



ANNUAL REPORT 2023

N.W. POSTHUMUS INSTITUTE

RESEARCH SCHOOL FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY

N.W. POSTHUMUS INSTITUTE

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- Eindhoven University of Technology (TU/e), 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
- Maastricht University (UM) / Centre for the Social History of Limburg (SHCL)
- Radboud University Nijmegen (RU), Faculty of Arts
- 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 platform in social and economic history in the Netherlands and Flanders aimed at both senior and junior researchers in the field. The N.W. Posthumus Institute organises a bi-national community of researchers around a range of research and training activities. It provides a carefully thought-through, internationally oriented PhD training programme tailored to the individual candidates' needs and research projects and offers a Research Master programme that allows master students to acquire the knowledge and skills in social and economic history they need to embark on their own research in the field.

2023 was a successful year for the N.W. Posthumus Institute. For the second year in row, we were able to welcome a larger than average cohort of new PhD students: 26 PhD students embarked on the Basic Training. All but one participated in Seminar I, which took place on 7 and 8 December 2023 in Utrecht. The PhD students of the cohort 2022 attended the ESTER Research Design Course, which took place in Vienna from 25 until 27 September 2023. The RDC was organized in close collaboration with the department of Economic and Social History, with support from the Department of Economics and the Doctoral School of Historical and Cultural Studies.

The 2023 annual Posthumus conference was held on 24 and 25 May 2023 at the University of Antwerp. It was hosted by the Department of History of this university. The theme of the conference was 'Food Inequalities'. The conference was well attended by both PhD candidates and fellows. The third-year PhD candidates presented part of their research, and each received useful feedback from a senior fellow as well as from the audience. All six networks organized a network session and two keynote lectures were delivered, each with their own approach of the conference theme: one by Dr Susan Flavin (University of Belfast), the other by Dr Peter Scholliers (Vrije Universiteit Brussel). Before the start of the summer, seven PhD students enjoyed each other's company during the Writing Retreat, for the first time organized at the Abbey of Berne in Heeswijk-Dinther.

In the course of the year various workshops, conferences and masterclasses were organized by fellows and PhD candidates and supported by the N.W. Posthumus institute. These events allowed junior and senior scholars to exchange ideas, present their research and receive feedback. The Posthumus community looks forward to an equally successful 2024.

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 about 300 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. From 2018 formal assessment of the NWP is embedded in the assessment of the university acting as ‘penvoerder’ (see below). 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 and an acute awareness of methodology. 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 times 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. First of all, it 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. Secondly, the NWP promotes and stimulates innovative and advanced interdisciplinary research initiatives by bringing together junior and senior scholars in joint research networks. In this way, a Dutch and Flemish forum is created which may further the communication between local research groups with a view to research collaboration. 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 organizes a successful research training programme for PhD candidates and several courses for Research MA students. The NWP stimulates interuniversity research networks and financially supports workshops and conferences to initiate new research activities or to support the dissemination of research results. 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. Since 2021, the Humanities Faculty of Utrecht University is ‘penvoerder’. The ‘penvoerder’ ‘hosts the secretariat and 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 ‘penvoeders’ were Utrecht University (1988-1994), Erasmus University of Rotterdam (1994-1998), Radboud University Nijmegen (1999-2003), University of Groningen (2004-2009), Leiden University (2010 – 2016), and again Radboud University Nijmegen (2016-2021).

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 2023: on 7 February (online) and 19 September (in Utrecht). 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 Appendix 2.

2.1 Basic training for PhD candidates

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. By doing so, the focus of the Basic Training is on interacting professionally in the academic community and receiving highly specialised feedback to improve the PhD project. The Basic Training ends formally in the Individual Assessment, in which two fellows of the N.W. Posthumus Institute will reflect on the progress made during the Basic Training and assess the expectations concerning the remainder of the project. In 2023, 14 PhDs (cohort 2021) received their Basic Training certificate.

