



ANNUAL REPORT 2020

N.W. POSTHUMUS INSTITUTE

RESEARCH SCHOOL FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY

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RESEARCH SCHOOL FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY

From July 2021 the N.W. Posthumus Institute is established at:

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The secretariat of the N.W. Posthumus Institute consists of:

Dr. Jessica Dijkman – Scientific Director

Dr. Tim Riswick / Dr. Rogier van Kooten – Education Programme Director

René van Weeren BN BA – Office Manager

In 2020 the N.W. Posthumus Institute was hosted by the Radboud University Nijmegen.

The secretariat consisted of:

Prof.dr. Angélique Janssens – Scientific Director

Dr. Tim Riswick – Education Programme Director

Milou van den Berg MA – Office Manager

Participating faculties and institutes

- Eindhoven University of Technology (TUE), School of Innovation Sciences
- Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR), Erasmus School of History, Culture and Communication
- Fryske Akademy (FA)
- Ghent University (UGent), Faculty of Arts and Philosophy
- International Institute of Social History (IISH)
- Leiden University (UL), Faculty of Humanities
- Radboud University Nijmegen (RU), Faculty of Arts
- Maastricht University (UM) / Centre for the Social History of Limburg (SHCL)
- University of Amsterdam (UvA), Faculty of Humanities
- University of Antwerp (UA), Faculty of Arts
- University of Groningen (RUG), Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Economics and Business
- Utrecht University (UU), Faculty of Humanities
- Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), Faculty of Arts
- Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (VU), Faculty of Humanities
- Wageningen University (WUR), Rural & Environmental History Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The N.W. Posthumus Institute is *the* major research platform in social and economic history in the Netherlands and Flanders aimed at both senior and junior researchers in the field. It is proudly devoted to promoting innovation and excellence in research and international cooperation. The N.W. Posthumus Institute organises a bi-national community of researchers around a range of research and training activities, in which our PhD candidates are always included. The Posthumus Institute offers a carefully thought-through PhD Basic Training programme which helps kick-start the PhDs during the first 18 months of their project. The Advanced Training programme is tailored to the individual candidates' needs and research projects. The Posthumus Institute is determined to train its PhD candidates to look outward to the international community of scholars, to participate in international events and to publish in international journals.

2020 was in many respects a remarkable year. The Posthumus Institute responded to the challenges posed by the COVID pandemic with flexibility. The seminars that form the core of the PhD training programme were transformed to an online format. The annual Advanced Seminar in Prato, Italy, in cooperation with the Datini Institute and prof.dr. Paolo Malanima, was moved to 2022. As the organisation has decided to go with a new theme for the coming edition and the fact that by that time two years have passed, PhD candidates will have to re-apply. In order to support the PhD candidates in what was a difficult time for many of them, an emergency fund was established to cover unexpected costs due to COVID, such as the digitalisation of archival material. A highly successful Writing Retreat was organized for PhDs in the final stages of thesis writing.

The annual Posthumus conference was moved to October in the hope of organising this event on location. As this turned out to be impossible, instead it took place in the digital environment of Webex. The keynote lecture was provided by professor Ray Stokes from Glasgow University, titled '*Can capitalism be green?*' Despite being virtual, it was well attended by fellows and junior researchers affiliated with the Posthumus community, making the conference a great success. Virtually all second-and third-year PhD candidates, and many of the Research master students were present. The third-year PhD candidates presented a crucial part of their research, and received useful feedback from an appointed senior fellow as well as from the audience. From 19 until 21 October, the Research Design Course took place. It was held partially online, for all of the PhD candidates residing in countries with travel restrictions, and at the Van der Valk hotel in Lent for those who were living in the Netherlands. In total 27 PhD candidates participated, of which 17 were Posthumus PhD candidates. The other 10 PhD candidates came from different European universities. All candidates received critical and useful feedback on their ongoing research projects from Posthumus fellows and members of the ESTER network.

Jessica Dijkman
Scientific Director

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The N.W. Posthumus Institute (NWP) is the Research School for Economic and Social History in the Netherlands and Flanders and has 15 members. It embodies the cooperation between almost four hundred economic and social historians attached to 15 universities and research institutions in the Netherlands and Flanders. The institute functions as an international platform for research activities in economic and social history, and organizes the PhD training as well as a series of Research MA courses. The Posthumus Institute was founded in 1988 as the *Netherlands Interuniversity Institute For Graduate Training in Economic and Social Historical Research*. In 1994 the NWP was officially recognized as a Research School by the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW). The official accreditation was renewed in 1999, in 2004, and in 2011 for periods of 6 years. NWP has established a durable platform for collaboration among scholars in the field of economic and social history. Since 2004 the Flemish universities of Antwerp (UA), Brussels (VUB) and Ghent (UGent) officially participate in the Institute. In 2017 Maastricht University joined the Posthumus Institute as a full member.

Economic and social history can be distinguished from the broader field of the historical discipline by its strong empirical and theoretical orientation, its acute awareness of methodology and its ambition to contribute to the emancipation of social groups. Economic and social historians often seek interdisciplinary cooperation and connections outside the field of history, with social scientists coming from various disciplines. Whilst economic and social historians clearly take their inspiration from the social sciences, they maintain a strong focus on historical time and the importance of historical context.

The N.W. Posthumus Institute is committed to creating a joint community of Dutch and Flemish scholars in which academic excellence is fostered and in which all scholars, both junior and senior, can grow to achieve their full academic potential. The NWP pursues this goal in different ways. It first of all promotes and stimulates innovative and advanced interdisciplinary research initiatives by bringing together junior and senior scholars in joint research networks. In this way, the NWP creates a Dutch and Flemish forum which may further the communication between local research groups with a view to research collaboration. Secondly, the NWP is strongly committed to educating the next generation of economic and social historians by offering high-level courses for Research Masters and PhD candidates. Candidates are encouraged to have an open mind towards new scientific developments and to engage with the academic world beyond the narrow national boundaries. An important part of the PhD training in Posthumus is therefore provided within the European framework of the ESTER programme. Finally, the NWP operates as a nodal manager of existing international research and training networks, and defines quality indicators to meet international publication standards and the standards of the quality assessments in Flanders and the Netherlands.

As an interuniversity research institute the NWP has its own budget, supporting staff, and secretariat. The institute financially supports workshops, conferences and book publications to initiate new research activities or to support the dissemination of research results. The NWP organizes a successful research training programme for PhD candidates, courses for Research MA students, and stimulates interuniversity research networks. For both postgraduate candidates and senior scholars the Posthumus Institute provides access to a wide range of information and expertise, and it has a large international network of experts in social and economic history.

The Posthumus Institute has a rotating secretariat. The secretariat organizes or coordinates the organisation of all educational activities of the research school, and maintains contacts with other research schools in the Humanities, as united in LOGOS. It also distributes a frequent newsletter by e-mail and takes care of the maintenance of the website. In 2020 these tasks were the responsibility of the Faculty of Arts at Radboud University. The 'penvoerder' is responsible for the appointment of the scientific director, the education programme director and the office manager, supported by the executive committee of the general board. Former 'penvoerders' were Utrecht University (1988-1994), Erasmus University of Rotterdam (1994-1998), Radboud University Nijmegen (1999-2003), University of Groningen (2004-2009), and Leiden University (2010 – 2016).

The General Board of the N.W. Posthumus Institute, consisting of the chair holders in economic and social history at the participating institutions, met twice in 2020: on 28 January 2020 and 30 September 2020 (online). The six research programmes are headed by the research programme directors. The Posthumus Institute has two other committees that monitor the quality of its teaching activities: the Education Committee and the Examination Committee.

The N.W. Posthumus Institute organizes educational activities for Master students (from Flanders), Research Master students and PhD Candidates. More information about the different activities can be found in the appendix, sections 2 - 6.

21 Basic training for PhD candidates

The core curriculum of the Posthumus PhD training programme consists of three seminars ('My project in a nutshell', 'Work in progress', and the 'Research Design Course') in which first-year PhD Candidates present and discuss each other's research design under the supervision of senior researchers. The Basic Training ends formally in the Individual Assessments. In 2020, 19 PhDs (cohort 2018) received their Basic Training certificate.

Date	Activity	Cohort	Location	EC	PhD Participants	Total EC awarded
February – March	Individual assessments	2018	Several locations	1	19	19
30 April – 1 May	Seminar 2: Work in progress	2019	Online	6	17	102
19 – 21 October	Research Design Course (ESTER)	2019	Online	8	27	216
17 and 18 December	Seminar 1: My project in a nutshell	2020	Online	2	23	46

22 Advanced training for PhD Candidates

After the Basic Training, PhD-members of the Posthumus Institute engage in the individual trajectory of the Advanced Training. Once the criteria of this training are fulfilled and positively evaluated, the PhD Candidates receive the Advanced Training Certificate. In 2020 five certificates were awarded. The training activities listed below are part of the Advanced Training. Other activities are presenting conference papers and publishing an article in an academic journal.

Date	Activity	Location	EC	PhD Participants	Total EC awarded
12-17 May	Datini-ESTER Advanced Seminar*	Prato	4	-	-
16 October	Annual Conference	Online	2	42	84
25-30 October	Writing retreat	Soeterbeeck	2	12	24
1 December	Masterclass with prof. Sujit Sivasundaram (University of Cambridge), <i>Writing about indigenous experience in South Asia</i> . Organisation: Bente de Leede (UL), Alicia Schrikker (UL), Dries Lyna (RU) and Luc Bulten (RU)	Online	2	9	18

*Due to the outbreak of Covid-19, the Advanced seminar has been moved to 2022.

23 Research master activities

Since the academic year 2011-2012, the N.W. Posthumus Institute has its own Research Master programme that focuses on Global Economic and Social History. This programme allows Research Master students to gain knowledge of the Posthumus specialisation and its specialists, by providing courses that they can follow as an elective within their home university programme. It consists of three courses, one in the fall semester and two in the spring semester. The courses are complementary, but it is possible to follow parts of the courses separately. In 2020, 18 master students have registered with the Posthumus Institute to participate in one of the following Research Master courses.

Date	Activity	Location	EC	ResMa Registered	ResMa finished course	EC Awarded
Spring 2020	<i>Keys to the Treasure Trove: Methods and Sources of Economic and Social History</i> Organisation: Dr. Christiaan van Bochove and dr. Paul Puschmann	RU-Online	5/10	11	10	76
Spring 2019	<i>Quantitative Methods for Historians and Social Scientists</i> Organisation: Dr. Robin Philips	UU-Online	5	15	12	60
Fall 2020	<i>Debates in Global Economic and Social History</i> Organisation: Dr. Matthias van Rossum and dr. Filipa Ribeiro da Silva	IISG-Online	5/10	11	8	80

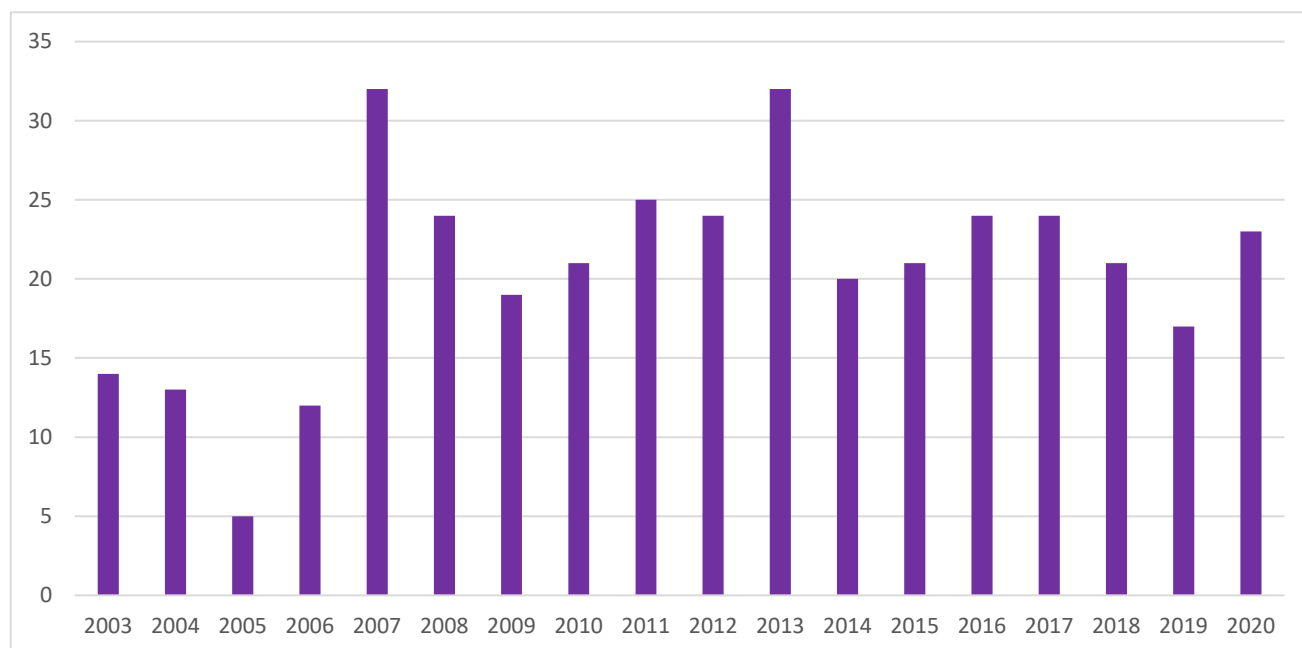
The success rate of students in finishing their PhD thesis is operationalized by calculating two variables: the completion rate (i.e. the percentage of completed PhD projects) and the average duration (i.e. the number of months between start and completion). It is important to realize that the figures for duration are influenced by parttime instead of fulltime employment (mostly for 80 or 90%) and by contract extensions caused by a variety of reasons that include illness and maternal leave. Also, duration is calculated between the starting and the date of the defense, while the time between completion of the dissertation and the defense can be two to six months. As a consequence, an average (formal) duration of four years is not realistic. Our mission is to increase the completion rate and shorten the average duration in months; but we have to keep in mind that PhD students who finish their dissertation with perseverance after eight years increase the cumulative completion rate but stretch average duration.

Table 1 provides a general overview of the performance of the 2003-2014 cohorts, and Figure 1 shows the number of registrations per cohort during the period 2003-2020.

Table 1: Enrolment and Completion rates N.W. Posthumus Institute 2003-2014

Cohort	Started	Stopped	Completed within 4 years	Completed within 5 years	Completed within 6 years	Completed within 7 years	Completed total	Completed percentage	Average duration	Standard deviation duration
2003	14	2	2	4	7	9	11	79	5.2	1.6
2004	13	1	0	6	10	11	11	85	5.0	0.7
2005	5	0	0	1	2	2	5	100	6.3	1.6
2006	12	4	2	4	4	6	8	67	5.8	1.9
2007	32	7	2	9	16	19	22	69	5.7	1.7
2008	24	5	0	7	15	15	18	75	5.9	2.0
2009	19	2	0	7	11	13	17	89	6.0	1.8
2010	21	2	2	10	14	16	18	86	5.1	1.1
2011	25	2	0	6	11	13	15	60	5.7	1.4
2012	24	1	4	7	12	14	14	58	5.0	1.0
2013	32	3	0	6	17	19	22	69	5.6	1.0
2014	20	4	0	4	8	9	9	45	5.2	0.6

Figure 1: Registered PhD students for each cohort (2003-2020)



Research by the VSNU (Vereniging van Samenwerkende Nederlandse Universiteiten) for the Netherlands shows that for during the period 2009-2018 the average duration of PhD trajectories was fairly stable at around 61 months (or 5.1 years) on average. For the Humanities, the average is slightly higher: about 5.5 years months. About 76% of Dutch PhDs that started their PhD between 2006 and 2012, completed it in or before 2018. For the Humanities this figure is, at 69%, a bit lower.¹

The results within the N.W. Posthumus Institute for the cohorts 2003-2014 are shown in figures 2 and 3. About 71% of the NWP PhD students of the cohorts 2003-2014 completed their PhD thesis: this is slightly below the Dutch average mentioned above, but it is higher than the corresponding figure for the Humanities. The average duration of the PhD trajectory of these PhDs was 5.5 years over the entire period 2003-2014, which is at the same level as the Dutch average for the Humanities. Almost all NWP PhD students obtained their PhD between 3.5 and 8.1 years, and about half did so between 4.6 and 6.1 years. The latter can also be observed in figure 2, where the number of PhD students who complete their PhD within 4, 5, 6, 7 or more years is visualized. The groups within 5 and 6 years are the largest. Figure 3 shows the most important figures on duration per cohort. The mean and median per cohort remain fairly stable between 5 and 6 years.

