholarships and fellowships, participant support costs and the portion of each subaward in excess of \$25,000. Other items may only be excluded when necessary to avoid a serious inequity in the distribution of indirect costs, and with the approval of the cognizant agency for indirect costs.

(1) Wisconsin National Primate Research Center - See Section II - Special Remarks

ORGANIZATION: University of Wisconsin - Madison

AGREEMENT DATE: 6/23/2022

SECTION I: FRINGE BENEFIT RATES**

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>RATE(%)</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>APPLICABLE TO</u>
FIXED	7/1/2021	6/30/2022	34.70	All	(1)
FIXED	7/1/2021	6/30/2022	37.00	All	(2)
FIXED	7/1/2021	6/30/2022	18.00	All	(3)
FIXED	7/1/2021	6/30/2022	21.40	All	(4)
FIXED	7/1/2021	6/30/2022	18.00	All	(5)
FIXED	7/1/2021	6/30/2022	9.10	All	(6)
FIXED	7/1/2021	6/30/2022	8.70	All	(7)
FIXED	7/1/2021	6/30/2022	2.30	All	(8)
FIXED	7/1/2022	6/30/2023	36.60	All	(1)
FIXED	7/1/2022	6/30/2023	36.60	All	(2)
FIXED	7/1/2022	6/30/2023	21.70	All	(3)
FIXED	7/1/2022	6/30/2023	22.00	All	(4)
FIXED	7/1/2022	6/30/2023	12.60	All	(5)
FIXED	7/1/2022	6/30/2023	10.00	All	(6)
FIXED	7/1/2022	6/30/2023	7.10	All	(7)
FIXED	7/1/2022	6/30/2023	1.80	All	(8)

ORGANIZATION: University of Wisconsin - Madison

AGREEMENT DATE: 6/23/2022

PROV.	7/1/2023	Until amended	Use same rates and conditions as those cited for fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.
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**** DESCRIPTION OF FRINGE BENEFITS RATE BASE:**

Salaries and wages of faculty and staff including vacation, holiday and sick leave pay and other paid absences of only the faculty and staff. Rate does not apply to student employees, research or teaching assistants.

- (1) Regular Faculty and Academic Staff
- (2) University Staff
- (3) Research Assistants, Project Assistants, Teaching Assistants, Pre-Doc Fellows and/or Trainees
- (4) Research Associates and Grad Interns
- (5) Post-Doc Fellows and/or Trainees
- (6) Limited Term Employees (LTE's)
- (7) Ad Hoc Program Specialists, Undergraduate Assistants and Undergraduate Interns
- (8) Student Hourly Employees

7/1/2020-6/30/2021

Fringe Benefit rates are only for the UW-Madison campus. Beginning with the fixed rate for FY 2021, UW-Milwaukee submitted its own Fringe Benefit rates.

ORGANIZATION: University of Wisconsin - Madison

AGREEMENT DATE: 6/23/2022

SECTION II: SPECIAL REMARKS

TREATMENT OF FRINGE BENEFITS:

The fringe benefits are charged using the rate(s) listed in the Fringe Benefits Section of this Agreement. The fringe benefits included in the rate(s) are listed below.

TREATMENT OF PAID ABSENCES

Vacation, holiday, sick leave pay and other paid absences are included in salaries and wages and are claimed on grants, contracts and other agreements as part of the normal cost for salaries and wages. Separate claims are not made for the cost of these paid absences.

OFF-CAMPUS DEFINITION: The off-campus rate will apply for all activities: a) Performed in facilities not owned by the institution and where these facility costs are not included in the F&A pools; or b) Where rent is directly allocated/charged to the project(s). Grants or contracts will not be subject to more than one F&A cost rate. If more than 50% of a project is performed off-campus, the off-campus rate will apply to the entire project.

ORGANIZATION: University of Wisconsin - Madison

AGREEMENT DATE: 6/23/2022

FRINGE BENEFITS:

FICA
Retirement
Disability Insurance
Worker's Compensation
Life Insurance
Unemployment Insurance
Health Insurance
Severance Allowance
ERA Administration
Income Continuation Insurance

Primate Center Rates:

The Wisconsin National Primate Research Center (WNPRC) has two federally recognized rates. The Office of Research Infrastructure Programs (ORIP) Core Grant rate (A-Rate) and the Non-Core Federal Rate which is the sum of the A-Rate and the WNPRC specific F&A Expenses (B-Rate).