Date	Activity	Cohort	Location	EC	PhD Participants	Total EC awarded
February-March	Individual assessments	2021	Utrecht/Antwerp	1	14	14
21-22 April	Seminar 2: Work in progress	2022	Wageningen	6	32	192
25-27 September	Research Design Course (ESTER)	2022	Vienna	8	31*	248
7-8 December	Seminar 1: My project in a nutshell	2023	Utrecht	2	25	50

*In addition 11 PhDs from universities in other European countries participated

2.2 Advanced training for PhD Candidates

After the Basic Training, PhD candidates 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. 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	Participating NWP PhDs	Total EC Awarded
14-20 May	Datini-Ester Advanced Seminar	Prato	4	4	16
24-25 May	Annual Conference	Antwerp	1	31	31
12-16 June	Writing Retreat	Heeswijk-Dinther (Abdij van Berne)	2	6	12
10 May	Masterclass with Dr Céline Regnard: A place in the city. Migrant police, policy & housing in the 19th and 20th centuries	Antwerp	2	2	4
26-28 June	Summer School Socio-Economic Diplomacy and Global Empire Building, 16 th – 19 th Centuries	Leiden	4	2	8
2 October	Masterclass with Professor Thomas Safley: Actors and Institutions in the Pre-Modern	Brussels	2	5	10

	Economy				
10 November	Career Day	Utrecht	1	11	11

The Datini-Ester Advanced seminar and the masterclasses were also open to other junior scholars.

The Career Day was organized in collaboration with the Research Schools for Cultural History, Political History and Medieval Studies; PhDs from these schools also participated.

2.3 Research master activities

Since the academic year 2011-2012, the N.W. Posthumus Institute has its own Research Master programme that focuses on debates, sources and methods in 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 in their home university programme. In the academic year 2022-2023 four courses were offered. Two of them introduced students to important debates, methods and sources in the field of Economic and Social History (*Debates in Global Economic and Social History* and *Keys to the Treasure Trove*) and two courses trained them in specific skills used in the field: *Data Management for Historians* and *Quantitative Methods for Historians*. PhD candidates were welcome to participate in one or more courses if there are free places. A total of 27 individuals registered for (one or more courses in) the Posthumus Research Master, 11 of whom were first-year (R)MA students at one of the participating universities.

Registrations for the Posthumus Research Master 2023-2024	
First year (R)MA students	11
Second year (R)MA students	6
PhDs and postdoc researchers	10
Total	27

The table below presents registrations and results per course for the (first year and second year) (R)MA students.

On average two-thirds of the (R)MA students completed the courses they had registered for. The others never started with the courses or decided to stop halfway, usually either for personal reasons or because they had enrolled in too many courses and were unable to complete all of them.

Results for Research Master Students

Date	Activity	Location	EC	ResMa Registered	ResMa finished course	EC Awarded
Oct 2022 - Jan 2023	<i>Debates in Global Economic and Social History</i> Organisation: Dr Matthias van Rossum and Dr Filipa Ribeiro da Silva	IISH	10	5	4	40
Jan - June 2023	<i>Keys to the Treasure Trove: Methods and Sources of Economic and Social History</i> Organisation: Jan Kok & Paul Puschmann	RU	5/10	4	2	15
Jan - April 2023	<i>Data Management for Historians</i> Organisation: Dr Rick Mourits	Online	5	9	6	30
April - June 2023	<i>Quantitative Methods for Historians</i> Organisation: Dr Robin Philips	UU	5	6	2	10

This implies a decline from student numbers in 2021-2022, when the total of registrations was 37 and the number of first-year (R)MA students 17. In the meantime an evaluation of the Research Master programme has taken place. This has given rise to two important changes implemented in the academic year 2023-2024. The course *Debates in Global Economic and Social History* has