Figure 2: Number of PhDs per cohort who complete the PhD within 4, 5, 6, 7 or more years

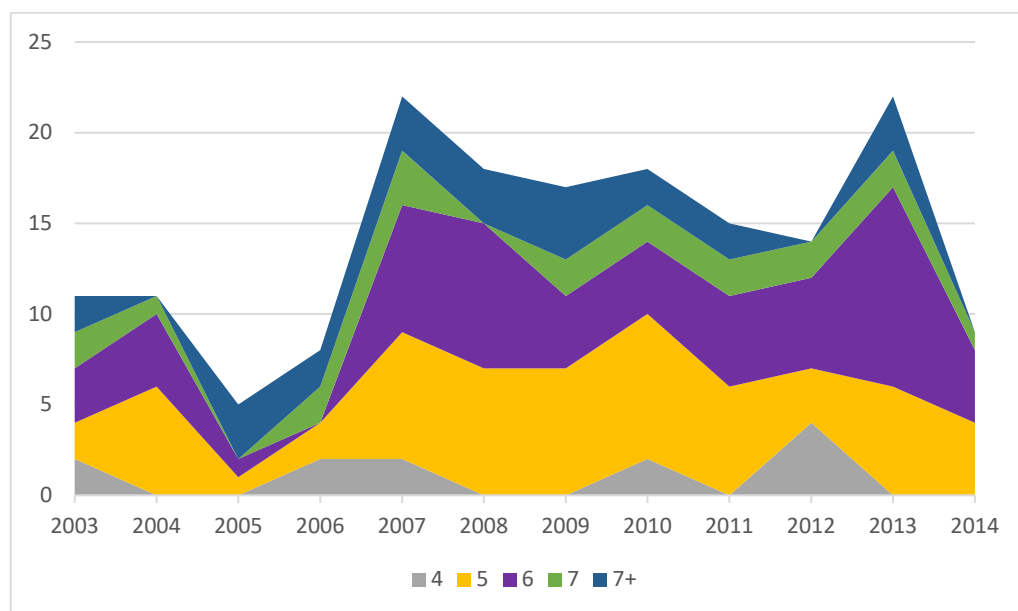
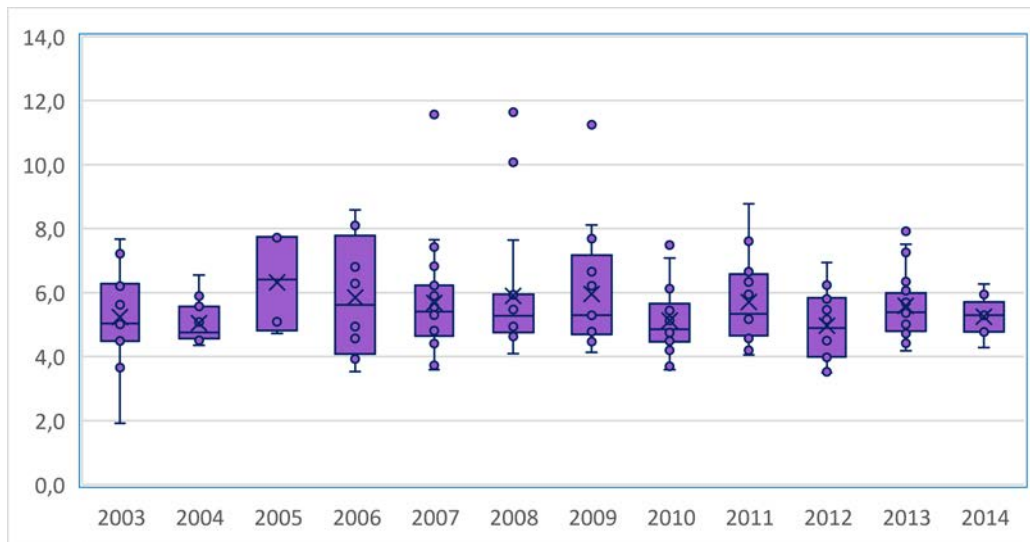


Figure 3: Boxplot of the duration of completed dissertations in years 2003-2014

¹ VSNU/KUOZ, datafile 'promovendi 2018', available at [F_C Onderzoek downloads \(vsnu.nl\)](https://www.vsnu.nl/onderzoek/downloads). Date of consultation: 20 Sept 2021.



The six research networks active in the N.W. Posthumus Institute bring junior and senior scholars together and in this way promote and stimulate communication and collaboration between local research groups. Due to COVID-19, the networks organized only a few (online) activities in 2020, although plans and preparations were made for future meetings.

A. Economy and society of the pre-industrial Low Countries in comparative perspective

Research directors: dr. Pepijn Brandon (IISH) and dr. Heidi Deneweth (VUB)

Theme

This program brings together Dutch and Flemish scholars working on different aspects of the economy and society of the Low Countries between 1300 and 1850. The main objective of the network is to embed ongoing research in a larger comparative perspective that identifies differences and commonalities both within the Low Countries and with other countries and regions around the globe. Both the Dutch and Belgian case offer excellent opportunities for comparative research in major ongoing international debates. In this respect, key examples are questions related to the character of early modern growth, the dynamics of social inequality, questions related to the impact of European and global/colonial trade on the domestic economy of the Low Countries, and questions related to the early industrialization of Belgium. Conferences and workshops, inspired by one of the projects of the fellows, or in collaboration with other research networks, address the internationalization of a specific theme. Additional objectives are the dissemination of information between network members, coordination of activities and networking.

Activities

Together with VUB-HOST and IISH, the network made preparations for the bi-annual workshop “Another Peek at the Neighbours’ Grass: New research in Belgium and The Netherlands” (organisation: VUB-HOST, IISH and N.W. Posthumus), which took place on 19 February 2021 (online event because of Covid-19). This workshop offers a platform for junior and senior researchers to present ongoing research and discuss it in a comparative perspective. The themes discussed were social and economic approaches to medieval revolts, litigation and arbitration, and elite formation; early modern industries, agrarian capitalism, child mortality, and orphan chambers; and modern trust offices. Apart from 9 authors and 7 referees from UA, UGent, VUB, KULeuven, UU, Radboud and UvA, 23 attendees registered for the online seminar.

A workshop on financial history in Nijmegen originally scheduled for June 2020 was transformed to an online seminar series.

PhD projects

The following PhD candidates were working within this programme in 2020:

Cohort 2020:

- Tom De Waele (UGent): ‘Dynamics between princely fiscal policy and seigneurial surplus-extraction in Flanders (ca. 1440 - ca. 1795)’ (2020-2025).
- Adam Hall (VUB): ‘Managing Markets: Commercial Institutions in the Core Principalities of the Burgundian-Habsburg Low Countries Compared’ (2020-2023).
- Jesse Hollestelle (UGent): ‘Lordships in Flanders between the late 15th century and the first half of the 18th century’ (2020-2022).
- Lennert Jensen (UA): ‘Decision-making and resilience mechanisms of great estates facing shocks’ (2020-2025).
- Bente Marschall (UA): ‘Extraterritorialiteit in de laatmiddeleeuwse stad. Stedelijke “agency” en de betekenis van enclaves en vrijheden in het stedelijke sociale en economische weefsel (14de-16de eeuw)’ (2020-2024).
- Stan Pannier (KU Leuven): ‘Enterprising merchants in the global Atlantic: Austrian-Netherlandish trade with West and Central Africa, 1776-1786’ (2020-2024).
- Robin Rose Southard (VUB): ‘The Organization of Urban Food Supply (1550-1800): Reality and Fiction of the Corporative System’ (2020-2024).
- Jurriaan Wink (VUB): ‘Managing Markets: Commercial Institutions in the Eastern Principalities of the Burgundian-Habsburg Low Countries Compared’ (2020-2024).

Cohort 2019:

- Elisa Bonduel (UGent): ‘Bulk trade in medieval Flanders through the Zwin estuary between 1150-1350’ (2019-2023).
- Bram Hilken (EUR): ‘Opportunities of Death? The Redistributive Effect of Epidemics in Early Modern Europe’ (2019-2023).
- Weixuan Li (UvA): ‘Artists and the Creative Urban Space: Deep-mapping painters’ locations in Golden Age Amsterdam’ (2018-

2021).

- Jeroen Oosterbaan (UL): 'From barrels and casks to trade networks. Research into trade networks between the 13th and 18th century based on barrels and casks' (2019-2024).
- Richard Velthuis (EUR): 'Modern Dutch Shipbuilding' (2019-2021).

Cohort 2018:

- Maartje A.B. (RU): 'Mirror of mutual relations: communication between Hanseatic cities' (2018-2022).
- Lore Helsen (UGent): 'Agriculture, wage labour and household economies in eighteenth-century Flanders: a regional and integrated analysis' (2018-2022).
- Liesbeth Langouche (UA): 'The use of clear window glass in Flanders in the 15th till 19th century' (2018-2021).
- Alessandra De Mulder (UA): 'Aesthetics for a polite society. Secondary markets and product quality constructions in the eighteenth century' (2018-2022).
- Dennis De Vriese (VUB): 'Naturalness, tradition and quality of meat products during the 18th and 19th centuries' (2018-2022).

Cohort 2017:

- Ana Avino de Pablo (UGent): 'Economic Growth and Inequality in the Pre-industrial England' (2016-2020).
- Sander Berghmans (UGent): 'The abbey of the dunes as a mirror of the socio-relations in coastal Flanders' (2016-2020).
- Junhao Cao (UU): 'A comparative study of divergence and its causes of agrarian economies between Netherlands and China from the 14th to the mid-20th century' (2017-2021).
- Stef Espeel (UA): 'Economic history, price history / Shock Cities. Food process and Access to Food in Flemish Cities during the Age of Shocks: 1280-1370' (2016-2020).
- Bas Machielsen (UU): 'The rise and decline of patrimonial capitalism in The Netherlands' (2017-2021).
- Patrick Naaktgeboren (UM): 'Private partnerships in early modern Antwerp' (2017-2021).

Cohort 2016:

- Esther Beeckaert (UGent): 'Economic growth and inequality. Explaining divergent regional growth paths in pre-industrial Europe (Late Middle Ages – 19 Th century). Case: Flanders' (2016-2020).

Dissertations defended in 2020:

- 29 October: Jelle Jan Koopmans (RUG)
Supervisors: Prof.dr. M.G.J. Duijvendak, dr. J.W. Veluwenkamp

B. Globalization, Inequality and Sustainability in Long-Term Perspective

Research directors: dr. Robrecht Declercq (UGent), dr.ir. Frank Veraart (Tu/e) and dr. Pim de Zwart (WUR)

Theme

The NWP programme Globalization, Inequality and Sustainability in Historical Perspective (GIS) is the continuation of the NWP programme 'Drivers and Carriers of Globalisation'. It seeks to bring together the work of NWP fellows and PhD students on (1) the determinants of worldwide/regional integration of markets, technological systems, business systems, and polities ('Globalisation'); and (2) origins of the rise of global inequality ('Inequality') and the historical shaping of issues of sustainability and transnational trade-offs between economic, social, human and natural resources ('Sustainability'). This research network is organized around these three interrelated and key themes that are central to current debates in the social sciences: globalization, inequality and sustainability. These themes arguably represent some of the greatest societal challenges facing the world today. Our network aims to contribute to a better understanding of these challenges by rooting these themes in a historical perspective. The network hosts a variety of approaches, like comparative and transnational, and stimulates the use of both quantitative and qualitative methods. We are not confined to a particular period of time. The network welcomes research initiatives, projects and thinking that tackle issues of globalization, inequality and sustainable development on a *longue-durée* perspective.

Activities

In 2020 the network co-organized an online workshop at the ICOHTEC (International Committee for the History of Technology) symposium (15-17 July).

PhD projects

The following PhD candidates were working within this programme in 2020:

Cohort 2020:

- Ishka De Smedt (UGent): 'Tracing the roots of resistance. Critical communities and the protest against genetically modified organisms in Belgium, The Netherlands and France (1983-2003)' (2019-2023).
- Adam Hall (VUB): 'Managing Markets: Commercial Institutions in the Core Principalities of the Burgundian-Habsburg Low Countries Compared' (2020-2023).
- Anne Heslinga (EUR): 'Mainstreaming the game: digital participatory culture and consumer society in the Netherlands (1980-)' (2020-2024).
- Stan Pannier (KU Leuven): 'Enterprising merchants in the global Atlantic: Austrian-Netherlandish trade with West and Central Africa, 1776-1786' (2020-2024).
- Peter Postma (UL): '"Nothing Matters but the Future." Dutch Captains of Industry in-exile and their Visions of the Netherlands in a Changing World Order (1938-1948)' (2020-2025).
- Melinda Susanto (UL): 'Making sense of the tropics: Health, medicine and knowledge production in the Indonesian archipelago' (2020-2023).

Cohort 2019:

- Rosa Kösters (IISG/UL): 'Between solidarity and fragmentation: the consequences of and reactions to changing labour relations at the Dutch shop floor, 1970-2010' (2020-2025).
- Jeroen van Veldhoven (UL): 'The social partners and the flexible labour expansion (1980-2020)' (2019-2023).

Cohort 2018:

- Damion Bunders (UU): 'Platform Cooperatives: Are User-Owned and User-Governed Platforms Viable? (2018-2022)'.
- Faheem Rokadiya (UU): 'Industrialization and household textile production in the UK and China: a diachronic comparison, 1750-1990' (2018-2022).
- Arlinde Vrooman (RUG): 'The Colonial Legacy of Health Inequalities' (2018-2022).

Cohort 2017:

- Manon Moerman (UM): 'Early modern private partnerships in Amsterdam' (2016-2020).
- Judith Siegel (EUR): 'Dutch shipbuilding, 1914-1945. War, economic crisis and fluctuations' (2017-2021).
- Mark Straver (EUR): 'Dutch shipbuilding, international competition and state intervention, 1945-1983' (2017-2021).

Cohort 2016:

- Gijs van Campenhout (EUR) 'Who Belongs to the Nation? Elite Migration, Citizenship and Nationality Complexities in International Football' (2016-2020).
- Ruben Peeters (UU): 'Meeting the Challenges of Modernization, 1850-1940' (2016-2020).
- Amaury de Vicq (UU): 'Financial Innovation By Banks, 1900 – 1970' (2016-2020).
- Harm Zwarts (WUR): 'Innovation in Dutch agriculture, 1850-2000' (2016-2019).

Dissertations defended in 2020

- 16 January: Tobit Vandamme (UGent)
Supervisor: Prof. dr. E. Vanhaute
- 25 September: Michail Moatsos (UU)
Supervisor: Prof. dr. J.L. van Zanden
- 10 October: Germán Jiménez Montes (RUG)
Supervisors: Dr. J.W. Veluwenkamp, prof. dr. R.M. Esser
- 6 November: Robin Philips (IISH)
Supervisor: Prof. dr. J.L. van Zanden
- 10 December: Ye Ma (RUG)
Supervisors: Prof.dr. H. de Jong and prof.dr. J.L. van Zanden

C. Societies in context: Interactions between humans and rural-urban environments

Research directors: dr. Katharine Frederick (UU) and dr. Wouter Ronsijn (UGent)

Theme

This network focusses on three sub disciplines, which relate to the field of Social and Economic History: rural history; environmental history; and planning history. Rural history analyses patterns of continuity and change in rural communities, including city-countryside relations. Environmental history gives central stage to the reciprocal relationship between environmental and climatic factors on the one hand and the institutional, social and economic constellations of human society on the other. With its focus on planning history, this network scrutinize the social, economic, cultural and political construction of space. Targeted on these three perspective of regional and urban development, this network brings together PhD-candidates as well as mid-career and senior researchers.

Activities

In 2020 the name and profile of the network was slightly adapted to better fit the interests of the affiliated scholars. A session planned for the Annual Conference of 2020 was moved to 2021.

PhD projects

The following PhD candidates were working within this programme in 2020:

Cohort 2020:

- Ishka De Smedt (UGent): 'Tracing the roots of resistance. Critical communities and the protest against genetically modified organisms in Belgium, The Netherlands and France (1983-2003)' (2019-2023).
- Tom De Waele (UGent): 'Dynamics between princely fiscality and seigniorial surplus-extraction in Flanders (ca. 1440 - ca. 1795)' (2020-2025).
- Albane Lesouple (UA): 'Food from somewhere? Urban Households, Access to Land and Alternative Food Entitlements in the Late Medieval City' (2020-2024).
- Rick Lettany (UL): 'Innovatief in een conservatieve sector: 'karveelbouw op zijn Hollands' in een Europees perspectief, 1550-1650' (2020-2024).
- Bente Marschall (UA): 'Extraterritorialiteit in de laatmiddeleeuwse stad. Stedelijke "agency" en de betekenis van enclaves en vrijheden in het stedelijke sociale en economische weefsel (14de-16de eeuw' (2020-2024).
- Dániel Moerman (VU): '"When the Well is Dry": Drinking Water and Climate Adaptation in the Eastern Netherlands, 1600-1850' (2020-2023).
- Jasper Segerink (UA): 'Accommodating (im)mobility. Spaces of accommodation as hubs between global migration flows and local urban life, 1850-1930' (2020-2024).
- Yannis Skalli-Housseini (VUB): '(In)Equality and Fiscal policy in the Austrian Netherlands (1749-1794)' (2020-2024).
- Lena Walschap (KU Leuven): 'Seas of Risk and Resilience: peasant fishing on the late medieval English coasts as a coping strategy against climate-induced hazards' (2020-2024).