Fiscal Year	A-Rate	B-Rate	Total (Non-Core Federal Rate)
2020	38.0%	17.0%	55.0%
2021	38.0%	17.0%	55.0%
2022	38.5%	17.0%	55.5%
2023	38.5%	17.0%	55.5%

This rate agreement updates fringe benefit rates only.

The next fringe benefit proposal based on actual costs for the fiscal year ending 06/30/2022 is due in our office by 12/31/2022.

The next F&A proposal based on actual costs for the fiscal year ending 06/30/2022 is due in our office by 12/31/2022.

Equipment means tangible personal property (including information technology systems) having a useful life of more than one year and a per-unit acquisition cost which equals or exceeds \$5,000.

ORGANIZATION: University of Wisconsin - Madison

AGREEMENT DATE: 6/23/2022

SECTION III: GENERAL

A. LIMITATIONS:

The rates in this Agreement are subject to any statutory or administrative limitations and apply to a given grant, contract or other agreement only to the extent that funds are available. Acceptance of the rates is subject to the following conditions: (1) Only costs incurred by the organization were included in its facilities and administrative cost pools as finally accepted; such costs are legal obligations of the organization and are allowable under the governing cost principles; (2) The same costs that have been treated as facilities and administrative costs are not claimed as direct costs; (3) Similar types of costs have been accorded consistent accounting treatment; and (4) The information provided by the organization which was used to establish the rates is not later found to be materially incomplete or inaccurate by the Federal Government. In such situations the rate(s) would be subject to renegotiation at the discretion of the Federal Government.

B. ACCOUNTING CHANGES:

This Agreement is based on the accounting system purported by the organization to be in effect during the Agreement period. Changes to the method of accounting for costs which affect the amount of reimbursement resulting from the use of this Agreement require prior approval of the authorized representative of the cognizant agency. Such changes include, but are not limited to, changes in the charging of a particular type of cost from facilities and administrative to direct. Failure to obtain approval may result in cost disallowances.

C. FIXED RATES:

If a fixed rate is in this Agreement, it is based on an estimate of the costs for the period covered by the rate. When the actual costs for this period are determined, an adjustment will be made to a rate of a future year(s) to compensate for the difference between the costs used to establish the fixed rate and actual costs.

D. USE BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES:

The rates in this Agreement were approved in accordance with the authority in Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200 (2 CFR 200), and should be applied to grants, contracts and other agreements covered by 2 CFR 200, subject to any limitations in A above. The organization may provide copies of the Agreement to other Federal Agencies to give them early notification of the Agreement.

E. OTHER:

If any Federal contract, grant or other agreement is reimbursing facilities and administrative costs by a means other than the approved rate(s) in this Agreement, the organization should (1) credit such costs to the affected programs, and (2) apply the approved rate(s) to the appropriate base to identify the proper amount of facilities and administrative costs allocable to these programs.

BY THE INSTITUTION:

University of Wisconsin - Madison

(INSTITUTION)

(SIGNATURE)

Kim Moreland

(NAME)

Assoc. Vice Chancellor for Research Admin

(TITLE)

July 7, 2022

(DATE)

ON BEHALF OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

(AGENCY)

Darryl W. Mayes -
S

Digitally signed by Darryl W. Mayes - S
DN: cn=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=HHS, ou=PSG, ou=Forpda,
u=S.242.120001001(0.1.1)-2000121646, cn=Darryl W. Mayes - S
Date: 2022.07.06 16:35:06 -0400

(SIGNATURE)

for Arif Karim

(NAME)

Director, Cost Allocation Services

(TITLE)

6/23/2022

(DATE) 7201

HHS REPRESENTATIVE:

Tyra Tallie

Telephone:

(214) 767-3261

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES RATE AGREEMENT

EIN: 1580566256A1

DATE:08/21/2020

ORGANIZATION:

FILING REF.: The preceding
agreement was dated
06/06/2019

Emory University
1599 Clifton Road NE
4th Floor
Atlanta, GA 30322

The rates approved in this agreement are for use on grants, contracts and other agreements with the Federal Government, subject to the conditions in Section III.