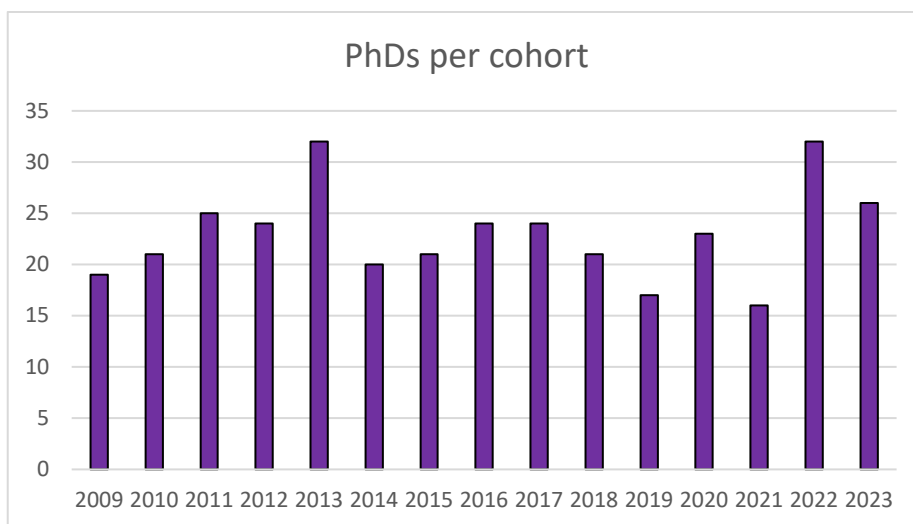
been revised on several points, partly practical (a later start, scheduling on Fridays, a 5 EC option besides a 10 EC option) and partly related to content (more attention to social aspects). The result is highly encouraging: in the academic year 2023-24 seventeen students participate in this course. The course *Keys to the Treasure Trove* has been replaced by another activity: a summer school *Crises in History* which has taken place in the first week of July 2024. At this moment no changes have been made to the other two courses. They courses focus on specific skills that are essential to a quantitative approach of social and economic history but that are usually not part of the curriculum of (R)MA programmes in History. However, depending on the development of student numbers, revisions may become necessary in the foreseeable future.

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, although they stretch average duration. Table 1 provides a general overview of the performance of the 2009-2018 cohorts, and Figure 1 shows enrolment by cohort for the years 2009-2023.

Table 1: Enrolment and completion rates N.W. Posthumus Institute 2009-2018

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
2009	19	2	0	7	11	13	17	89	6.0	1.8
2010	21	2	2	10	14	16	18	86	5.1	1.0
2011	25	3	0	6	11	13	18	72	6.4	2.3
2012	24	1	4	7	12	14	15	63	5.4	1.8
2013	32	3	0	6	18	20	24	75	5.6	1.0
2014	20	4	0	4	8	9	10	50	5.6	1.2
2015	21	1	0	3	13	14	15	71	5.7	1.0
2016	24	2	2	9	15	16	17	71	5.0	0.8
2017	24	3	2	7	10	10	10	42	4.5	1.0
2018	21	4	0	1	1	1	1	5	4.9	-

Figure 1: Enrolment by cohort (2009-2023)



In 2018 the VSNU (Vereniging van Samenwerkende Nederlandse Universiteiten) investigated the duration and results of PhD trajectories at Dutch universities (more recent research is unfortunately not available). The findings show for 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 was higher: about 5.6 years. About 69% of Dutch PhDs that started their PhD between 2006 and 2012 completed it before 2018. For the Humanities this figure was, at 62%, lower.¹

¹ VSNU/KUOZ, datafile 'promovendi 2018', [F_C Onderzoek downloads \(vsnu.nl\)](https://www.vsnunl.nl/onderzoek-downloads). Date of consultation: 2 Sept 2022.