Cohort 2019:

- Charris De Smet (UA): 'Revolutionising French consumption? Politics, products values and social identities within Parisian consumer culture (c. 1780 – c. 1870)' (2019-2023).

Cohort 2018:

- Ingrid Schepers (UA): 'Beyond the dots in TODs. Analysing Transit Oriented Development in networked rural-urban places' (2018-2022).

Cohort 2017:

- Matthijs Degraeve (VUB): 'The Brussels construction industry (1800-1980): and production of space' (2017-2021).
- Rogier van Kooten (UA): 'Between social capital and opportunism. A longterm social-spatial study if neighbourhood sociability in early modern Antwerp circa 1560-1795' (2016-2020).
- Ronald Plantinga (FA/RUG): 'Knowledge-driven innovation in the Dutch-Cluster, 1950-2010' (2017-2021).
- Wout van de Sompele (UA): 'Doel, dorp in de polder: vijf eeuwen bewoning en bebouwing' (2017-2021).

Cohort 2016:

- Kristina Hodelin-ter Wal (RU): 'Conflicting Paths and Perceptions: The Lived Experiences of Tamil Migrants in Malaysia during the Long Twentieth Century (1890-1990)' (2016-2020).
- Merit Hondelink (RUG): 'Archaeology and History/ A taste of historic cookery - a reconstruction of the daily meal as prepared by common burghers of Early Modern Dutch cities, AD 1500-1850' (2016-2020).
- Alice Janssens (EUR): 'The Rise and Fall of Berlin as a Fashion Capital, 1924 -1939' (2016-2020).
- Wout Saelens (UA): 'Private energy consumption before and during the early Industrial Revolution: Belgium and the

Netherlands in comparative perspective (1600-1850)' (2016-2020).

Cohort 2015:

- Floor Groefsema (RUG): 'North-West European Agriculture in Transition: The Development of Family Farming in Regional and Comparative Perspective 1950-2010' (2015-2019).

Dissertations defended in 2020

- 16 January: Viola Müller (UL)
Supervisors: Dr. D.A. Pargas, prof.dr. M.L.J.C. Schrover
- 13 February: Thomas Mareite (UL)
Supervisors: Dr. D.A. Pargas, prof.dr. M.L.J.C. Schrover
- 21 February: Laura May (UA)
Supervisors: Prof. dr. I. van Damme, prof. dr. S. Oosterlynck
- 30 June: Minghui Li (RUG)
Supervisors: prof.dr. M.G.J. Duijvendak, dr. R.F.J. Paping, dr. P.G. Tassenaar
- 27 August: Bart Hoogeboom (FA/RUG)
Supervisors: dr. M. Molema, prof. Dr. M.G.J. Duijvendak
- 23 October: Joris Roosen (UU)
Supervisors: Prof. dr. B.J.P. van Bavel, prof. dr. Lex Heerma van Voss

D. Life-Courses, Family and Labour

Research directors: dr. Corinne Boter (UU) and dr. Paul Puschmann (RU)

Theme

The key questions within this network centre around three main themes. First, the three phases of the demographic transition: a Malthusian (high birth and death rates), an intermediate (population growth), and a neo Malthusian (low birth and death rates) phase. Demographic transition theory has traditionally been tested at a high level of aggregation. We study the transition on the micro-level, using individual data, to better understand when, how, and why countries from all over the world have experienced, or are currently experiencing, the demographic transition.

The second topic is migration history. Although the media present the 21st century as an age of migration, people have always been on the move. With the help of register data migration trajectories of individuals and families can be 'reconstructed' and analysed. This increases our understanding of the agency of migrants across time and space, as well as the constraints they were confronted with. By comparing demographic and labour market behaviour of migrants and natives, processes of social inclusion and exclusion can be analysed. On a higher level of aggregation, the study of migration history enhances our understanding of the opportunities and challenges migration poses to sending and receiving areas.

The third, closely related theme is gender inequality in the labour market. Households' demographic behaviour, such as age at marriage, and the timing and number of children, affected the labour division of husbands and wives and thus, indirectly, the composition of the aggregate labour market. At the same time, labour market opportunities and shifting economic structures affected households' demographic behaviour, including migration. This interrelationship shaped women's opportunities and their actual position in the labour market and the household. Researching this relationship is thus crucial for understanding the long-term development and the determinants of gender inequality. Therefore, collecting empirical evidence on women's work and remuneration is high on the research agenda of this network.

PhD projects

The following PhD candidates were working within this programme in 2020:

Cohort 2020:

- Albane Lesouple (UA): 'Food from somewhere? Urban Households, Access to Land and Alternative Food Entitlements in the Late Medieval City' (2020-2024).
- Jasper Segerink (UA): 'Accommodating (im)mobility. Spaces of accommodation as hubs between global migration flows and local urban life, 1850-1930' (2020-2024).

Cohort 2019:

- Joris Kok (IISH): 'Crossing the Current: The Social Mobility of Dutch Jews, 1880-1940' (2019-2023).
- Maïté Van Vyve (UGent): 'Migration / The Russian migration towards Belgian cities. A network and life course analysis of Russian migrants in Brussels and Liege, 1880-1914' (2018-2023).

Cohort 2018:

- Aditi Dixit (UU): 'Race to the bottom? Family labour, household livelihood and consumption in the relocation of global cotton manufacturing, ca. 1750-1990' (2018-2023).
- Maya Murkens (UM): 'Health transition in Maastricht 1864-1955' (2018-2022).

Cohort 2017:

- Eva van der Heijden (IISH): 'Intergenerational mobility of the second generation in the Netherlands' (2017-2021).
- Björn Quanjer (RU): 'Early life and young adult height 1811-1940' (2017-2021).
- Kristina Thompson (VU): 'Lifetime consequences of young and adult height' (2017-2021).
- Jiayi Xin (UL): 'Female Crime and Punishment in the Late Qing Dynasty' (2017-2021).

Cohort 2016:

- Dolores Sesma Carlos (RU): 'Residential careers of vulnerable groups' (2016-2019).
- Anke Verbeke (VUB): 'Between dependency and agency. The survival of the elderly laboring poor in Antwerp and Brussels: 1750-1850' (2016-2017).

Dissertations defended in 2020

- 30 January: Matthias Rosenbaum-Feldbrügge (RU)
Supervisors: prof.dr. A.A.P.O. Janssens, prof.dr. J. Kok
- 10 June: Paul Rotering (WUR)
Supervisors: Prof.dr. J.Kok, prof.dr. H. Bras
- 13 November: Tim Riswick (RU)
Supervisors: Prof.dr. Th. Engelen, prof.dr. H. Bras

E. Inclusion, Exclusion and Mobility

Research directors: dr. Bart Lambert (VUB) and dr. Marion Pluskota (UL)

Theme

Inclusion, Exclusion and Mobility is a Flemish-Dutch research network for scholars working on the broad field of the social history of communities from the late Middle Ages to the present. The programme brings together PhD-candidates and postdoctoral fellows and senior researchers from the Netherlands and Flanders who are active in a number of large research projects, such as the projects of Manon van der Heijden (UL) on the topic of crime and gender; the Belgian IUAP-network headed by Marc Boone on 'City and Society in the Low Countries (1200-1800)' and a number of projects of Leo Lucassen (UL), Marlou Schrover (UL), Anne Winter (VUB) and Hilde Greefs (UA), on migration processes. It also welcomes PhD-candidates who work on stand-alone projects that relate to the social history of communities.

The programme looks at the formation of boundaries between social groups, at processes of inclusion and exclusion and at the rise of civil society. 'Civil society' is a central concept in the literature on the social history of communities, and refers to institutions that do not belong to the market or state, but are formed by citizens, such as guilds, churches, voluntary associations, charitable bodies, NGOs, etc. These organisations are often seen as important when studying the processes of group formation, as well as processes of inclusion and exclusion in communities from medieval times to the present. Of particular importance is the formation of boundaries and bridges between social groups, and the causes, and consequences that this produced. Three areas of research are particularly relevant:

1. The inclusion and exclusion of social groups. due to such factors as real and imagined class, gender and ethnic similarities and differences. Communities were formed and shaped by the delineation of in- and out-groups. Processes of inclusion and exclusion are therefore quintessential to examine the ways communities functioned. Processes of in- and exclusion are strongly linked to the balance of power within communities. In this research group, we want to explicitly look at vulnerable / less powerful groups within communities, what their position was, and their level of agency.
2. The effects of mobility and immobility. Migration - internal, seasonal, emigration, immigration, asylum, forced movement, return – was an integral part of early modern and modern societies. But mobility does not solely relate to the movement of people, but also to products and ideas, as well as social mobility/immobility within societies.
3. The impact that institutions have on society at large: do the ties between the institutions and their members, and among the members themselves, lead to a generalized feeling of trust in society, or, conversely, to social tensions and conflicts?

PhD projects

The following PhD candidates were working within this programme in 2020:

Cohort 2020:

- Karlijn Luk (UL): 'Conflicts between locals and newcomers in Leiden and Rotterdam, ca. 1600-1800' (2020-2024).
- Jasper Segerink (UA): 'Accommodating (im)mobility. Spaces of accommodation as hubs between global migration flows and local urban life, 1850-1930' (2020-2024).
- Samantha Sint Nicolaas (IISG): 'Migrants and the Courts in Amsterdam and Delft, 1600-1800' (2020-2024).
- Jurriaan Wink (VUB): 'Managing Markets: Commercial Institutions in the Eastern Principalities of the Burgundian-Habsburg Low Countries Compared' (2020-2024).

Cohort 2019:

- Hannah Fluit (UA): 'The Role of Religion in Solidarity during Western Modernization (ca. 1650 - ca. 1950)' (2019-2023).
- Sietske van der Veen (Huygens ING): 'Against the current: the social mobility of Jewish Dutch with a high(er) social status (1880-1940)' (2019-2023).

Cohort 2018:

- Alexander Collin (UvA): 'Decision Making Under Conditions of Non-Knowledge in Late- and Post-Hanseatic City Governments' (2018-2022).
- Heleen Blommers (VU): 'Deconstructing the War on Poverty: the rise of a policy failure narrative, 1964-1985' (2018-2022).
- Ewout Hasken (UU): 'Running the family business: stakeholders, values, and reputation' (2018-2022).

Cohort 2017:

- Ayfer Erkul (VUB): 'Places and documents: Instruments of police control towards migrants in an urban context, Brussels c. 1850-2015' (2017-2021).

Cohort 2016:

- Dirk Lueb (UA): 'Managing the Crisis? The Resilience of Local Networks and Institutions within the Low Countries during the Napoleonic Period' (2016-2020).
- Roman Roobroeck (UGent): 'The 'Geuzenhoek': religious coexistence and multiple identities in rural Flanders (1600-1750)' (2016-2020).
- Teuntje Vosters (UL): 'NGOs and European Refugee Policy' (2016-2019).

Cohorts 2015 and 2014:

- Miet Adriaens (VUB/KU Leuven): 'Shifting grounds? Nobility, lordship and state formation in the sixteenth-century Low Countries (case studies: Brabant and Flanders)' (2014-2018).
- Anne van der Veer (UL): 'The Pao An Tui and the Indonesian revolution. Chinese politics and responses to anti-Chinese violence, 1945-1949' (2014-2018).
- Marian Weevers (UL): 'Vrouwen en Rijkswerkinrichting' (2015-2019).

Dissertations defended in 2020

- 17 January: Laura Nys (UGent)
Supervisors: Prof. dr. G. Deneckere, prof. Dr. J. Christiaens
- 13 April: Clare Wilkinson (UL)
Supervisors: Prof.dr. Manon van der Heijden, prof.dr. A. Schmidt
- 29 April: Thomas Verbruggen (UA/VUB)
Supervisors: Prof. Dr. H. Greefs, Prof. Dr. A. Winter
- 27 May: Kristof Loockx (UA/VUB)
Supervisors: Prof.dr. H. Greefs and prof.dr. A. Winter
- 3 December: Janna Everaert (UA/VUB)
Supervisors: Prof. Dr. F. Buylaert, prof.dr. P Stabel

F. Routes and Roots in Colonial and Global History

Research directors: prof.dr. Ulbe Bosma (IISG/VU), dr. Elisabeth Heijmans (UA) and dr. Fenneke Sijssling (UL)

Theme

The research network 'Routes and Roots in Colonial and Global History' convenes Dutch and Flemish scholars, whose aim it is to combine

a global approach with a sensitivity for local and emic perspectives. Projects within this network study globalizing societies starting from a micro level and highlight individual agency. Their focus is on the various ways these local societies and individual persons participated in inter-regional networks, how their encounters with 'others' impacted their (social, cultural, religious) lives on a local level, and how in turn these encounters also had an impact on these supra-local levels. Highlighting the micro level and individual agency involves the use of primary sources born in different cultural and linguistic zones. It also entails using methodologies that are not necessarily always readily available in a historian's toolbox, such as oral history and fieldwork. The 'Colonial and Global History' network brings together knowledge on broad transnational processes such as empire-building, (de)colonization, modernization and globalization, with expertise on specific societies, groups and individuals. There is a wide range of research projects: from cosmopolitanism among the elites at the Indo-Islamic courts, to modern life-styles of contemporary Africans to non-western urbanisation. The network also includes studies on how new hardware, from ships, to roads, to cars, to cell phones, transformed spaces from relatively sequestered into globalised. Research in this network further concerns interactions between colonial/postcolonial policies and grassroots' negotiation of and impact on these colonial/postcolonial policies. Or, focus on how missionary messages were transformed in local cultures and often resulted in indigenous re-translations of external concepts. As a rule of thumb these research projects include critical reflections on the various ways in which people contest, transform and appropriate their colonial heritage. The network invariably concerns research that critically engages with Eurocentric historical markers such as the Early-Modern and the Modern and explores the options for periodizations that are truly global in character.

Activities

In December 2020 prof. Sujit Sivasundaram (University of Cambridge) delivered an online lecture titled 'Waves across the south: A new History of Revolution and empire as seen from the southwest Indian Ocean'. On this occasion prof. Sivasundaram also gave an online masterclass titled 'Writing about indigenous experience in South Asia', which was attended by nine PhDs.

PhD projects

The following PhD candidates were working within this programme in 2020:

Cohort 2020:

- Tessa de Boer (UL): 'Exploiting the empire of others: Dutch firms exploiting French colonial resources, 1650-1850' (2020-2025).
- Joël Edouard (RU): 'Information Networks and the Dutch Slave Trade in the Indian Ocean World (c.1640-1795)' (2020-2024).
- Adam Hall (VUB): 'Managing Markets: Commercial Institutions in the Core Principalities of the Burgundian-Habsburg Low Countries Compared' (2020-2023).
- Ramona Negrón (UL): 'Exploiting the Empire of Others: Dutch Investment in Foreign Colonial Resources, 1570-1800' (2020-2024).
- Melinda Susanto (UL): 'Making sense of the tropics: Health, medicine and knowledge production in the Indonesian archipelago' (2020-2023).

Cohort 2019:

- Amza Adam (UL): 'Bordering up: regulating mobility through passes, walls and guards' (2019-2023).
- Tanik Joshipura (WUR): 'Food Trade in sub-Saharan Africa in the 20th Century' (2019-2023).
- Robert Keenan (WUR): 'Economic History of Southeast Asia' (2019-2023).
- Eline Rademakers (UL): 'Empire State of Mind: Negotiations and the Dutch Atlantic Merchant networks in the 18th century' (2019-2024).

Cohort 2018

- Alexander Geelen (IISH): 'Bordering up: regulating mobility through passes, walls and guards' (2017-2022).
- Alexander van der Meer (UL): 'Institutional memory in the making of colonial culture' (2018-2022).
- Neilabh Sinha (UL): 'The Emblematic Worldview and the Production of Global Visual Knowledge: The Low Countries and Mughal India, 1550-1700' (2018-2022).
- Philip Post (UL): 'Institutional memory in the making of colonial culture' (2018-2022).

Cohort 2017:

- Luc Bulten (RU): 'Negotiating Fiscal norms, Property and Labour in Eighteenth-Century Dutch Colonial Sri Lanka' (2017-2021).
- Bente de Leede (UL): 'Negotiating Conversion and Family Law in Eighteenth Century Dutch Colonial Sri Lanka' (2017-2021).
- Sophie Rose (UL): 'Sex and Marriage, Social Control, Dutch Colonial Empire' (2017-2021).

Cohort 2016:

- Maarten Manse (UL): 'Tax law and taxation in the Dutch East Indies' (2016-2020).