SECTION I: INDIRECT COST RATES

RATE TYPES: FIXED FINAL PROV. (PROVISIONAL) PRED. (PREDETERMINED)

EFFECTIVE PERIOD

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>RATE(%)</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>APPLICABLE TO</u>
PRED.	09/01/2019	08/31/2021	56.00	On-Campus	Organized Research
PRED.	09/01/2021	08/31/2023	56.50	On-Campus	Organized Research
PRED.	09/01/2019	08/31/2023	28.20	Off-Campus	Organized Research (A)
PRED.	09/01/2019	08/31/2023	26.00	Off-Campus	Organized Research (B)
PRED.	09/01/2019	08/31/2021	55.00	On-Campus	Instruction
PRED.	09/01/2021	08/31/2023	56.00	On-Campus	Instruction
PRED.	09/01/2019	08/31/2020	37.50	Off-Campus	Instruction (A)
PRED.	09/01/2020	08/31/2023	38.00	Off-Campus	Instruction (A)
PRED.	09/01/2019	08/31/2023	26.00	Off-Campus	Instruction (B)
PRED.	09/01/2019	08/31/2020	39.00	On-Campus	Other Sponsored Activities
PRED.	09/01/2020	08/31/2023	40.50	On-Campus	Other Sponsored Activities
PRED.	09/01/2019	08/31/2023	27.80	Off-Campus	Other Sponsored Activities (A)
PRED.	09/01/2019	08/31/2023	26.00	Off-Campus	Other Sponsored Activities (B)

ORGANIZATION: Emory University

AGREEMENT DATE: 8/21/2020

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>RATE(%)</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>APPLICABLE TO</u>
PRED.	09/01/2020	08/31/2023	18.50	Off-Campus	IPA (C)
PROV.	09/01/2023	Until Amended			Use same rates and conditions as those cited for fiscal year ending August 31, 2023.

*BASE

Modified total direct costs, consisting of all salaries and wages, fringe benefits, materials, supplies, services, travel and subgrants and subcontracts up to the first \$25,000 of each subgrant or subcontract (regardless of the period covered by the subgrant or subcontract). Modified total direct costs shall exclude equipment, capital expenditures, charges for patient care, student tuition remission, rental costs of off-site facilities, scholarships, and fellowships as well as the portion of each subgrant and subcontract in excess of \$25,000.

(A) Off-Campus, Adjacent: Location within 50 miles commuting distance of the University.

(B) Off-Campus: Location beyond 50 miles commuting distance of the University.

(C) Intergovernmental Personnel Act Agreements.

ORGANIZATION: Emory University

AGREEMENT DATE: 8/21/2020

SECTION I: FRINGE BENEFIT RATES**

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>RATE(%)</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>APPLICABLE TO</u>
FIXED	9/1/2020	8/31/2021	29.70	All	Faculty
FIXED	9/1/2020	8/31/2021	14.90	All	Physicians
FIXED	9/1/2020	8/31/2021	13.60	All	Residents
FIXED	9/1/2020	8/31/2021	7.70	All	Part Time
PROV.	9/1/2021	Until amended			Use same rates and conditions as those cited for fiscal year ending August 31, 2021.

** DESCRIPTION OF FRINGE BENEFITS RATE BASE:

Salaries and wages of faculty and staff including vacation, holiday and sick leave pay and other paid absences of only the faculty and staff. Rate does not apply to student employees, research or teaching assistants.

ORGANIZATION: Emory University

AGREEMENT DATE: 8/21/2020

SECTION II: SPECIAL REMARKS

TREATMENT OF FRINGE BENEFITS:

The fringe benefits are charged using the rate(s) listed in the Fringe Benefits Section of this Agreement. The fringe benefits included in the rate(s) are listed below.

TREATMENT OF PAID ABSENCES

Vacation, holiday, sick leave pay and other paid absences are included in salaries and wages and are claimed on grants, contracts and other agreements as part of the normal cost for salaries and wages. Separate claims are not made for the cost of these paid absences.

OFF-CAMPUS DEFINITION: For all activities performed in facilities not owned by the institution and to which rent is directly allocated to the project(s) the off-campus rate will apply. Grants or contracts will not be subject to more than one F&A cost rate. If more than 50% of a project is performed off-campus, the off-campus rate will apply to the entire project.

Fringe Benefits include: FICA, Retirement, Disability Insurance, Life Insurance, Death Benefits, Tuition Remission, Workers' Compensation, Unemployment Insurance, Health Insurance, Employee Assistance Programs, Child Care Subsidy, Fitness Center, Fringe Benefit Administration and other miscellaneous.