The results within the N.W. Posthumus Institute for the cohorts 2009-2018 are shown in figures 2 and 3. About 63% of the NWP PhD students of the cohorts 2008-2017 completed their PhD thesis before 31 December 2023: this is at about the same level as the Dutch average for the Humanities reported by the VSNU. The average duration of the PhD trajectory of these PhDs was 5.5 years, again at the same level as the Dutch average for the Humanities. About 71% of these PhDs obtained their degree between 4.1 and 6.0 years. This 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, and in Figure 3, which plots the spread of the 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 completed the PhD within 4, 5, 6, 7 or more years (cohorts 2009-2018)

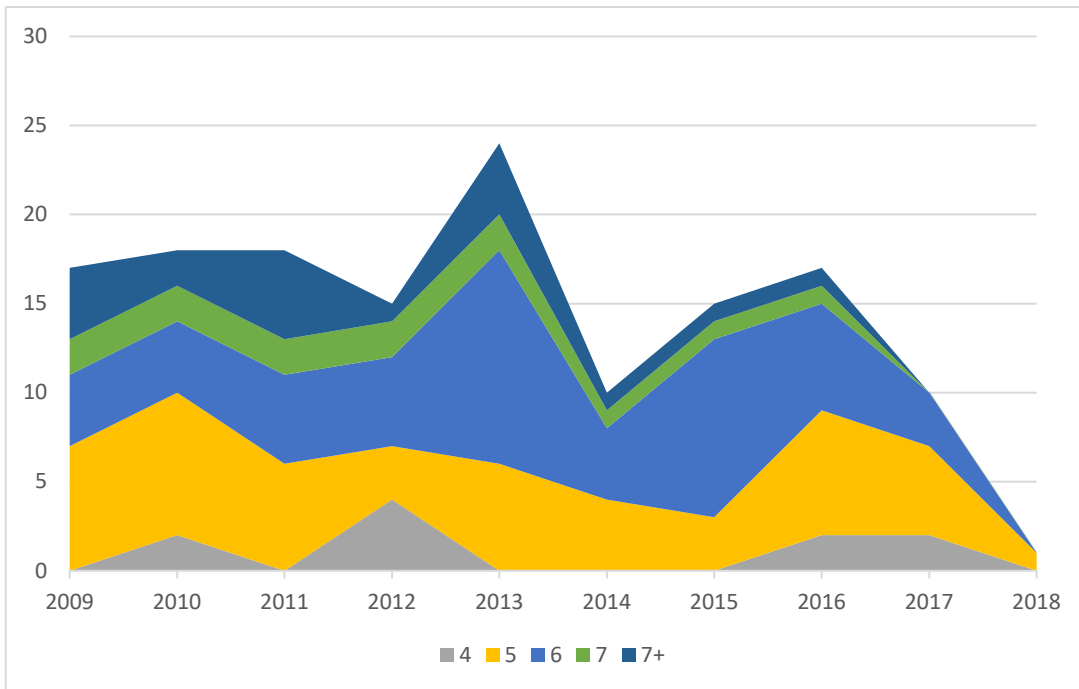
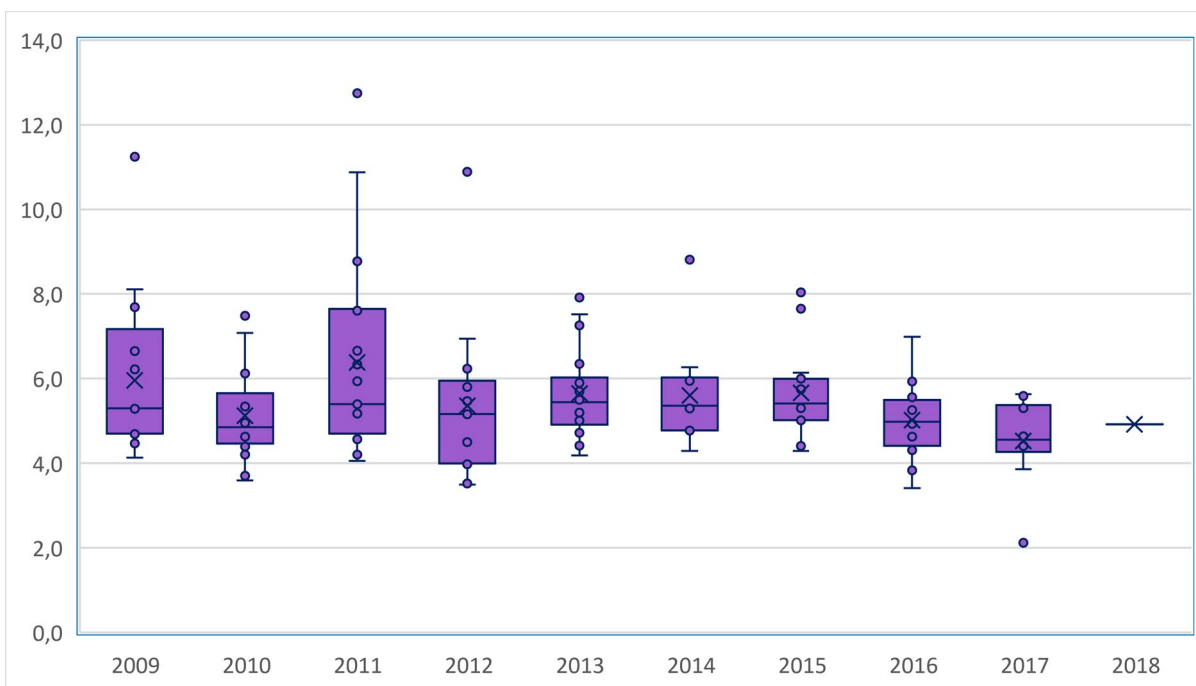