Dissertations defended in 2020:

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N.W. Posthumus Institute Financial Report 2020			
	In € 1000		
Revenues	Budget 2020	Realised 2020	Budget 2021
Contributions of participating faculties (DLG)	43.5	45	43.5
Contributions of non-DLG faculties	36.3	29.3	36.3
Fees PhD Candidates	17	23.7	17
'Duurzame Geesteswetenschappen' subsidy for ResMA	15.5	16.2	15.5
Fees ResMA students	5	10	5
TOTAL REVENUES	117.2	124	117.3
Expenditures			
Office			
Compensation Scientific Director	17	16.2	17
Office Manager	41	42.8	28
Education Programme Director	14	17.4	25
Expenses for office & meetings (Board, committees)	5	1	5
Contingencies	3.5	3.4	3.5
Subtotal	80.5	80.5	78.5
Educational activities			
NWP Research MA	7.5	5.2	7.5
Basic Training: Seminar I	3	2.3	2.5
Basic Training: Seminar 2	3	0.9	2.5
Individual Assessments	1.5	2	1.5
Basic Training: RDC	20	8	20
Advanced Training (Masterclasses, Adv Sem & Cert.)	2.5	0.8	2.5
Writing Retreat		9	7
Writing Retreat (extra due to Covid-19)			7
COVID-19 PhD Fund		35.2	15
Career Event	4	0.9	2
Subtotal	41.5	64.3	67.5
Research			
General expenses Program Directors	0.5	1	0.5
Expenses for activities of interuniversity research themes	18	0.8	18
NWP Annual Conference	20	2.7	1.5
Subtotal	38.5	4.4	20
TOTAL EXPENSES	160.5	149.2	166
Exploitation result	-43.3	-11.3	-48.7

Revenues: some explanatory notes

The revenues of the N.W. Posthumus Institute are based on the DLG/LOGOS agreement. In addition, revenues are generated by contributions from non-DLG participants in Posthumus. The level of these contributions is based on the separate collaboration agreements between the 'penvoerder' and each non-DLG participant. In some cases these contributions are fixed sums, in others they are dependent on the number of PhDs. Another source of revenues are the fees paid by PhD candidates, which amount to € 500 annually (3 years). Enrollment in the Basic Training means that € 1000 is paid from the 'rugzakje', for the Advanced Training an additional sum of € 500 from the 'rugzakje' is needed. As the number of PhD candidates fluctuates, this category of revenues is budgeted conservatively.

From the fund 'Duurzame Geesteswetenschappen' the NWP receives a contribution for the organisation of ResMA educational activities. In addition participants pay an additional fee of € 500 per ResMA student; again, because of the number of students fluctuates these fees are budgeted conservatively.

Expenditures: some explanatory notes

During the final period of the Nijmegen 'penvoorderschap', the contract of the education programme director was temporarily reduced while that of the office manager was expanded: this suited the circumstances best. This situation has come to an end with the move of the 'penvoorderschap' to Utrecht, which explains the difference between 2020 and 2021 in the costs budgeted for the education programme director and the office manager respectively.

The expenses for educational activities and research activities were affected by the adaptations to the situation created by the COVID-19 pandemic. The RDC (Research Design Course) took place online and so did the Annual Conference and the Career Event: as a consequence, costs were much lower than anticipated. For the Annual Conference this situation is continued in 2021; the RDC, however, is scheduled to take place on location (in October 2021 in Lisbon). To support the PhD candidates other activities were scheduled, tuned to the situation. An emergency fund was established to cover, for instance, the digitalisation of archival material, or student assistance to compensate for time loss due to the closure of the archives: this opportunity was much appreciated. A Writing Retreat was organized to support PhDs in the final stages of thesis writing. Both have also been budgeted for 2021.

N.W. POSTHUMUS INSTITUTE
PhD
DISSERTATIONS
DEFENDED IN 2020

Janna Everaert (UA/VUB)

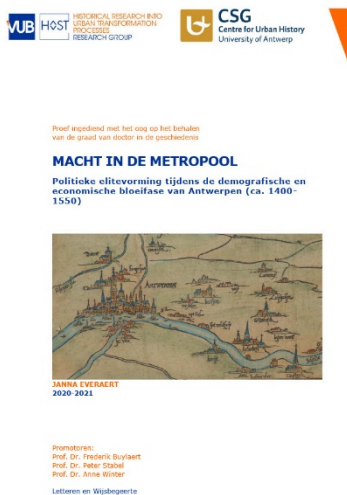
Title: *Macht in de metropool: Publieke elitevorming tijdens de demografische en economische bloeifase van Antwerpen (ca. 1400-1550)*

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. F. Buylaert (UGent), prof.dr. P. Stabel (UA)

Graduation: 3 December 2020

Current historiography endorses a narrative that the political elite of pre-industrial gateway cities became more 'open' in the wake of efflorescence and that their city councils became populated with merchants. Yet, Antwerp seemed to challenge this narrative, as the influx of merchants was very limited during late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries when Antwerp became the leading economic centre in western Europe. Moreover, scholars disagree on whether the economic expansion had any impact at all on the composition and profile of Antwerp's political elite. By analysing the social composition of the city council and how this evolved from the beginning of Antwerp's commercial expansion around 1400 until its apogee around 1550, this dissertation answers the question whether Antwerp constitutes an exception to the established pattern of elite formation in gateway cities and, if so, why.

A first conclusion is that the composition of Antwerp's officeholders differs less strongly from that of the other pre-industrial gateway cities than earlier scholars assumed. In Antwerp, an increasing number of merchants joined the city council as the town became an economic hotspot. This influx was somewhat hampered by a number of formal requirements which candidate officeholders had to meet and by the nature of Antwerp's trading community. Moreover, the slow increase in the number of merchants in Antwerp's city council was cut off prematurely by the Dutch Revolt. Since there were few merchants in the Antwerp city council before 1550, the question remains who ruled the city during this period and whether the profile of the officeholders changed over time. This research reveals that the number of politically active families and the balance of power among them was surprisingly stable over time. Yet, at the same time this group saw a high turnover because of emigration, the extinction of families in the male line, changing family fortunes and political conflicts. At the same time the socio-economic profile of these officeholders is more complex than often presumed. On an economic level, Antwerp's city council comprised a handful of families who had risen from the craft guilds to the *poorterij*, a few merchant families and a large group whose wealth was based on land ownership. Unlike what was the case in some Italian cities, membership of Antwerp's city council was not linked with the control of this or that neighbourhood by this or that political dynasty. Instead the officeholders dealt with their urban real estate in an striking economical way. Antwerp's officeholders were also present on the real estate market in the rural Brabantine hinterland. In addition to investments in agricultural land and forests, which were economically motivated, the Antwerp political elite was also interested in the countryside for social reasons. Several officeholders acquired seigneuries in that countryside. As this was an important source of nobility, Antwerp's political elite was increasingly fused with the nobility of its hinterland. In fact, late medieval Antwerp is the most extreme known example of noble participation in urban government in the Low Countries. So, Antwerp's efflorescence had a pull-effect not only on merchants and craftsmen, but also on the regional nobility.



Bart Hoogeboom (FA/RUG)

Title: *Reviving the Region: Endogenous Development in European Rural Regions, 1975-Present*

Supervisors: dr. M. Molema, prof. Dr. M.G.J. Duijvendak

Graduation: 27 August 2020

Regional industrialization policies, introduced during the post-war decades, were increasingly criticized by the 1970s. Subsidies aimed at stimulating private investment in disadvantaged regions became less effective due to economic stagnation. In addition, vulnerable regions

were increasingly dependent on outside impulses. New policy ideas emphasizing endogenous development were introduced by scholars, politicians and policymakers in the late 1970s. This new approach implied that regional policymakers were increasingly in the lead, having to mobilize community support and propose measures in line with the development potential of their region. This dissertation consists of a comparative historical and institutional analysis of endogenous development policies in three rural regions: Noordoost-Fryslân (Netherlands), Meetjesland (Belgium) and the Waldviertel (Austria). The cases are related to three variables, 'governance structure', 'policy traditions' and 'characteristics of place' and the ways these interact to produce distinctive forms of regional policy. The author finds 'critical junctures' in regional policy change and relates them to the variables. The most important conclusion is that policy traditions, the shared understanding of policy actors on the goals and means of regional policy, have had the most significant impact on policy change. A poorly developed policy tradition in the Waldviertel aided a swift and forceful introduction of endogenous development policies. A strong policy tradition acted as a barrier for change in Noordoost-Fryslân, but in the end endogenous development policies were better embedded compared to the Waldviertel. In Meetjesland collaboration within the region and with higher-level governments was frustrated by a lack of shared ideas on regional policy.

Germán Jiménez Montes (RUG)

Title: *A Dissimulated Trade: Flamencos and the Trade of North European Timber in Seville (1574-1598)*

Supervisors: Dr. J.W. Veluwenkamp, prof. dr. R.M. Esser

Graduation: 10 October 2020

Spanish military conflicts in the North Sea provoked an increasing hostility towards north European migrants in Castile in the last third of the sixteenth century. While those coming from England were forced to leave, migrants from the Low Countries and German towns – generally known as *flamencos* – were tolerated. By the end of the century, they formed the largest foreign community in Seville, Castile's economic capital at the time. This PhD thesis studies how the community of *flamencos* flourished there and became fundamental for Philip II's imperial aspirations, coinciding with the first decades of the Eighty Years' War between the Spanish monarchy and the Dutch republic. The dissertation focuses on a group of thirty individuals that came to dominate the trade of imported timber in Seville. Because this commercial activity entailed contacts in the Low Countries provinces that had revolted against the Habsburg's rule, *flamencos* were frequently targeted by Philip II commercial embargoes. Yet, at the same time, the timber they imported was indispensable to supply the fleets sailing to the Americas as well as the warships of the royal navy. Throughout his reign, Philip II stood in a paradoxical situation that required him to find a balance between the extent of the policies to curtail trade with his enemies and the urgency of importing provisions to fight those enemies at sea. The title of this book, *A Dissimulated Trade*, evokes this paradoxical balance, paraphrasing a letter that Philip II sent to his officials in Seville commanding them to turn a blind eye despite the embargo he had called for in 1574: "let them [trade] in a dissimulated manner."

The research on this group of *flamencos* – their migration experiences, their relationship with local and royal authorities, and their commercial strategies – offers three main historiographical contributions. Firstly, it reassesses the capacity of the Spanish monarchy to react to changing military and commercial conditions by highlighting its polycentric nature. By attracting north European migrants and promoting their commercial activities, regardless of the opposition of some of Philip II's most important counsellors, the city of Seville consolidated a preeminent position in international trade. Secondly, it analyses the development of a commercial axis between the Iberian Peninsula and the Low Countries. After migrating, these merchants built their own business organisation and shipping strategies to obtain access to Baltic and Scandinavian markets, while investing in Andalusian exports. They reached a predominant position in the trade between northern and southern Europe, by contracting directly with Dutch and German shipmasters and placing their own agents in the main ports of supply of timber. The third contribution is a methodological one. The main primary source for this dissertation are the notarial deeds of the Historical Archive of the Province of Seville, which holds an exceptionally well preserved collection for this period. Through a comprehensive study of more than 3000 notarial deeds, this research sheds new light on commercial trust and reputation of Dutch and Flemish migrants abroad, as well as on their reliance on Spain's institutional framework.



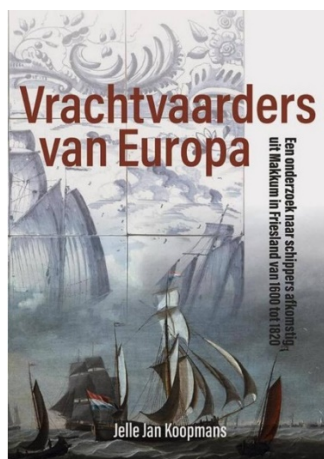
Jelle Jan Koopmans (RUG)

Title: *Vrachtvaarders van Europa: Een onderzoek naar schippers afkomstig uit Makkum in Friesland van 1600 tot 1820*

Supervisors: Prof.dr. M.G.J. Duijvendak, dr. J.W. Veluwenkamp

Graduation: 29 October 2020

In the historiography, Friesland is often presented as a modern agricultural province in the periphery of wealthy Holland. The province itself, is the assumption, was barely incorporated in international networks. This, however, is a representation from the nineteenth century, also projected on earlier eras. The history of shipping in Makkum shows that Friesland did have international connections in the period prior to 1800. In the eighteenth century Frisian skippers and their ships acted as the freighters of Europe, from Danzig, Koningsbergen and Saint-Petersburg to Amsterdam, Bordeaux and Lisbon. The shipping community in Makkum originated from the local industry. In the seventeenth century building materials, like seashell lime and bricks were transported by local skippers to cities in Holland and Germany. By taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the shipping market, they developed into important actors in European transport. Between 1750 and 1780 Makkum freight shipping flourished. Its downfall was mainly caused by the Fourth Anglo-Dutch War (1780 - 1784) and the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1795 - 1815). Many ships were captured, shippers experienced serious obstacles and shipowners' investments disappeared.



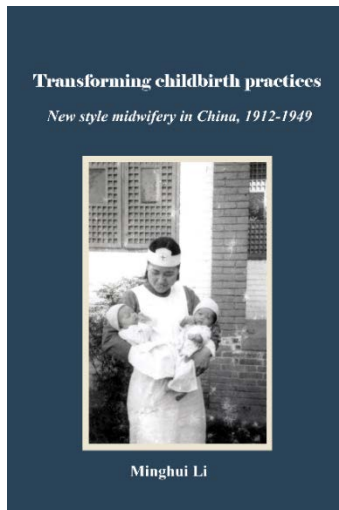
Minghui Li (RUG)

Title: *Transforming childbirth practices: New style midwifery in China, 1912 – 1949*

Supervisors: prof.dr. M.G.J. Duijvendak, dr. R.F.J. Paping, dr. P.G. Tassenaar

Graduation: 30 June 2020

Over the last three centuries, childbirth has gradually become an issue of public concern worldwide, being linked more and more profoundly to the welfare of populations and nations. During this process, medical improvements in obstetrics and midwifery have been introduced to daily childbirth practices by medical authorities and enforced by state governments in many countries, significantly contributing to the decline of childbirth-related mortality rates. This dissertation focuses on the transformation of childbirth practices in China during the Republican era (1912-1949) and its impacts on neonatal, infant, and maternal mortality rates. By using governmental archives, reports of hospitals and health stations, demographic and social surveys, and other historical sources, this dissertation first investigates how missionary and governmental initiatives pushed forward the institutionalization of childbirth in different parts of China from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century. Then the dissertation presents case studies of Beijing (1926-1937) and Sichuan (1938-1949), as well as three comparisons regarding neonatal and maternal mortality rates in China and elsewhere in the world, through which it analyzes how biomedical approaches of the “new style midwifery” helped prevent neonatal, infant and maternal mortality by curbing infection-related diseases during and after childbirth. Combining qualitative and quantitative narratives, this dissertation hopes to provide new insights into how childbirth became less risky across time and space in the Chinese context.



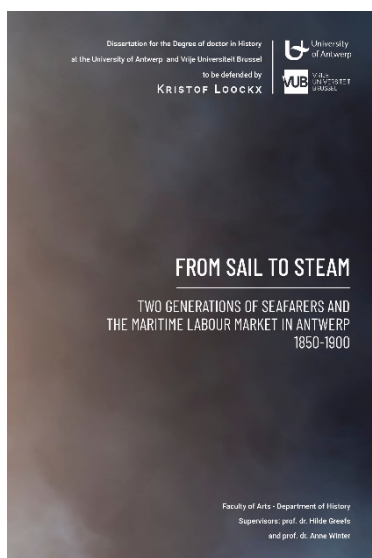
Kristof Loockx (UA/VUB)

Title: *From Sail to Steam: Two Generations of Seafarers and the Maritime Labour Market in Antwerp, 1850-1900*

Supervisors: Prof.dr. H. Greefs and prof.dr. A. Winter

Graduation: 27 May 2020

In the course of the second half of the nineteenth century, the growth of trade went hand in hand with important innovations in shipping, such as industrialization at sea, the introduction of new business models and the standardization of regular shipping lines. As such, historians have paid considerable attention to the diffusion of steam technology, operational and business-related changes in the maritime sector and experiences of national fleets. In current historiography, however, the maritime workforce on steamers often remains an anonymous mass, in contrast to many studies that deal with maritime workers in the age of sail. In response to this gap, this research investigates the impact of the transition from sail to steam on the maritime labour force, both individually and collectively, and how this significant transformation (re)shaped the maritime labour market for seafarers. This focus is highly relevant, because it provides more insights into the socioeconomic effects of structural changes on seafarers and the actual operation and accessibility of labour markets in a period when the maritime industry changed forever. Based on a wide array of quantitative and qualitative sources, such as seamen's registries, foreigners' files, civil status documents and newspapers, the Antwerp fleet, which experienced a fast and drastic transition from sail to steam, serves as a case study. The Belgian case demonstrates that, among other things, increasing vessel sizes, the growing importance of certifications, the creation of engine room departments and the further commercialization of passenger transport contributed to changes in labour structures, wage distribution, recruitment practices, migration trajectories and career development, which, in turn, resulted in a more pronounced segmentation of the maritime labour market for seafarers. At the same time, these crucial components also highlight that old patterns did not immediately disappear, which contrasts with more general accepted assumptions. This suggests that the impact of the breakthrough of steam on the maritime workforce concerned a gradual process that followed the rhythm of the implementation of new technologies and innovations during the period under consideration.