Equipment means an article of nonexpendable tangible personal property having a useful life of more than one year, and an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more per unit.

*The next indirect cost rate proposal based on the fiscal year ending August 31, 2022 is due in our office by February 28, 2023.

*The next fringe benefit rate proposal based on the fiscal year ending August 31, 2020 is due in our office by February 28, 2021.

ORGANIZATION: Emory University

AGREEMENT DATE: 8/21/2020

SECTION III: GENERAL

A. LIMITATIONS:

The rates in this Agreement are subject to any statutory or administrative limitations and apply to a given grant, contract or other agreement only to the extent that funds are available. Acceptance of the rates is subject to the following conditions: (1) Only costs incurred by the organization were included in its facilities and administrative cost pools as finally accepted; such costs are legal obligations of the organization and are allowable under the governing cost principles; (2) The same costs that have been treated as facilities and administrative costs are not claimed as direct costs; (3) Similar types of costs have been accorded consistent accounting treatment; and (4) The information provided by the organization which was used to establish the rates is not later found to be materially incomplete or inaccurate by the Federal Government. In such situations the rate(s) would be subject to renegotiation at the discretion of the Federal Government.

B. ACCOUNTING CHANGES:

This Agreement is based on the accounting system purported by the organization to be in effect during the Agreement period. Changes to the method of accounting for costs which affect the amount of reimbursement resulting from the use of this Agreement require prior approval of the authorized representative of the cognizant agency. Such changes include, but are not limited to, changes in the charging of a particular type of cost from facilities and administrative to direct. Failure to obtain approval may result in cost disallowances.

C. FIXED RATES:

If a fixed rate is in this Agreement, it is based on an estimate of the costs for the period covered by the rate. When the actual costs for this period are determined, an adjustment will be made to a rate of a future year(s) to compensate for the difference between the costs used to establish the fixed rate and actual costs.

D. USE BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES:

The rates in this Agreement were approved in accordance with the authority in Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200 (2 CFR 200), and should be applied to grants, contracts and other agreements covered by 2 CFR 200, subject to any limitations in A above. The organization may provide copies of the Agreement to other Federal Agencies to give them early notification of the Agreement.

E. OTHER:

If any Federal contract, grant or other agreement is reimbursing facilities and administrative costs by a means other than the approved rate(s) in this Agreement, the organization should (1) credit such costs to the affected programs, and (2) apply the approved rate(s) to the appropriate base to identify the proper amount of facilities and administrative costs allocable to these programs.

BY THE INSTITUTION:

Emory University

(INSTITUTION)



(SIGNATURE)

Belva D. White

(NAME)

Vice President for Finance & Treasury

(TITLE)

8/27/2020

(DATE)

ON BEHALF OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

(AGENCY)

Darryl W. Mayes -S

Digitally signed by Darryl W. Mayes -S
DN: c=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=HHS, ou=PS,
ou=People, ou=2343 13200100.100.1.1-2008131609,
cn=Darryl W. Mayes -S
Date: 2020.08.26 07:22:25 -0400

(SIGNATURE)

Darryl W. Mayes

(NAME)

Deputy Director, Cost Allocation Services

(TITLE)

8/21/2020

(DATE) 2884

HHS REPRESENTATIVE: Steven Zuraf

Telephone: (301) 492-4855

RESEARCH & RELATED BUDGET - Budget Period 1

OMB Number: 4040-0001

Expiration Date: 12/31/2022

UEI: (b) (4)

Enter name of Organization: The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System

Budget Type: ☒ Project ☐ Subaward/Consortium

Budget Period: 1 Start Date: 06/01/2024 End Date: 05/31/2025

A. Senior/Key Person

Prefix	First	Middle	Last	Suffix	Base Salary (\$)	Months			Requested Salary (\$)	Fringe Benefits (\$)	Funds Requested (\$)
						Cal.	Acad.	Sum.			
	Pablo		Gomez		(b) (6)	1.06			(b) (6)	(b) (6)	20,490.00

Project Role: PD/PI

Additional Senior Key Persons:

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

Total Funds requested for all Senior Key Persons in the attached file

Total Senior/Key Person

20,490.00

B. Other Personnel

Number of Personnel	Project Role	Cal.	Months		Requested Salary (\$)	Fringe Benefits (\$)	Funds Requested (\$)
			Acad.	Sum.			
	Post Doctoral Associates						
	Graduate Students						
	Undergraduate Students						
	Secretarial/Clerical						