Figure 3: Boxplot of the duration of completed dissertations in years 2009-2018



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.

A. Economy and Society of the Pre-industrial Low Countries in Comparative Perspective

Research directors: Professor Pepijn Brandon (VU) and Dr Wout Saelens (UA)

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

In 2023 the network supported the following activities:

- The workshop Agrarian Capitalism in the Preindustrial Low Countries: Local, Regional, and Global Dimensions (16 June 2023, IISG, Amsterdam). This workshop was organized by Bram Hilken (EUR) and Sam Miske (VU) and focused on the transition from feudalism to capitalism in the countryside in the medieval and early modern Low Countries.
- The workshop Pioneers of Capitalism (30 June 2023, Centrum voor Stadsgeschiedenis, UA). At this workshop, organized by Bruno Blondé (UA) and Bas Spliet (UA), the new book by Maarten Prak and Jan Luiten van Zanden, *Pioneers of Capitalism: The Netherlands, 1000-1800*, was presented and discussed by a group of Flemish historians questioning Dutch 'exceptionalism' from the perspective of the southern Low Countries.
- The conference Food, Rules and the City (16-17 June 2023, HOST & FOST, VUB / SociAMM, ULB). This conference, discussing European food markets in a broad perspective (15th-20th centuries) and their connection to (urban) government involvement, was organized by Dennis De Vriese (VUB), Robin Rose Southard (VUB) and Nicolas Brunmayr (ULB). Keynotes were delivered by Steven S. Kaplan (Cornell University) and Antonella Campanini (Università di Bologna).
- Masterclass Thomas Safley (2 October 2023, HOST, VUB). This masterclass with Thomas Max Safley (University of Pennsylvania), on 'Actors and Institutions in the Pre-Modern Economy', was organized by Yannis Skalli-Housseini (VUB), Adam Hall (VUB) and Jurriaan Wink (VUB).
- The workshop Future Thinking and Practices in Premodern Economy, Society and Culture (23-24 Nov 2023, Centrum voor Stadsgeschiedenis, UA). This workshop, organized by Sanne Hermans (UA) and Max-Quentin Bischoff (UA) focused on future thinking and practices in the premodern world.
- Network session at the annual Posthumus Conference in Antwerpen (24-25 May 2023, Antwerp) on 'Urban provisioning and consumption in the pre-industrial period', with papers by Bas Spliet, Robin Rose Southard & Wouter Ryckbosch, Milja van Tielhof, and Merit Hondelink.
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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 sustainability on a *longue-durée* perspective.