Ye Ma (RUG)

Title: Essays on China's Economic History of the Late Qing Empire: Historical GDP, Early Industrialisation and the Qing State's Role in Economic Development
Supervisors: Prof.dr. H. de Jong and prof.dr. J.L. van Zanden
Graduation: 10 December 2020

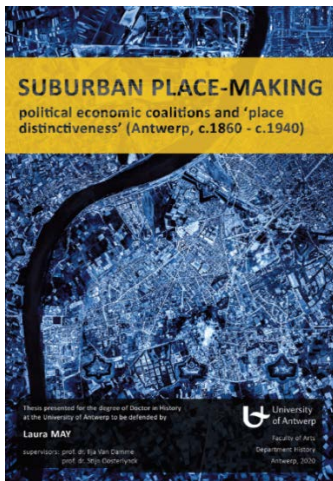
This dissertation intends to evaluate China's economic performance before WWII, encompassing the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This most discussed period in the related literature covers the second half of the Qing regime and the Republican era followed after the downfall of the Qing Empire in 1911, commonly referred to as among the most turbulent periods in the history of China. Discussions remain around whether and how China's modern economic achievements could be related to its historical performance, e.g. before WWII. Improving our understanding of China's social and economic changes in history is necessary before taking a long-term perspective on economic development. The interdisciplinary research on economic history tends to ask to what extent we can meaningfully explore historical economic development by applying economic theory and analysis. This dissertation tries to address this underlying question through a case study on China's economic history. Chapter 2 presents for the first time the general growth pattern and structural change of the Qing economy through a quantitative approach. Chapter 3 provides a new benchmark indicator to look at China's pre-war industrialisation in comparison with other economies. Chapters 4 and 5 examine the effects of political arrangements on China's pre-war economy, which considers the role of the Qing state but different from an institutional approach to long-term influences. This dissertation gives a new description of China's pre-war economic performance and contributes to the literature on economic development.

Laura May (UA)

Supervisors: Prof. dr. I. Van Damme, prof. dr. S. Oosterlynck
Title: *Sub-urban Place-making: Political Economic Coalitions and 'Place Distinctiveness' (Antwerp, c. 1860 – c. 1940)*
Graduation: 21 February 2020

This PhD is concerned with place-making in the urban periphery of Antwerp, Belgium during the period 1860-1940, focussing on the role of political economic elites in these processes of (sub)urbanisation. I want to develop a theoretically informed historical perspective on how these 19th and early-20th century suburbs were being made. My focus is on the agency of the local political economic elites and their relations and interactions with supralocal institutions, with a particular interest in how they shaped suburban place-making processes through their discourses and actions. On an overarching level, this PhD aims at combining two academic fields: urban history and urban theory. Whilst the theoretical concepts within urban studies are mainly applied to contemporary cases – albeit some concepts themselves date back to the beginning of the 20th century – I want to use them to study a historical case. As such, I hope to shed a different light on historical (sub)urbanisation processes. In addition, it will allow me to test the usability of theories developed within urban studies for studying historical cases. By using historical sources and by digging deep into the historical context, I want to unveil the historical complexity of (sub)urbanisation processes, which will allow me to nuance and refine (contemporary) theoretical concepts and frameworks. The concepts developed within urban studies to analyse the political economy of (sub)urban development are not only mainly applied to contemporary cases, but are also primarily used to study the Anglo-Saxon world. One of the aims of this PhD is to test the applicability of Anglo-Saxon political economic theoretical concepts for studying other institutional contexts.

In urban studies, a specific process of urbanisation, namely suburbanisation, has remained understudied for a long time. With this PhD, I want to contribute to the growing literature on suburbanisation. Within this field, I want to address three new research agendas that have been called upon by several authors in the past years: a global perspective, a longitudinal approach and an inside perspective. First, in recent years, the Global Suburbanisms research project has been expanding our knowledge on suburbanisation across the world. With my Belgian case study, I want to contribute to the growing literature studying other parts of the world. Second, with my historical research approach, looking into processes and development paths within Antwerp suburbs in between 1860 and 1940, I am explicitly developing a longitudinal perspective on suburbanisation. The inside perspective, at last, means that one does not look at a suburb as dependent and inferior to the city, but as an entity with its own history, place distinctiveness and volatile relations with the wider metropolitan region. By using a relational definition of suburbs, I will also address this last research agenda. The theoretical framework that structures this PhD is based on the growth machine thesis, a political economic theory with a strong emphasis on agency and discourse. By developing the concept of 'place distinctiveness', I want to bring a socio-cultural aspect within this political economic theory of (sub)urban development. Finally, with this PhD, I want to contribute to Belgian, and more specifically Antwerp history. I will do this by applying the growth machine thesis on my Antwerp case, and compare the Belgian context to the American conditions lying at the basis of this theory. In addition, I will shed light on an understudied area; namely the 20th century suburban belt of Antwerp.



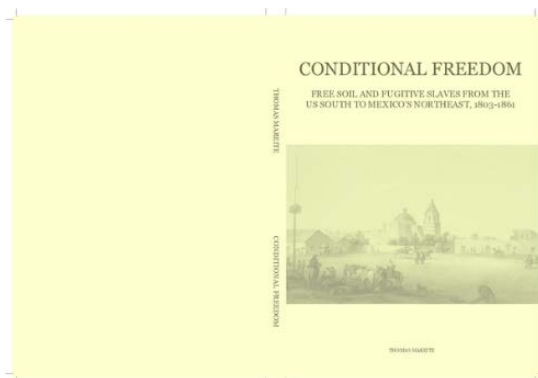
Thomas Mareite (UL)

Title: *Conditional Freedom: Free Soil and Fugitive Slaves from the US South to Mexico's Northeast, 1803-1861*

Supervisors: Dr. D.A. Pargas, prof.dr. M.L.J.C. Schrover

Graduation: 13 February 2020

While the literature on slave flight in nineteenth-century North America has commonly focused on fugitive slaves escaping to the northern states and Canada through the “Underground Railroad”, *Conditional Freedom* aims to provide new insights into the evolving social and political geography of freedom and slavery in nineteenth-century North America, particularly by exploring the development of southern routes of escape from slavery in the US South and the experiences of self-emancipated slaves in the US-Mexican borderlands. First, *Conditional Freedom* provides a social history of enslaved freedom-seekers. Second, it also provides a political history of the contest between Mexican free soil and the spread of slavery west of the Mississippi river valley between 1803 and 1861. Its main question is: what was the nature of slave flight in the Mexican borderlands, and how and why did Mexico develop into a site of “conditional freedom” for slave refugees from the American South? In order to reconstruct the entangled stories of slave refugees and free soil in the US-Mexico borderlands, this study draws mostly upon municipal, county and state archives, military and judicial records, diplomatic and personal correspondence, newspaper articles, “runaway slave” advertisements, petitions, memoirs and travel accounts.



Michail Moatsos (UU)

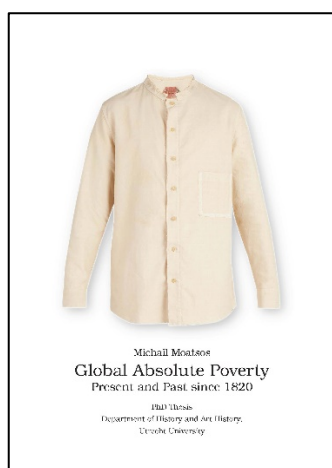
Title: *Global Absolute Poverty, Present and Past since 1820*

Supervisor: Prof. dr. J.L. van Zanden

Graduation: 25 September 2020

The delineation of the global poverty measurement debate, the scrutinization of the dollar-a-day methodology, and the empirical implementation of the cost of basic needs approach over the long and the short run are the core substances of this thesis. Without a doubt, this thesis is not about addressing all problems related to global poverty measurement. Rather, this thesis aims at answering three main research questions: (a) identify the level and the evolution of global poverty (across all countries) over the long run since 1820 using the cost of basic needs approach; (b) estimate the uncertainty of the standard method and compare it with the uncertainty of the proposed cost of basic needs alternative; and (c) identify possible differences between the standard method and cost of basic needs implementations for the recent, more data abundant, period among developing countries. First, this research strongly indicates that the Purchasing Power Parity used by the standard approach in global poverty measurement does not hold at the level of consumption habits relevant to those living in conditions of extreme absolute poverty. This has long been suspected by the critics of that method, and this thesis provides the

evidence that support this intuition. Second, the cost of basic needs approach is a feasible method for a global scale appreciation of poverty. It has the advantage of addressing some of the key points raised against the dollar-a-day standard. Third, the long run results of this thesis offer no easy material from an analytical perspective. Mostly due to the nature of its methodological contributions the general framework selected in this thesis is a descriptive one. Perhaps the most striking result of this exercise comes from the total number of people living in conditions of extreme absolute poverty globally. According to my findings the total number is 757 million people in 1820 and 764 million people in 2018 despite all the progress in lowering the global poverty rate in the years in between. In terms of long run poverty rates, in 1820 the global poverty rate stood at 76%, by the turn of the 19th century this rate drops at 60%, and by the turn of the millennium it drops at 25.5%. By 2018 the CBN global poverty rate stands at 10%. Finally, this research has identified the substantial uncertainty in the global poverty estimates largely as the result of most likely unrealistic price data in the pre-1995 China. In short run estimates, my research suggests that accounting for various sources of uncertainty MDG1 obtains at a 77% using the dollar-a-day approach, and MDG1's poverty reduction target does not obtain with the cost of basic needs method.



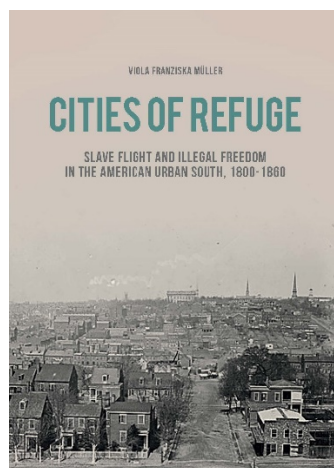
Viola Müller (UL)

Title:

Supervisors: Dr. D.A. Pargas, prof.dr. M.L.J.C. Schrover

Graduation: 16 January 2020

In the nineteenth century, tens of thousands of enslaved people escaped slavery in the US South. The bulk of historiography has hitherto focused on those who left the slaveholding states in their endeavors to reach freedom. In reality, however, the majority of slave refugees stayed within the South. *Cities of Refuge: Slave Flight and Illegal Freedom in the American Urban South, 1800-1860* is the first study to put permanent southern-internal slave flight centerstage. It investigates how and why urban spaces of freedom arose, and how refugees from slavery navigated them. The freedom these people found was of an illegal nature because it had no basis in law. Based on four major cities as case studies, this dissertation analyzes social, cultural, political, and economic processes that made illegal freedom possible. Drawing from material from Baltimore (Maryland), Richmond (Virginia), Charleston (South Carolina), and New Orleans (Louisiana), the size of the urban free black populations, degrees of urbanization, and work opportunities receive particular attention. In a nutshell, *Cities of Refuge* paints a nuanced picture of slavery, slave control, and freedom within the changing social geography of the American South.



Laura Nys (UGent)

Title: *Gabriel's heart. Youngsters and their emotions in Belgian state reformatories for juvenile delinquents, 1890-1965.*

Supervisors: Prof. dr. G. Deneckere, prof. Dr. J. Christiaens

Graduation: 17 January 2020

The dissertation concerns the role of emotions in state reformatories for juvenile delinquents in Belgium between 1890 and 1965. The dissertation blends two historiographical traditions: historical criminology and the history of emotions. While historical criminology has an extensive tradition of research about juvenile delinquency, it rarely addresses the role of emotions. The history of emotions on the other hand, benefits from the expertise of historical criminology in voicing socially vulnerable groups. I used four Belgian state reformatories as a case study: the youth prisons of Ghent (boys), and Sint-Andries Bruges (girls) (late nineteenth century) and the State Reformatories of Mol (boys) and Bruges (girls) (twentieth century). Additionally, I studied the Central Observation Institute of Mol (boys). A total of 200 personal case files have been studied, complemented with other institutional archival documents and contemporary publications.

My dissertation consists of three parts. The first part focuses on the role of emotions in the Central Observation Institute of Mol. I analyse the intellectual conceptualization of emotion, the use of the pre-printed observation forms and the observation practices. I argue that the observation of emotions attests of a hybrid change in the interwar period, influenced by the neo-scholastic psychology, local penitentiary traditions and psycho-pedagogical practices. The second part studies the role of emotions in the daily interactions between the educators and the youngsters. While in other scholarly work these interactions are generally restricted to forms of institutional violence, I argue that the relationships consist of a much wider array of interpersonal contacts. I demonstrate the existence of a variety of emotional climates among the institutional landscape as manifested in pedagogical views, practices and the corollary of spaces and emotions. The last part focuses on ego-documents. I show how the detained minors negotiated about emotions and their sense of self, how they experienced time and emotions in detainment and lastly I use clandestine correspondence to show how the detained girls contested the institutional emotion norms, drawing on practices from their own cultural framework. Overall, this dissertation shows that the prism of emotions allows for a finer conceptualization of the notions discipline, punishment and re-education, at the same time providing a unique insight in the emotional practices of vulnerable groups in society.



Robin Philips (IISH/UU)

Title: *Continuity or Change? The Evolution in the Location of Industry in the Netherlands and Belgium (1820 – 2010)*

Supervisor: Prof. dr. J.L. van Zanden

Graduation: 6 November 2020

What explains the location of industry in the Netherlands and Belgium since the beginning of the nineteenth century until present? This thesis explains the regional patterns of industrialization and economic development in the Low Countries through various phases of (de-) industrialization, during the 1820s-2010s, by drawing upon new datasets which combine recently-digitized industry and population censuses and previously undigitized archival sources. The first part of the thesis tests the importance of proto-industry for the Industrial Revolution, where we assess that in some regions such as the Eastern Netherlands the location of modern industry geographically overlapped with the location of proto-industry, whereas other regions such as Flanders modern industry developed outside the proto-industrial heartland. The second part analyses the causes of the first and second Industrial Revolution. While during the first half of the nineteenth century industries predominantly emerged in regions with illiterate and cheap labourers, an evolution of which the Belgian regions benefitted more than their Dutch counterparts, during the second part of the nineteenth century high-skill intensive industries emerged mostly near regions with a highly-skilled labour force. The third part studies the determinants of industrial location during the twentieth century, where we observe industries increasingly clustering in centres of market potential and human capital, away from neo-classical factor endowments such as natural resources and agricultural production, explaining in part the relocation of industries in

Belgium from south to north and in the Netherlands to the western part of the country. In the last part, we test the resilience of regions against the disappearance of manufacturing jobs in the last decennia. Our results indicate that the long-term presence of industrial sectors could limit the capabilities for some regions to develop new economic activities, in particular though not exclusively located in the Belgian Mons-Liège rust belt. Thus, this study attempts to provide a better understanding of the evolutionary dynamics of the location of industry. Since the beginning of the nineteenth century until present, different determinants for the location of industry – related to differences in factor endowments, market potential, and institutions – have altered the industrial landscape. Yet, this study affirms regional and national differences in these determinants of industry. Also, path dependence is found to have played an important role. The previous determinants of industrial development and the existing economic structures resulting therefrom appear able to strengthen or weaken the attractiveness of a region for new industries, and alter the capabilities for a region to become economically resilient or vulnerable in the long-run.

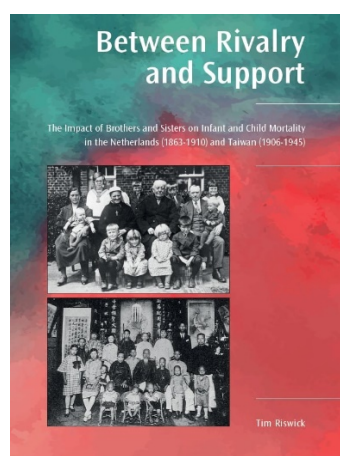
Tim Riswick

Title: *Between Rivalry and Support: The Impact of Brothers and Sisters on Infant and Child Mortality in the Netherlands (1863-1910) and Taiwan (1906-1945)*

Supervisors: Prof.dr. Theo Engelen, prof.dr. Hilde Bras

Graduation: 13 November 2020

Although the historical Dutch and Taiwanese populations studied are very different, sibship size and composition influenced the survival of infants and children in both. In general, the presence of siblings led to higher infant and child mortality risks. This is in line with what we know about sibling rivalry and parental investment, which suggest that parents need to make decisions regarding the amount of resources to allocate to each child. Yet, my study also demonstrates that the way siblings influenced infant and child mortality risks differs within and between the Netherlands and Taiwan due to regional variation in economic conditions, cultural norms, and household organisation. My dissertation therefore gives insight into the conditions under which siblings have an effect on the creation of health inequalities. This is important, since this subject not only has broad implications for how we understand the lives of our predecessors, but also those of ourselves.