Total Number Other Personnel

Total Other Personnel

Total Salary, Wages and Fringe Benefits (A+B)

20,490.00

C. Equipment Description

List items and dollar amount for each item exceeding \$5,000

Equipment item	Funds Requested (\$)

Additional Equipment:

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

Total funds requested for all equipment listed in the attached file

Total Equipment

D. Travel		Funds Requested (\$)
1.	Domestic Travel Costs (Incl. Canada, Mexico and U.S. Possessions)	
2.	Foreign Travel Costs	21,900.00
Total Travel Cost		21,900.00

E. Participant/Trainee Support Costs		Funds Requested (\$)
1.	Tuition/Fees/Health Insurance	
2.	Stipends	
3.	Travel	
4.	Subsistence	
5.	Other	
	Number of Participants/Trainees	Total Participant/Trainee Support Costs

F. Other Direct Costs		Funds Requested (\$)
1. Materials and Supplies		
2. Publication Costs		
3. Consultant Services		
4. ADP/Computer Services		
5. Subawards/Consortium/Contractual Costs		20,650.00
6. Equipment or Facility Rental/User Fees		
7. Alterations and Renovations		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
Total Other Direct Costs		20,650.00

G. Direct Costs	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Direct Costs (A thru F)	63,040.00

H. Indirect Costs				Funds Requested (\$)
Indirect Cost Type	Indirect Cost Rate (%)	Indirect Cost Base (\$)		
MTDC	55.50	63,040.00	34,987.00	
Total Indirect Costs			34,987.00	

Cognizant Federal Agency (Agency Name, POC Name, and POC Phone Number)	DHHS, Arif Karim, Dallas, 214-767-3261
--	--

I. Total Direct and Indirect Costs	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Direct and Indirect Institutional Costs (G + H)	98,027.00

J. Fee	Funds Requested (\$)

K. Total Costs and Fee	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Costs and Fee (I + J)	98,027.00

L. Budget Justification				
(Only attach one file.)	justification1045444299.pdf	Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment

RESEARCH & RELATED BUDGET - Budget Period 2

OMB Number: 4040-0001

Expiration Date: 12/31/2022

UEI: (b) (4)

Enter name of Organization: The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System

Budget Type: ☒ Project ☐ Subaward/Consortium

Budget Period: 2 Start Date: 06/01/2025 End Date: 05/31/2026

A. Senior/Key Person

Prefix	First	Middle	Last	Suffix	Base Salary (\$)	Months			Requested Salary (\$)	Fringe Benefits (\$)	Funds Requested (\$)
						Cal.	Acad.	Sum.			
	Pablo		Gomez		(b) (6)	1.06			(b) (6)	(b) (6)	20,490.00

Project Role: PD/PI

Additional Senior Key Persons:

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

Total Funds requested for all Senior Key Persons in the attached file

Total Senior/Key Person

20,490.00

B. Other Personnel

Number of Personnel	Project Role	Cal.	Months		Requested Salary (\$)	Fringe Benefits (\$)	Funds Requested (\$)
			Acad.	Sum.			
	Post Doctoral Associates						
	Graduate Students						
	Undergraduate Students						
	Secretarial/Clerical						
	Total Number Other Personnel						

Total Other Personnel

Total Salary, Wages and Fringe Benefits (A+B)

20,490.00

C. Equipment Description

List items and dollar amount for each item exceeding \$5,000

Equipment item	Funds Requested (\$)

Additional Equipment:

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

Total funds requested for all equipment listed in the attached file

Total Equipment

D. Travel

		Funds Requested (\$)
1.	Domestic Travel Costs (Incl. Canada, Mexico and U.S. Possessions)	
2.	Foreign Travel Costs	14,280.00
Total Travel Cost		14,280.00

E. Participant/Trainee Support Costs

		Funds Requested (\$)
1.	Tuition/Fees/Health Insurance	
2.	Stipends	
3.	Travel	
4.	Subsistence	
5.	Other	
	Number of Participants/Trainees	Total Participant/Trainee Support Costs

F. Other Direct Costs		Funds Requested (\$)
1. Materials and Supplies		
2. Publication Costs		
3. Consultant Services		
4. ADP/Computer Services		
5. Subawards/Consortium/Contractual Costs		14,891.00
6. Equipment or Facility Rental/User Fees		
7. Alterations and Renovations		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
Total Other Direct Costs		14,891.00

G. Direct Costs	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Direct Costs (A thru F)	49,661.00

H. Indirect Costs				Funds Requested (\$)
Indirect Cost Type	Indirect Cost Rate (%)	Indirect Cost Base (\$)		
MTDC	55.50	39,120.00	21,712.00	
Total Indirect Costs			21,712.00	

Cognizant Federal Agency (Agency Name, POC Name, and POC Phone Number)	DHHS, Arif Karim, Dallas, 214-767-3261
--	--

I. Total Direct and Indirect Costs	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Direct and Indirect Institutional Costs (G + H)	71,373.00

J. Fee	Funds Requested (\$)

K. Total Costs and Fee	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Costs and Fee (I + J)	71,373.00

L. Budget Justification				
(Only attach one file.)	justification1045444299.pdf	Add Attachment	Delete Attachment	View Attachment

RESEARCH & RELATED BUDGET - Budget Period 3

OMB Number: 4040-0001

Expiration Date: 12/31/2022

UEI: (b) (4)

Enter name of Organization: The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System

Budget Type: ☒ Project ☐ Subaward/Consortium

Budget Period: 3 Start Date: 06/01/2026 End Date: 05/31/2027

A. Senior/Key Person

Prefix	First	Middle	Last	Suffix	Base Salary (\$)	Months			Requested Salary (\$)	Fringe Benefits (\$)	Funds Requested (\$)
						Cal.	Acad.	Sum.			
	Pablo		Gomez						0.00	0.00	0.00

Project Role: PD/PI

Additional Senior Key Persons:

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

Total Funds requested for all Senior Key Persons in the attached file

Total Senior/Key Person

0.00

B. Other Personnel

Number of Personnel	Project Role	Months			Requested Salary (\$)	Fringe Benefits (\$)	Funds Requested (\$)
		Cal.	Acad.	Sum.			
	Post Doctoral Associates						
	Graduate Students						
	Undergraduate Students						
	Secretarial/Clerical						
	Total Number Other Personnel						

Total Other Personnel

Total Salary, Wages and Fringe Benefits (A+B)

0.00

C. Equipment Description

List items and dollar amount for each item exceeding \$5,000

Equipment item	Funds Requested (\$)

Additional Equipment:

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

Total funds requested for all equipment listed in the attached file

Total Equipment

D. Travel

Funds Requested (\$)	
1. Domestic Travel Costs (Incl. Canada, Mexico and U.S. Possessions)	
2. Foreign Travel Costs	
Total Travel Cost	

E. Participant/Trainee Support Costs

Funds Requested (\$)	
1. Tuition/Fees/Health Insurance	
2. Stipends	
3. Travel	
4. Subsistence	
5. Other	
<div></div> Number of Participants/Trainees	Total Participant/Trainee Support Costs

F. Other Direct Costs		Funds Requested (\$)
1. Materials and Supplies		
2. Publication Costs		
3. Consultant Services		
4. ADP/Computer Services		
5. Subawards/Consortium/Contractual Costs		7,277.00
6. Equipment or Facility Rental/User Fees		
7. Alterations and Renovations		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
Total Other Direct Costs		7,277.00

G. Direct Costs	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Direct Costs (A thru F)	7,277.00

H. Indirect Costs				Funds Requested (\$)
Indirect Cost Type	Indirect Cost Rate (%)	Indirect Cost Base (\$)		
MTDC	55.50	0.00	0.00	
Total Indirect Costs			0.00	

Cognizant Federal Agency (Agency Name, POC Name, and POC Phone Number)	DHHS, Arif Karim, Dallas, 214-767-3261
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I. Total Direct and Indirect Costs	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Direct and Indirect Institutional Costs (G + H)	7,277.00

J. Fee	Funds Requested (\$)

K. Total Costs and Fee	Funds Requested (\$)
Total Costs and Fee (I + J)	7,277.00

L. Budget Justification			
(Only attach one file.)	justification1045444299.pdf	Add Attachment	Delete Attachment
			View Attachment