Joris Roosen (UU)

Title: *The Black Death and Recurring Plague During the Late Middle Ages in the County of Hainaut*

Supervisors: Prof.dr. L. Heerma van Voss

Graduation: 23 October 2020

Few historical relationships have as intimate or disruptive as that between humans and infectious disease. Diseases have influenced the course of human history from the earliest times and severe epidemics have been credited by historians for shaping long-term societal trajectories. No single epidemic stands out more in this regard than the mid-fourteenth century Black Death, which killed around half the European population, making it one of the greatest mortality crises ever. Post-Black Death Europe has long been described as a place fraught with long-lasting demographic collapse and economic decline. However, historians no longer accept any direct association of plague with long-term decay, instead they focus on significant regional and chronological divergences. For instance, it is commonly accepted that the Black Death and recurring plagues of the Second Pandemic did not have equitable demographic consequences across the whole of Europe. While some European regions experienced long-term stagnation, others witnessed comparatively quick and full recoveries. However, the causal mechanisms behind these regionally diverging population trends, remain ill-understood. To understand these mechanisms, my research focuses on the diverging demographic trajectories of three distinct regions in the late medieval county of Hainaut in the wake of the Black Death. The central question this dissertation poses, is whether demographic divergence was caused primarily by

regional differences in plague mortality, or whether societal processes dictated diverging demographic trajectories. In short, were medieval societies simply at the mercy of plague, or could they stimulate demographic recovery even in the wake of the Black Death?

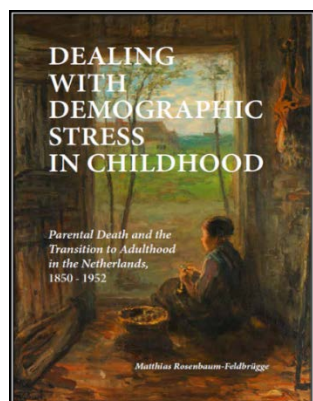
Matthias Rosenbaum-Feldbrügge (RU)

Title: *Dealing with Demographic Stress in Childhood: Parental Death and the Transition to Adulthood in the Netherlands, 1850-1952*

Supervisors: prof.dr. A.A.P.O. Janssens and prof.dr. J. Kok

Graduation: 30 January 2020

Parental death in childhood, which is often referred to as demographic stress, is a traumatic event that may influence an individual's life course in many different ways. This doctoral thesis therefore aims to investigate how individuals responded to parental death in the family and how this potential threat to their well-being affected children's transition to adulthood, thereby focusing on the Netherlands in the period 1850-1952. Studying the consequences of parental death is relevant because a large share of the population was confronted with the death of a parent in the past. For instance, nearly one out of four children born in the study area between 1850 and 1880 lost a parent by the age of 16. In this doctoral thesis, three outcomes related to the transition to adulthood are researched in detail: age at first leaving home, entry into first marriage, and occupational position in young adulthood. Moreover, systematic changes in family dynamics such as parental remarriage, family dissolution, and outmigration following the death of a parent are examined. The Historical Sample of the Netherlands (HSN) is exploited which contains rich information about the life courses of 37,000 male and female individuals born in the Netherlands between 1850 and 1922. Quantitative methods such as event-history analysis are applied to compare the adulthood transitions of parentally bereaved individuals with those of their non-bereaved counterparts. The results show that parental death strongly accelerates non-marital home leaving, whereas the transition to marriage is hardly affected by the loss of a parent. The most consistent finding of this interdisciplinary thesis reveals that a mother's death is generally more disruptive than a father's death. Given the structural differences in the allocation of tasks between husband and wife in the study period, this indicates that from a life course perspective the loss of parental care in childhood is more harmful than a decline in economic resources and living standards.



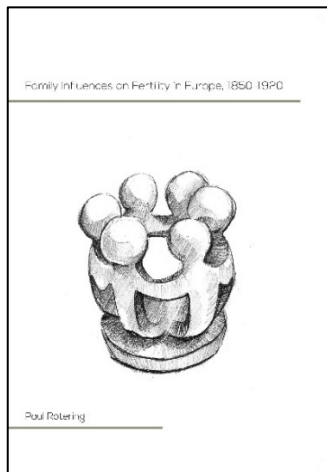
Paul Rotering (WUR)

Title: *Family Influences on Fertility in Europe, 1850-1920*

Supervisors: Prof.dr. J.Kok, prof.dr. H. Bras

Graduation: 10 June 2020

Today, many countries face challenges related to high or low fertility. While high fertility rates in most developing countries have been declining in recent decades, developed nations now face below replacement fertility levels (i.e. less than two children born per woman). Although some nations show development-reverse fertility patterns, for most developed nations low fertility rates are regarded as a key social issue of the twenty-first century, together with population ageing and growing costs of medical care. The question which factors are associated with fertility behaviour has received attention from both academics as well as policy makers who look for ways to change the demographic future of their countries. This dissertation contributes to the academic debate on fertility, by examining in which ways and to what extent fertility outcomes are influenced by family members. This study employs aggregated and individual-level data from Sweden and the Netherlands between the mid-nineteenth century and beginning of the twentieth century. A greater understanding of the factors associated with the decline of fertility during the 19th and early 20th century may help policy makers to devise interventions better aimed at changing fertility outcomes. The first aim of this study is to examine in which ways and to what extent fertility outcomes are influenced by family members. The second objective of this study is to understand how fertility outcomes are shaped by 'family systems'; regional norms and values surrounding family and parenthood.



Tobit Vandamme (UGent)

Title: *Beyond Belgium : the business empire of Edouard Empain in the First Global Economy (1880-1914)*

Supervisor: Prof. dr. E. Vanhaute

Graduation: 16 January 2020

By looking through the lens of a global entrepreneur, this dissertation provides insight into a crucial period in world history: the First Global Economy (1870-1914). To tackle the broader issue of the opportunities and limitations in a paradoxical world of economic globalization and political fragmentation, I take an actor-centered approach. The history of the business empire of the Belgian Edouard Empain (1852-1929) elucidates a complex era characterized by globalization and nation-state formation. By focusing on an entrepreneur originating from a small country but transcending boundaries, the possibilities and risks for international business in this period can be studied. Starting in 1880, the business group of Edouard Empain developed into one of the largest in Belgium and became a global player active on four continents. The Empain group mainly invested in public utilities such as transportation and electricity production as well as in electrical engineering. Within this context, this dissertation answers the following question: What strategies did a multinational enterprise from a small country adopt to seize the opportunities and handle the risks of a world characterized by both economic integration and geopolitical rivalry at a global scale? I argue that, to understand the development of international business in the First Global Economy, we need to acknowledge the importance of the following three domains: the geographical and sectoral strategy, the corporate structure, and the business-government relations. To address these issues, this dissertation uses a wide array of archival sources and secondary literature. It combines a comprehensive approach of the more than eighty Empain companies with selected case studies to understand the dynamics of international business. This allows me to argue that Empain developed strategies in the three abovementioned domains to transform the global economic and political challenges into opportunities. First, his investments were the result of an entrepreneurial logic combined with the pursuit of economies of scale and scope. Secondly, the business group form had many advantages, making it an efficient device for investments in the First Global Economy. Thirdly, thanks to the complex interplay between the multinational enterprise, the home country and the host countries, an entrepreneur from a small country could exploit the international political frictions of the late nineteenth-century world to develop a global business empire.

FACULTEIT LETTEREN
EN WISBEGEËRTEN



BEYOND BELGIUM:
THE BUSINESS EMPIRE OF EDOUARD EMPAIN
IN THE FIRST GLOBAL ECONOMY (1880-1914)

Tobit Vandamme

Proefschrift voorgedragen tot het bekennen van de graad van Doctor in de Geesteswetenschappen

UNIVERSITEIT
GENT

Thomas Verbruggen (UA/VUB)

Title: *Maids on the Move: The Migration of Foreign Domestic Servants to Antwerp and Brussels (1850-1910)*

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. H. Greefs, Prof. Dr. A. Winter

Graduation: 29 April 2020

In the second half of the nineteenth century, female domestic servants were no longer moving exclusively within regional traditional migration circuits but started to explore new migration paths crossing longer distances. This transition towards increasing levels of long-distance servant migration is intrinsically linked to a general democratization of long-distance migration. Due to innovations in the transport and communication infrastructure, long-distance migration became an option to a growing share of the European population. The main aim of this project is to compare the formation and development of different types of international female migration circuits during this period and analyse the role of various human and non-human actors within these developments. Three levels of analysis return in each chapter: a comparison between different types of migration circuits, an analysis of changes over time, and a comparison between two types of cities. More specifically, the focus is on international servant migration to two Belgian cities: Antwerp, an international commercial hub, and Brussels, the capital and largest city of the country. Existing research has revealed a democratization and feminization of long-distance migration towards both cities which has been connected to an increasing number of foreign domestic servants. As mentioned above, Antwerp and Brussels share this evolution in their migration field with other European cities which makes this study not only relevant to scholars interested in the social history of Belgium, but also to those who want to gain insights into the effects of the nineteenth-century transformations on overall female migration patterns.

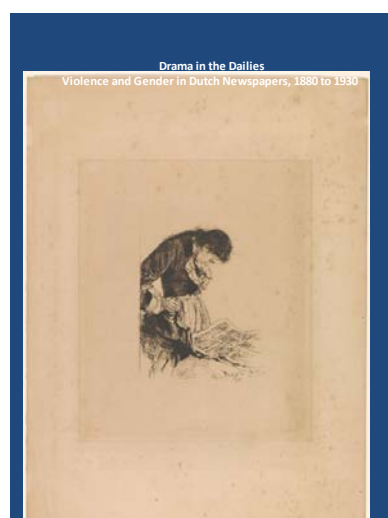
Clare Wilkinson (UL)

Title: *Drama in the Dailies. Violence and Gender in Dutch Newspapers, 1880 to 1930*

Supervisors: Prof.dr. Manon van der Heijden, prof. dr. A. Schmidt

Graduation: 13 April 2020

Stories of family and sexual violence are regularly in the news these days, yet the media are sometimes criticized for sensationalizing or misrepresenting these crimes. This thesis offers a point of comparison by looking at the situation during the rise of the mass media in the Netherlands, from 1880 to 1930. Newspaper circulations shot up and newspapers increasingly targeted women readers and the working class. The thesis examines how these changes affected press coverage of violent crimes that involved women, whether as the victim or the perpetrator, such as domestic violence, infanticide and rape. While other historians have explored media representations of crime, this is the first study to chart the changes over time and relate this to changing readerships and journalistic practices. A key question was whether public condemnation of male violence against women increased during this period, as has been argued by some historians. I find that newspaper reporting on partner violence and sexual violence increased after 1880, and the reports became more sympathetic to the women involved. I argue that this was in part because such human-interest stories were thought to appeal to the new target segment of women readers. However, journalists never treated such violence as a social problem and they often romanticized or trivialized assaults by men. Moreover, Dutch crime news was also influenced by the availability of sources and by distinctive features of the Dutch criminal justice system.



APPENDIX 1:

OVERVIEW OF ORGANISATIONAL UNITS

GENERAL BOARD

Major decisions of the N.W. Posthumus Institute are taken by a School Board, consisting of the holders of chairs in economic and social history at the participating institutions. The board meets two to three times a year. The daily affairs of NWP are in the hands of an executive committee and a scientific director supported by an office manager. The training programme and research networks are headed by respectively an education programme director and research directors. The ultimate responsibility for research activities lies within the faculties and institutions that participate in the NWP. An examination committee and an education committee see to the quality of the candidates and teaching affairs of NWP.

GENERAL BOARD IN 2020 (members and substitute-members*)

Prof.dr. Jutta Bolt (RUG)
Prof.dr. U. Bosma (IISH)
Prof.dr. P.J.E.M van Dam (VU)
Dr. M. Davids (TU/e)
Prof.dr. M.G.J. Duijvendak (RUG)
Prof.dr. E. Frankema (WUR)
Prof.dr. H. Greefs (chair) (UA)
Dr. D.W.A.G. van den Heuvel (UvA)
Dr. K. Hofmeester (IISH)
Prof.dr. A.A.P.O. Janssens (advisor) (RU)
Prof.dr. H.J. de Jong (RUG)
Prof.dr. J. Jonker (UvA)
Prof.dr. H.A.M. Klemann (EUR)
Prof.dr. J. Kok (RU)
Dr. V.C. Lagendijk (UM)
Prof. dr. T. Lambrecht (UGent)
Prof.dr. J.A. Mol (FA)
Dr. A.M. Molema (FA)
Prof.dr. E. van Nederveen Meerkerk (UU)
Dr. R.F.J. Paping (RUG)
Prof.dr. M. Prak (UU)
Prof. dr. W. Ryckbosch (VUB)
Prof.dr. M.L.J.C. Schrover (UL)
Dr. P. de Zwart (WUR)
Prof.dr. T. Soens (UA)
Dr. L.J. Touwen (UL)
Prof.dr. C. Verbruggen (UGent)
Prof.dr. E.B.A. van der Vleuten (TU/e)
Prof.dr. A. Winter (VUB)
Dr. B. Wubs (EUR)

**Our system of substitute members guarantees that each participating university is represented at the meetings of the General Board.*

PHD REPRESENTATIVES

Esther Beeckaert (UGent-VUB) / Lore Helsen (UGent)
Anke Verbeke (VUB) / Alessandra De Mulder (UA)
Bas Michielsens (UU)
Sietske van der Veen (Huygens ING)

STAFF

Prof.dr. Angélique Janssens (RU) – Scientific Director
Dr. Tim Riswick (RU) – Education Programme Director
Milou van den Berg MA (RU) – OfficeManager

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Prof.dr. H. Greefs (UA)
Prof.dr. M.L.J.C. Schrover (UL)
Prof.dr. A. Winter (VUB)

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Dr. B. Gales (RUG)
Prof.dr. H. Greefs (UA)
Prof.dr. A.A.P.O. Janssens (RU)

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Dr. S. Dili (UU)
Prof.dr. A. Schmidt (UL)
Prof.dr. A. Winter (VUB)
Dr. T. Riswick (advisor) (NWP)
Esther Beeckaert (UGent-VUB) / Lore Helsen (UGent)
Anke Verbeke (VUB) / Alessandra de Mulder (UA)
Bas Michielsen (UU)
Sietske van der Veen (UU/Huygens ING)

APPENDIX 2:

THE POSTHUMUS INSTITUTE TRAINING PROGRAMME

Aims of the programme

With its PhD training, the N.W. Posthumus Institute contributes to the successful completion of dissertation projects in the domain of economic and social history. The success of a PhD project is determined by the quality of the dissertation and the duration of the PhD project. Normally, projects are designed to be completed in four years. The N.W. Posthumus Institute contributes to the formation of a next generation of excellent researchers.

First, the Institute wants to realise these aims by enlarging and deepening the knowledge of economic or social history as taught to the PhD candidates during their Master studies. The background knowledge of PhD candidates differs. A broad knowledge of the field is important in order both to contribute to scientific progress within the field of economic and social history in general and to successfully transfer knowledge to candidates and the general public within and outside academia.

Secondly, the N.W. Posthumus Institute supports PhD projects by encouraging PhD candidates to write and present their work from the start. PhD candidates are expected to write a series of papers, which will be presented and criticised during seminars. Their individual projects form the main focus of the Posthumus training programme. The programme contributes to the development of PhD candidates by enabling them to become independent and self-confident researchers.

Finally, the N.W. Posthumus Institute intends to integrate PhD candidates into the community of Dutch and Flemish historians specialising in economic and social history and by stimulating them to engage in international activities (the Research Design Courses and Advanced Seminars of ESTER, summer schools, conferences) and thus become part of international networks.

The general structure of the PhD training programme

The PhD training programme of the N.W. Posthumus Institute covers the entire period of the dissertation project, but in practice, the programme focuses on the first three years. We distinguish two parts: the *Basic Training*, roughly the first year, and the *Advanced Training*, which is tailor made to suit the individual interests and requirements of the PhD student.

The Basic Training consists of three seminars in the course of the first 14 months:

- Seminar 1: My project in a Nutshell
- Seminar 2: Work in Progress
- Seminar 3: Research Design Course

The Basic Training will be formally closed by an Individual Assessment, in which two fellows of the N.W. Posthumus Institute will evaluate the development of the PhD student and his/her project. In case of a positive evaluation, the PhD student receives the Basic Training Diploma during the annual Posthumus Conference.

After the Basic Training, PhD candidates work individually on their Advanced Training. Once they have met the criteria, they apply for the Certificate by handing over their personal dossier. The dossier will be assessed by the Education Programme Director. In case of doubt, the dossier will be sent to the Examination Committee for a second opinion.

Seminar 1: My Project in a Nutshell

The new cohort PhD candidates get to know each other and their projects during the first seminar lasting one or (typically) two days. In addition to PhD candidates who recently embarked upon their project, the seminar can also be attended by Research Master students who are close to writing a PhD proposal or application of funds. The seminar provides a forum to present initial ideas and get feedback from both other starting researchers and two Posthumus fellows. Prior to the meeting every participant writes a short research note about the historiographical background and the substance of his/ her project: "My project in a nutshell". The aim is to position the project in the academic debate. The research note should be written in English. Participants will read and discuss each other's notes.

Minor Paper & Seminar 2: Work in Progress

The *minor paper* provides a first substantial discussion of the PhD project. It positions the research project in the relevant debates, formulates the research questions and discusses the methodologies and techniques (10-15 pages A4). The minor paper should be written in English and has to be presented during Seminar 2: Work in Progress.