RESEARCH & RELATED BUDGET - Cumulative Budget

		Totals (\$)
Section A, Senior/Key Person		40,980.00
Section B, Other Personnel		
Total Number Other Personnel		
Total Salary, Wages and Fringe Benefits (A+B)		40,980.00
Section C, Equipment		
Section D, Travel		36,180.00
1. Domestic		
2. Foreign	36,180.00	
Section E, Participant/Trainee Support Costs		
1. Tuition/Fees/Health Insurance		
2. Stipends		
3. Travel		
4. Subsistence		
5. Other		
6. Number of Participants/Trainees		
Section F, Other Direct Costs		42,818.00
1. Materials and Supplies		
2. Publication Costs		
3. Consultant Services		
4. ADP/Computer Services		
5. Subawards/Consortium/Contractual Costs	42,818.00	
6. Equipment or Facility Rental/User Fees		
7. Alterations and Renovations		
8. Other 1		
9. Other 2		
10. Other 3		
11. Other 4		
12. Other 5		
13. Other 6		
14. Other 7		
15. Other 8		
16. Other 9		
17. Other 10		

Section G, Direct Costs (A thru F)

119,978.00

Section H, Indirect Costs

56,699.00

Section I, Total Direct and Indirect Costs (G + H)

176,677.00

Section J, Fee

Section K, Total Costs and Fee (I + J)

176,677.00

NEH Collaborative Research Fellowship
Budget for Pablo Gómez (University of Wisconsin)

We are soliciting funds to cover Pablo Gómez's course releases and research expenses:

Year 1:

June 1-July 30, 2024: Research in Seville and Madrid (Spain)

Flight (economy, return; Madison-Madrid): \$1,400

Accommodation (20 days in Madrid X \$90/night): \$1800

Accommodation (40 days in Seville X \$70/night): \$2800

Alimentation (60 days X \$20/day): \$1,200

Transportation Madrid-Seville: \$100

In-city transportation (including airport transfers): \$150

August 1-August 31: Research in Bogotá

Flight (economy, return; Madison-Bogota): \$1,200

Accommodation (30 days in Bogota X \$70/night): \$2100

Alimentation (30 days X \$20/day): \$600

In-city transportation (including airport transfers): \$100

Total 1 direct costs research: \$11,450

January 21-May 9, 2025

1 Course release University of Madison, Wisconsin: (b) (6) (fringe rate @ (b) (6)) =20,490

February 1-April 30, 2025: Research in Seville, Madrid, and Simancas (Spain)

Flight (economy, return; Madison-Madrid): \$1,400

Accommodation (30 days in Madrid X \$90/night): \$2700

Accommodation (45 days in Seville X \$70/night): \$3150

Accommodation (15 days in Simancas x \$70/night): \$1050

Alimentation (90 days X \$20/day): \$1,800

Transportation Madrid-Seville: \$100

Transportation Madrid-Simancas: \$100

In-city transportation (including airport transfers): \$150

Total 2 direct costs: \$10,450 research + 20,490 course release

Total for year 1: \$65,916.45

Year 2:

Months 1-3

July 1-July 29, 2025: Research in Bogotá (4 weeks)

Flight (economy, return; Madison-Bogota): \$1,200

Accommodation (29 days in Bogota X \$70/night): \$ 2030

Alimentation (29 days X \$20/day): \$580

In-city transportation (including airport transfers): \$70

August 1-August 31, 2025: Research in Simancas

Flight (economy, Bogotá-Madrid-Madison): \$1,600

Accommodation (30 days in Simancas X \$70/night): \$2100

Alimentation (30 days X \$20/day): \$600

Transportation Madrid-Simancas: \$100

Total 3 direct costs =8,280

January 20-May 8, 2026

1 Course release University of Madison, Wisconsin: (b) (6) (fringe rate @ (b) (6))= 20,490

February 1-May 31, 2026: Research in Seville and Madrid (Spain)

Flight (economy, return; Madison-Madrid): \$1,400

Accommodation (15 days in Madrid X \$90/night): \$1350

Accommodation (30 days in Seville X \$70/night): \$2100

Alimentation (45 days X \$20/day): \$900

Transportation Madrid-Seville: \$100

In-city transportation (including airport transfers): \$150

Total 4 direct costs 4: \$6,000 Research + 20,490 Course Release

Total Direct Costs UW: \$77160

Total Subaward: \$42,818

TOTAL DIRECT COSTS: \$ 119,978

Indirect costs rate for subaward UW: 55.5%

Indirect costs rate for subaward Emory: 56.5%