Seminar 2 lasts two days. Each PhD student will present her/his minor paper. Every participant will also be discussant of the minor paper of another PhD student. A senior researcher, usually one of the fellows of the N.W. Posthumus Institute (but external experts are an option too) will give a second comment on the minor paper.

Participants of Seminar 2 read the minor papers of all other participants in their group and take part in the general discussion. Everyone will referee one paper specifically. If they see fit, experts can assign some reading material to the participants. The Education Programme Director of the N.W. Posthumus Institute or a substitute will be present during the seminar.

Major Paper & Research Design Course

The *Major Paper* provides an advanced discussion of the PhD project. It evaluates the major choices made structuring the research and the ultimate thesis. It also justifies these choices in the light of good academic practice. The Major Paper thus gives a well-founded formation of the research question and sub-questions, the expected answers, the methods to be used, the steps to be taken doing research, the timing, the required information, and the (provisional) structure (chapters) of the thesis. The Research Design Course invites to reflect upon issues discussed in the theory of science literature, including the scientific ambitions, the perspectives adopted and rejected, and problems combining theory and empirical investigation. It is expected that such issues, selected upon relevance for the particular project, are included in the Major Paper after the Research Design Course. The Major Paper will result in a draft version of the first chapter of the dissertation. It includes a substantial introduction to the project, and a dissertation plan. The paper, 20-25 pages, is written in English.

The Research Design Course is an international seminar lasting three to five days. The Research Design Course is coordinated in the Netherlands by the Education Programme Director. At the Research Design Course the Major Papers are presented by their authors and discussed by participants and invited senior researchers.

The Research Design Course is open to PhD candidates from all over Europe. That is why this course is organised by the ESTER network and its partners. They bring together an international team of well-qualified historians. During the seminar, PhD candidates will present their Major Paper, but will also be discussant of the paper of another participant and chair a session. Usually, the Research Design Course works with parallel groups. The participants read all the papers of their group and prepare the general discussion of each paper.

The application process is competitive, and enrolment is limited. Participants will be selected on the basis of the progress of their research project and their proposal should meet the minimum standards. Participation in the RDC may be substituted for participation in another activity, such as a summer school. However, PhD candidates who prefer to participate in another course, should contact the Education Programme Director in advance.

Individual Assessment

The Basic Training ends with an individual assessment. During this meeting of approximately one hour, two fellows of the N.W. Posthumus Institute will assess, together with the PhD student and her/his supervisor, the first year of the PhD project and the expectations concerning the remainder of the project. The major aim is to assess whether the PhD project is likely to be completed in time. Problems and possible solutions can also be discussed. If the fellows conclude after the assessment that the PhD student will in all likelihood finish the Posthumus training with a dissertation, then the student will qualify for the Posthumus diploma, provided she/he has fulfilled all the other requirements of the Basic Training. If the fellows conclude that the PhD student is unlikely to complete her/his project, the PhD student can be asked to write an additional paper in which remaining questions must be answered. As a last option, the Examination Committee will be consulted regarding these serious doubts and will be asked to advice on possible termination of the candidate's membership to the N.W. Posthumus Institute. The PhD student submits a report beforehand in which they include the previous comments they received, as well as a reflection on how they will deal with this feedback.

Advanced Training

The Basic Training is followed by an individual curriculum. This Advanced Training aims at assisting the PhD student to position him/herself as an autonomous and known colleague among the national and international community of researchers in Economic and Social History and other relevant disciplines. The N.W. Posthumus Institute assumes that the PhD candidates participate in the research

school on an individual basis and design their own portfolio. Since 2016, the portfolio must fulfil five criteria with its subsequent training activities:

1. Internationalisation criterion: One paper in an international journal or one working paper in an international Working Paper series and a paper at an international conference (not being the Posthumus conference);
2. Network engagement criterion: Participation at the annual Posthumus conference, in the second year as commentator and in the third year as speaker;
3. Exercise criterion: presentation of a paper on two research training activities, such as a masterclass, seminar, workshop or colloquium organized by Posthumus or another academic institute other than the home department.
4. Organisation criterion: The organisation of a masterclass, seminar, conference panel or valorisation activity, or similar event;
5. Job preparation criterion: Attending the Posthumus Career Event. Alternatively, the PhD student may fulfil this criterion by following an elaborate coaching trajectory at the home university.

The elements mentioned above constitute a minimum level of advanced learning. PhD candidates can participate in Posthumus activities such as masterclasses or advanced seminars as much as they want. They can also participate in workshops and other activities organised by the research networks of the N.W. Posthumus Institute.

A PhD student qualifies for the Posthumus Research Certificate if she/he has fulfilled the requirements specified above. PhD candidates are encouraged to plan masterclasses and write an article/paper during their second and third year, so that the certificate can be granted well before the end of their project and they can concentrate upon finishing their thesis. The PhD candidates are required to send articles, papers and additional documentation to the office of the N.W. Posthumus Institute.

Research Training Activities

PhD candidates participating in the PhD training programme of the N.W. Posthumus Institute can participate in as many research training activities as they want. Moreover, they are actively encouraged to organise activities themselves. The N.W. Posthumus Institute's Bureau can help anyone who wants to organise a workshop or a conference with financial as well as personal and practical support. In order to give an idea about the practical forms that are frequently used, several activities are listed below.

Masterclasses

A masterclass is staged around a well-known (usually foreign) expert who visits Belgium or the Netherlands. A small group, up to five or six PhD candidates and/or Research Master students, will have the opportunity to interact intensively with the "master". The projects of the participants are the point of departure. Participants therefore have to write a paper about their research and the problems they experience. The research of the master can be raised during the class. Note that even though each masterclass can be tailor-made, a lecture or a seminar where visitors only present their papers is not a masterclass.

The expertise of the master defines the content of a masterclass. The PhD candidates must assess whether they can profit from a particular masterclass. The N.W. Posthumus Institute welcomes initiatives of PhD candidates to organise masterclasses and will offer financial support.

ESTER Advanced Seminars

ESTER, the European Graduate School for Training in Economic and social historical Research, occasionally organises Advanced Seminars around a particular domain of research, intended for advanced PhD candidates.

During an Advanced Seminar, PhD candidates are brought together with a number of international experts and discuss the papers and presentations of the PhD candidates. The Advanced Seminars will be advertised on the website of the N.W. Posthumus Institute.

Annual PhD conference

Together with the Education Programme Director, the PhD representatives organise a PhD conference as part of the annual N.W. Posthumus Conference, usually in the spring. During this conference third-year PhD candidates will present their project and in particular the results of their research two years after the Research Design Course. The PhD students are asked to submit a paper, which will be distributed to the participants. Each paper will be refereed by both a second-year PhD student and a senior fellow of the N.W. Posthumus Institute or another expert. The second-year PhD candidates act as referees during this conference. The first-year PhD candidates are expected to attend the conference and Research master students may also attend and sometimes act as commentators.

Research network activities

The research conducted by the senior fellows of the N.W. Posthumus Institute is grouped in six networks (see Chapter 2). The PhD candidates are expected to join at least one of these networks as their primary choice, and they may add another one as a secondary choice. They are expected to contact the research director(s) of the network they are interested in and to let the Office Manager of the N.W. Posthumus institute know which network they would like to join. The Institute invites the PhD candidates to take part in the conferences or other activities organised by their group. They also can and should suggest group activities with value added to their projects.

APPENDIX 3: BASIC TRAINING – PARTICIPANTS AND ACTIVITIES

Enrollment of PHD candidates in the 2020 programme:

1. T. de Boer (Tessa), Leiden University	
Exact date of appointment:	01-09-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	31-08-2025
Supervisor(s):	Prof.dr. C.A.P. Antunes, dr. E. Heijmans
Research:	Exploiting the empire of others: Dutch firms exploiting French colonial resources, 1650-1850
2. T. De Waele (Tom), University of Antwerp	
Exact date of appointment:	15-10-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	15-10-2024
Supervisor(s):	Prof.dr. T. Lambrecht, prof. dr. F. Buylaert
Research:	Dynamics between princely fiscality and seigneurial surplus-extraction in Flanders (ca. 1440 - ca. 1795)
3. I. DeSmedt (Ishka), Ghent University	
Exact date of appointment:	16-12-2019
Exact terminal date of appointment:	16-12-2023
Supervisor(s):	Prof. dr. C. Verbruggen, prof. dr. G. Deneckere
Research:	Tracing the roots of resistance. Critical communities and the protest against genetically modified organisms in Belgium, The Netherlands and France (1983-2003)
4. S.J. Edouard (Joël), Radboud University	
Exact date of appointment:	01-09-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	31-10-2024
Supervisor(s):	Prof.dr. J. Kok, dr. C.W. van Galen
Research:	Information Networks and the Dutch Slave Trade in the Indian Ocean World (c.1640-1795)
5. A. Hall (Adam), Vrije Universiteit Brussel	
Exact date of appointment:	01-01-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	31-12-2023
Supervisor(s):	Dr. B. Lambert, prof.dr. L.H.J. Sicking
Research:	Managing Markets: Commercial Institutions in the Core Principalities of the Burgundian-Habsburg Low Countries Compared
6. A. Heslinga (Anne), Erasmus University Rotterdam	
Exact date of appointment:	01-09-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	31-08-2024
Supervisor(s):	Prof.dr. B. Wubs, prof. dr. P. van de Laar
Research:	Mainstreaming the game: digital participatory culture and consumer society in the Netherlands (1980–)
7. J. Hollestelle (Jesse), Ghent University	
Exact date of appointment:	01-09-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	31-08-2022
Supervisor(s):	Prof.dr. F. Buylaert, prof.dr. T. Lambrecht
Research:	Lordships in Flanders between the late 15th century and the first half of the 18th century
8. L. Jensen (Lennert), University of Antwerp	
Exact date of appointment:	01-10-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	30-09-2025
Supervisor(s):	Prof.dr. T.S. Soens
Research:	Decision-making and resilience mechanisms of great estates facing shocks

9. A. Lesouple (Albane), University of Antwerp	
Exact date of appointment:	01-10-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	30-09-2024
Supervisor(s):	Prof.dr. T. Soens, prof.dr. M.C. Clouzot
Research:	Food from somewhere? Urban Households, Access to Land and Alternative Food Entitlements in the Late Medieval City
10. R. Lettany (Rick), Leiden University	
Exact date of appointment:	01-09-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	30-06-2024
Supervisor(s):	Dr. R.M.R. van Oosten, dr. M.R. Manders
Research:	Innovatief in een conservatieve sector: 'karveelbouw op zijn Hollands' in een Europees perspectief, 1550-1650
11. K. Luk (Karlijn), Leiden University	
Exact date of appointment:	01-03-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	01-09-2024
Supervisor(s):	Prof.dr. M.P.C. van der Heijden, prof.dr. L.A.C.J. Lucassen
Research:	Conflicts between locals and newcomers in Leiden and Rotterdam, ca. 1600-1800
12. B. Marschall (Bente), University of Antwerp	
Exact date of appointment:	15-11-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	15-11-2024
Supervisor(s):	Pr.dr. P. Stabel
Research:	Extraterritorialiteit in de laatmiddeleeuwse stad. Stedelijke "agency" en de betekenis van enclaves en vrijheden in het stedelijke sociale en economische weefsel (14de-16de eeuw)
13. D. Moerman (Dániel), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam	
Exact date of appointment:	01-01-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	31-12-2023
Supervisor(s):	Prof.dr. P.J.E.M. van Dam, dr. S.W. Verstegen
Research:	'When the Well is Dry': Drinking Water and Climate Adaptation in the Eastern Netherlands, 1600-1850
14. R. Negrón (Ramona), International Institute of Social History ??	
Exact date of appointment:	01-09-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	31-08-2024
Supervisor(s):	Prof.dr. C.A.P. Antunes
Research:	Exploiting the Empire of Others: Dutch Investment in Foreign Colonial Resources, 1570-1800
15. S. Pannier (Stan), KU Leuven	
Exact date of appointment:	01-11-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	31-10-2024
Supervisor(s):	Dr. M. De Keyzer
Research:	Enterprising merchants in the global Atlantic: Austrian-Netherlandish trade with West and Central Africa, 1776-1786
16. P. Postma (Peter), Leiden University	
Exact date of appointment:	01-09-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	01-09-2025
Supervisor(s):	Prof.dr. G.P. Scott-Smith, dr. A.I. Richard
Research:	"Nothing Matters but the Future." Dutch Captains of Industry in-exile and their Visions of the Netherlands in a Changing World Order (1938-1948)

17. M. Susanto (Melinda), Leiden University	
Exact date of appointment:	01-04-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	31-03-2023
Supervisor(s):	Prof.dr. J.J.L. Gommans, dr. P.P.J. Bes
Research:	Making sense of the tropics: Health, medicine and knowledge production in the Indonesian archipelago
18. J. Segerink (Jasper), University of Antwerp	
Exact date of appointment:	01-10-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	21-09-2024
Supervisor(s):	Prof.dr. H. Greefs, prof.dr. G. De Block
Research:	Accommodating (im)mobility. Spaces of accommodation as hubs between global migration flows and local urban life, 1850-1930
19. S. Sint Nicolaas (Samantha), International Institute of Social History	
Exact date of appointment:	01-04-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	31-03-2024
Supervisor(s):	Prof.dr. L.A.C.J. Lucassen, prof.dr. M.P.C. van der Heijden
Research:	Migrants and the Courts in Amsterdam and Delft, 1600-1800
20. Y. Skalli-Housseini (Yannis), Vrije Universiteit Brussel	
Exact date of appointment:	01-11-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	31-10-2024
Supervisor(s):	Prof.dr. W. Ryckbosch
Research:	(In)equality and Fiscal policy in the Austrian Netherlands (1749-1794)
21. R.R. Southard (Robin Rose), Vrije Universiteit Brussel	
Exact date of appointment:	01-11-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	31-10-2024
Supervisor(s):	Prof.dr. W. Ryckbosch
Research:	The Organization of Urban Food Supply (1550-1800): Reality and Fiction of the Corporative System
22. L. Walschap (Lena), Vrije Universiteit Brussel	
Exact date of appointment:	01-11-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	31-10-2024
Supervisor(s):	Dr. M. De Keyser
Research:	Seas of Risk and Resilience: peasant fishing on the late medieval English coasts as a coping strategy against climate-induced hazards
23. J. Wink (Jurriaan), Vrije Universiteit Brussel	
Exact date of appointment:	01-04-2020
Exact terminal date of appointment:	01-04-2024
Supervisor(s):	Dr. B. Lambert, prof.dr. L.H.J. Sicking
Research:	Managing Markets: Commercial Institutions in the Eastern Principalities of the Burgundian-Habsburg Low Countries Compared

INSTRUCTORS IN THE 2020 PROGRAMME

The N.W. Posthumus Institute relies on fellows from the participating institutions for the organisation of local seminars, for the invitation of guest speakers and for experts who comment on the PhD Candidates' papers. For the Research Design Course additional international experts are recruited for the duration of the RDC.

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Seminar I - My project in a Nutshell: 17-18 December 2020, online

Cohort: 2018
Coordinators: Tim Riswick
Heidi Deneweth
Fellows: Jelten Baguet
Heidi Deneweth
Bart Lambert
Nel de Mûelenaere
Kristof Looockx
Wouter Ryckbosch
Marjolein Schepers

Seminar II - Work in Progress: 30-31 May 2020

Cohort: 2019
Coordinators: Tim Riswick
Commentators: Ulbe Bosma
Daniel Curtis
Bert De Munck
Koen Frenken
Lex Heerma van Voss
Ad Knotter
Maarten Prak
Wouter Ronsijn
Peter Scholliers
Marlou Schrover
Clemens Six
Eric Van Haute
Leen Van Molle
Bart Wallet

Research Design Course: 19-21 October 2020, online

Cohort: 2019
Coordinators: Tim Riswick
Experts: Claude Chevalere
Ben Gales
Christine Fertig
Leonor Freire Costa
Sarah Hackett
Angelique Janssens
Rita Martins de Sousa
Susana Münch Miranda
Alessandro Nuvolari
Hanne Osthus
Annemarie Steidl
Nuno Valério
Jaco Zuiderduijn

Participants: Amza Adam
Anas Ansar
Johanne Arnfred
Elisa Bonduel
Bárbara Bruno
Charris De Smet
Hannah Fluit
Bram Hilken
Mathias Mølbak Ingholt
Tanik Joshipura
Robert Keenan
Joris Kok
Rosa Kösters
Nora Lehner
Weixuan Li
Valeria Lukkari
Claudia Martinez-Hernández
Jeroen Oosterbaan
João Pereira dos Santos
Eline Rademakers
José Rafael Soares
Giorgi Rostiahvili
Sietske van der Veen
Jeroen van Veldhoven
Maïté van Vyve
Richard Velthuisen
Arlinde Vrooman

Individual Assessments: February-March 2020, several locations. Cohort: 2018

Discussants: Bruno Blondé
Corinne Boter
Marc Boone
Hanno Brand
Hilde Bras
Robrecht Declercq
Heidi Deneweth
Isabelle Devos
Jessica Dijkman
Theo Engelen
Jos Gommans
Hilde Greefs
Ad Knotter
Michael Limberger
Rick Mourits
Maarten Prak
Wouter Ryckbosch
Ruben Schalk
Joep Schenk
Anton Schuurman
Carolien Stolte
Frank Veraart
Reinoud Vermoesen
Ben Wubs
Jan Luiten van Zanden
Pim de Zwart

APPENDIX 4: RESEARCH MASTER PROGRAMME 'GLOBAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY'

In 2011/2012, the N.W. Posthumus Institute set up a pioneering initiative with the start of the Posthumus *Research Master Programme*. This programme allows Research Master students to gain knowledge of the Posthumus specialisation and its specialists, by providing courses that they can follow as an elective within their home university programme.

The Posthumus Research Master Programme 'Global economic and social history' consists of three inter-university courses: Debates in global economic and social history (Semester 1), Keys to the treasure trove: Methods and sources of economic and social history (Semester 2), and Quantitative methods for historians (Semester 2). The courses are complementary to each other, but it is possible to follow them separately.

Debates in global economic and social history (5/10 EC)

The course offers an introduction into debates concerning globalisation, the Great Divergence and worldwide inequality, worldwide networks and global-local relations, and the consequences of globalisation for identity formation. The course also looks at a number of in-depth studies related to global history, such as migration, the environment, revolutions, economic growth and capitalism, and science and technology. It consists of six bi-weekly sessions at the IISH in Amsterdam where two senior historians will introduce the different topics

Keys to the treasure trove: Methods and sources in economic and social history (5/10 EC)

During this course, invited methodological experts in economic and social history, including spatial analysis and cultural aspects of social-historical research, teach students the tricks of their trade. There are six bi-weekly sessions for which the participants will read articles and/or book chapters. After each class meeting, assignments are handed out. At the end of this course, the participants have a basic knowledge of these key methodological themes:

1. Quantitative sources on economic growth
2. Large databases containing demographic sources
3. Statistical methods and interpretation
4. Network analysis
5. Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
6. Analysis of literary sources
7. Municipal archives
8. Discourse analysis
9. Sources on migration, travel and shipping
10. Huygens ING Databases (including site visit)
11. Oral History

Quantitative methods for historians (5 EC)

Economic history is a discipline that lies at the crossroads of social sciences and the humanities. It requires its practitioners to be familiar with the research methods of both history and economics. In countries such as the United States and England, most economic historians have a degree in economics but in the Low Countries the majority of students are trained historians. This course aims to familiarise the latter group with the methodological tool kit of the social sciences. Students are introduced to some of the most widely used quantitative methods in economic history research. The course takes a hands-on approach in which students will work on assignments that will familiarise them with the purpose, strengths and weaknesses of these methods.

Objectives of the research master programme

- Thorough knowledge of concepts, notions and perceptions of economic and social history
- Up-to-date knowledge of the state of the art in global economic and social history
- Insight in and ability to take part in the on-going historical debates
- Experience with several most commonly used research methods and skills to conduct research in the field of global economic and social history
- Ability to use varied primary sources to build historical case-studies and redefine theoretical approaches
- Ability to report on research results in written and oral form at an academic level
- Ability to formulate a research proposal for a PhD project.

APPENDIX 5:

ESTER NETWORK AND GENERAL BOARD

ESTER

The European Graduate School for Training in Economic and Social Historical Research (ESTER) is a European collaboration of prestigious universities and institutions. The ESTER-network aims at improving and internationalising the education and training of young scholars in the field of economic and social history. The current ESTER-network involves more than 60 universities throughout Europe, its organisation currently being led by Radboud University.

The ESTER-network offers high-level research training for PhD-candidates in an international context. This training consists of Advanced Seminars and Research Design Courses (RDC). Advanced Seminars focus on a specific topic within economic and social history, whereas the RDC focuses on the PhD-dissertations of the participants.

History of ESTER

In 1989 the N.W. Posthumus Institute took the initiative to establish a European graduate training programme for post-graduates, the European Graduate School for Training in Economic and Social Historical Research (ESTER). More than 60 European universities have become institutional members of ESTER. During the 1990s ESTER participants organised annually three so-called Advanced Seminars, which proved very valuable. From 1999 on these were supplemented by a Research Design Course. The Research Design Courses of ESTER are particularly successful. The number of participants is large and the reactions to the content offered are good. It was decided to give priority to the Research Design Course. Because more PhDs attend the regular conferences, the need for Advanced Seminars seems to decline somewhat. Nevertheless, there still is some demand for specialised meetings particularly conducive for PhDs and young academics. ESTER, therefore, will continue to organise such Advanced Seminars occasionally, such as the seminar together with "F. Datini" International Institute of Economic History.

The general board of ESTER

Prof.dr. Maria Ågren, Uppsala University	Dr. Maïka de Keyzer, KU Leuven (Faculty of Humanities)
Prof.dr. Guido Alfani, Bocconi University	Prof.dr. Michael Kopczynski, University of Warsaw
Prof.dr. Lena Andersson-Skog, Umeå University	Prof.dr. Paolo Malanima, Institute of Studies on Mediterranean Societies
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em. Prof.dr. Huw Bowen, Swansea University	Prof. dr. Deborah Oxley, University of Oxford
em. Prof.dr. Kristine Bruland, University of Oslo	Prof.dr. Socrates D. Petmezas, University of Crete, Athens
Prof.dr. Erik Buyst, KU Leuven (Faculty of Economics)	Prof.dr. Paulina de los Reyes, University of Stockholm
Prof. Claude Chevalyeyre, CNRS, Lyons Institute of East Asian Studies	Prof.dr. Biagio Salvemini, University of Bari
Prof.dr. Joaquim da Costa Leite, Universidade de Aveiro	Prof.dr. José Manuel Santos Pérez, University of Salamanca
Prof.dr. Giovanni Federico, Università di Pisa, Pisa	Prof.dr. Phillip Sarasin, Universität Zürich
Prof.dr. Lourenzo Fernández Prieto, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela	Prof.dr. Carmen Sarasúa, Autonomus University of Barcelona
Prof.dr. Helder Fonseca, Universidade de Évora	Prof.dr. José Vicente Serrão, ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon
Prof.dr. José Ignacio Fortea Pérez, Universidad de Cantabria	Dr. Annemarie Steidl, University of Vienna
Prof.dr. Regina Grafe, European University Institute, Florence	Dr. Deborah Toner, Leicester University
Dr. Sarah Hackett, Bath Spa University	Prof.dr. Nuno Valério, Universidade Técnica de Lisboa
Prof.dr. Peter Hertner, Martin-Luther Universität Halle-Wittenberg	Dr. Jaco Zijderduijn, Lund University
Prof.dr. Milan Hlavačka, Charles University in Prague	

APPENDIX 6: PROGRAMME OF THE 2020 POSTHUMUS CONFERENCE (16 OCTOBER, online)

Theme: Sustainability and long-term growth

Key note Lecture: Ray Stokes (University of Glasgow): 'Can capitalism be green'?

Programme:

Session	PhD Presenter	Title	NWP Fellow	Peer commentator
A1	Manon Moerman	<i>Providing for widows through early modern business partnerships in eighteenth century Amsterdam</i>	Ariadne Schmidt	Arlinde Vrooman
	Patrick Naaktgeboren	<i>Private partnerships in early modern Antwerp (1621-1791)</i>	Oscar Gelderblom	Eline Rademakers
B1	Esther Beeckaert	<i>Inequality and Commons in the Ardennes in the Second Half of the Eighteenth Century</i>	-	Alessandra de Mulder
	Ana Avino de Pablo	<i>Economic growth and Inequality in preindustrial England (1550-1750): the case of Kingston Lacy manor (Dorset)</i>	Wouter Ryckbosch	
C1	Jiayi Xin	<i>Lack of Capacity: Women in 19th Century China Local Archives</i>	Isabelle Devos	Faheem Rokadiya
	Ayfer Erkul	<i>A comfortable night in prison. Migration control and police welfare provisions in Brussels at the end of the 19th century</i>	Leo Lucassen	Alexander van der Meer
A2	Eva van den Heijden	<i>A systematic literature review of educational position of children of immigrants in the Netherlands between 1980 and 2020.</i>	Paul Puschmann	Mayra Murkens
	Luc Bulten	<i>The colonial register inside out: indigenous family composition and identity formation in eighteenth century Dutch colonial Sri Lanka</i>	Catia Antunes	Philip Post
B2	Kristina Thompson	<i>Height's association with fertility outcomes: The case of the Dutch, birth years 1840-1880</i>	Daniel Franken	Sietske van der Veen
	Björn Quanjer	<i>Height and mortality: A study into the underlying living conditions that influence height and mortality in the Netherlands during the second half of the nineteenth century</i>	Hans de Beer	Ewout Hasken
C2	Bas Machielsen	<i>The Political Elite, Self-Interest and The Welfare State</i>	Ewout Frankema	Aditi Dixit
	Mark Straver	<i>The impact of changing market conditions on company strategy: A comparison of Dutch shipyards during the rise of Japanese competition, 1950-1970</i>	Hugo van Driel	Ingrid Scheepers
	Wout Vande Sompele	<i>Wheel(s) of fortune? Village artisans in a highly commercialized rural region, the case-study of an eighteenth-century cartwright in the Doelpolder</i>	Piet van Cruyningen	Dennis de Vriese
	Stef Espeel	<i>Market integration in late medieval Flanders and beyond</i>	Jessica Dijkman	Alexander James Collin

APPENDIX 7: GRANTED RESEARCH DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES 2020

GRANTED BASIC TRAINING CERTIFICATES IN 2020

Maartje A.B. (RU)
Heleen Blommers (VU)
Damion Bunders (UU)
Alexander Collin (UvA)
Laura Debyser (UGent)
Alessandra De Mulder (UA)
Dennis De Vriese (VUB)
Aditi Dixit (UU)
Alexander Geelen (IISH/VU)
Ewout Hasken (UU)
Lore Helsen (UGent)
Eva van der Heijden (UL/IISH)
Liesbeth Langouche (UA)
Alexander van der Meer (UL)
Mayra Murkens (UM)
Philip Post (UL)
Faheem Rokadya (UU)
Ingrid Schepers (UA)
Nailabh Sinha (UL)

GRANTED RESEARCH CERTIFICATES ADVANCED TRAINING IN 2020

Dolores Sesma Carlos (RU)
Maarten Manse (UL)
Merit Hondelink (RUG)
Wout Vande Sompele (UA)
Stef Espeel (UA)

APPENDIX 8: FELLOWS 2020

A research fellow is an academic research/teaching position at a university or research institution. This includes (full, associate, assistant) professors, post docs, and senior researchers. Key date: December 2020

University of Groningen

Faculty of Arts

Prof.dr. A.J. Brand
Prof.dr. H.A.J. Bras
Prof.dr. M.G.J. Duijvendak
Dr. D.W. Franken
Dr. W.M. Jongman
Prof.dr. A.M. Molema
Dr. R.F.J. Paping
Dr. A. Singh
Dr. P.G. Tassenaar
Dr. J.W. Veluwenkamp
Dr. H. Zwarts

University of Groningen

Faculty of Economics

Prof.dr. J. Bolt
Dr. B. Gales
Dr. J.P.A.M. Jacobs
Prof.dr. H.J. de Jong
Dr. M. Malinowski

Erasmus University Rotterdam

Dr. B. van Besouw
Dr. D.R. Curtis
Prof.dr. T. De Moor
Prof.dr. B.F. van Eekelen
Prof.dr. H.A.M. Klemann
Prof. dr. C.A. Mandemakers
Dr. C. Nierstrasz
Dr. E. Odegard
Dr. G. Oonk
Prof.dr. A.A. van Stipriaan
Dr. M. Van Dijk
Dr. K. Willemse
Prof.dr. B. Wubs

International Institute for Social History

Prof. dr. U. Bosma
Dr. P. Brandon
Prof.dr. K. Hofmeester
Dr. G. Kessler
Dr. G. de Kok
Dr. B. van Leeuwen
Prof.dr. L.A.C.L. Lucassen
Prof.dr. C.A. Mandemakers

Dr. D. Oude Nijhuis
Dr. F. Ribeiro da Silva
Dr. M. van Rossum
Dr. H. Sanders
Dr. R. Stapel
Dr. R. Thiebaut
Dr. R. Zijdeman

Radboud University Nijmegen

Dr. C. van Bochove
Dr. C. van Galen
Prof.dr. A.A.P.O. Janssens
Prof.dr. J. Kok
Dr. D. Lyna
Dr. R. Mourits
Dr. S.R.D. Muurling
Dr. P. Puschmann
Dr. T. Riswick

Technische Universiteit Eindhoven

Dr. M. Davids
Prof.dr. R. Oldenziel
Prof.dr. J.P.H. Smits
Dr. J.N. van der Straeten
Dr.ir. F.C.A. Veraart
Prof.dr. E. van der Vleuten

University of Antwerp

Dr. I. Baatsen
Prof.dr. B. Blondé
Dr. A. De Bie
Dr. R. De Kerf
Prof.dr. B. De Munck
Prof.dr. H. Greefs
Dr. J. Hanus
Dr. I. Jongepier
Dr. K. Loockx
Prof.dr. G. Marnef
Dr. L. May
Prof.dr. J. Puttevils
Prof.dr. P. Stabel
Prof.dr. T. Soens
Prof.dr. I. Van Damme
Dr. T. Verbruggen
Dr. R. Vermoesen

Ghent University

Prof. dr. Felicitas Becker
Prof.dr. M. Boone
Prof.dr. F. Buylaert
Dr. T. De Doncker
Dr. R. Declercq
Prof.dr. G. Deneckere
Prof.dr. I. Devos
Dr. J. Everaert
Dr. T. Feijs
Prof.dr. J. Lagae
Prof.dr. T. Lambrecht
Prof.dr. M. Limberger
Prof.dr. G. Mathys
Dr. W. Ronsijn
Prof.dr. E. Thoen
Prof. dr. A. Van Bruaene
Dr. T. Vandamme
Prof.dr. E. Vanhaute
Prof.dr. K. Verboven
Prof.dr. C. Verbruggen
Prof.dr. A. Vrints

University of Amsterdam

Dr. B. Abatino
Dr. M. van Gelder
Dr. D.W.A.G. van den Heuvel
Prof.dr. J.P.B. Jonker
Dr. S.F. Kruizinga
Dr. C.M. Lesger
Dr. J. Wubs-Mrozewicz

Leiden University

Prof.dr. C.A.P. Antunes
Dr. N. Bouras
Prof. dr. M.E. de Bruijn
Dr. K.J. Fatah-Black
Dr. A. Feenstra
Dr. J. Fynn-Paul
Prof.dr. J. Gommans
Prof.dr. M.P.H. van der Heijden
Dr. E. Heijmans
Dr. B.M. Hoonhout
Prof.dr. L.A.C.L. Lucassen
Dr. R. van Oosten
Dr. D. Oude Nijhuis
Dr. D. Pargas
Dr. M. Pluskota
Dr. S. Ravensbergen
Dr. N. Rupesinghe
Prof.dr. A. Schmidt
Dr. A. Schrikker
Prof.dr. M.L.J.C. Schrover
Dr. F. Sijssling

Dr. C.M. Stolte
Dr. J. Svalastog
Dr. L.J. Touwen
Dr. E. Walhout

Utrecht University

Prof.dr. B. van Bavel
Dr. C. Boter
Dr. B. Bouwens
Dr. E. Buringh
Dr. P. Brusse
Dr. S.G. Carmichael
Dr. J. Dankers
Dr. S. Dilli
Dr. J. Dijkman
Dr. K. Frederick
Prof.dr. O. Gelderblom
Prof.dr. L. Heerma van Voss
Prof.dr. G. Knaap
Prof.dr. M.H.D. van Leeuwen
Dr. M. Manse
Dr. M. Moatsos
Prof.dr. E.J.V. van Nederveen Meerkerk
Dr. R. Philips
Prof.dr. M. Prak
Prof.dr. R. Raben
Dr. A. Rijpma
Dr. L. Rosen Jacobson
Dr. R. Schalk
Dr. J. Schenk
Prof.dr. J.L. van Zanden

VU University Amsterdam

Prof.dr. U. Bosma
Dr. P. Brandon
Prof.dr. P.J.E.M. van Dam
Prof.dr. M.C. 't Hart
Dr. F.D. Huijzendveld
Dr. S.W. Verstegen

Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Dr. J. Baguet
Dr. H. Deneweth
Prof.dr. B. Henriët
Dr. B. Lambert
Prof.dr. N. De Mûelenare
Prof. dr. W. Ryckbosch
Dr. M. Schepers
Prof.dr. D. Tys
Prof.dr. A. Winter

Wageningen University

Dr. P. van Cruyningen
Prof.dr. E. Frankema
Dr. D. Gallardo Albarrán
Dr. M. de Haas
Dr. A. Schuurman
Dr. D. Teeuwen
Dr. P. de Zwart
Dr. I.I.J. de Zwart

Fryske Academy

Prof.dr. A.J. Brand
Prof.dr. J.A. Mol

Maastricht University

Dr. V.C. Lagendijk
Dr. C. Rasterhoff
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