Activities

At the annual Posthumus Conference in Antwerp (24-25 May 2024) the network organized a session titled 'Energy and the Low Countries: new and old energy sources in historical perspective'

This session positioned energy transitions as more than just technical issues: they tie in with social and socio-economic organisational forms and interests, but also socio-cultural perceptions. The session aimed to examine which issues and controversies determined the use of new energy sources in the past, which social actors were decisive in energy transitions, how they assessed risks and opportunities, and to what extent ecological problems were weighed against economic benefits. The session contained three interesting papers that addressed some of these questions:

- Henk-Jan Dekker & Antoine Missemer (CNRS, CIRED, ERC-ETRAHET). Natural gas, blessing or curse? Dutch economists and the discovery of natural gas reserves, 1959-1977. This paper discussed the concept of the resource curse, more specifically the subset of problems known as the Dutch Disease. The authors analyzed how Dutch economists responded to the impactful discovery of significant natural gas reserves in the 1960s.
- Ben Gales (RUG): The renaissance of coal. In December 1965, Den Uyl announced the imminent end of coal mining in South Limburg. Less well known is that this was not the end of coal use. After a dip, Dutch consumption almost recovered to its old level. Gales showed how the Netherlands reluctantly said goodbye to coal mining but also enthusiastically burned coal.
- Robrecht Declercq (UGent). Energy transitions and raw materials: sustainability and environmental history in Belgium in a *longue durée* perspective (1800-2000). The prosperity and economic growth of Belgium - which was the first on the European continent to industrialize - has historically been based on new forms of energy and on enormous quantities of raw materials. The country was a pioneer in the field of coal and nuclear energy. This paper described the history of energy transformations in Belgium, and where its raw materials come from, paying attention to the socio-economic and ecological implications of such changes.

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

Research directors: Dr Katharine Frederick (UU) and Dr Wouter Ronsijn (UGhent)

Theme

The Societies in Context research network investigates how humans have interacted with their ecological, social, institutional, and economic environments as they sought to build their lives and develop societies and economies. The network primarily brings together scholars exploring topics relating to rural and environmental history, and encourages a regional approach to explore how humans operated within (and affected) their particular 'environmental' contexts, over time and across space.

Activities

Several activities were carried out in the course of 2023. The directors organized a well-attended network session at the Posthumus Conference in Antwerp, 24-25 May 2023, entitled "Fiscal sources for the study of inequality in the past: possibilities and pitfalls", with contributions by Sam Geens, Eva Van der Heijden, Ruben Peeters and Wouter Ronsijn. The network supported the organisation by oTim Soens, Cécile Bruyet, Thijs Lambrecht, Esther Beeckaert and Yves Segers of a conference "Feeding the citizens?", that was held the following year, 11-12 April, in Ghent. The directors also sent a welcoming email to the new PhD-students joining the network.

D. Life-Courses, Family and Labour

Research directors: Dr Corinne Boter (UU) and Dr Paul Puschmann (RU) / Dr Sanne Muurling (RU) and Dr Evelien Walhout (UL)

Theme

This network uses the household as the central unit of analysis to answer micro and macro questions about changes in demographic behaviour and the labour market. It explicitly applies a gender lens to better understand these developments. By discerning patterns in the development of populations, economic structures, and the gender division of labour, our network contributes to understanding historical as well as present-day societies.

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.

Activities

In 2023 the network Life-Courses, Family and Labour supported the conference of the Young Historical Demographers that took place from 7-9 February in Prague, with about 80 participants presenting/attending 66 presentations, including several on historical demography. The conference covered keynotes by Cosmo Strozza, Lili Abuladze, and Olga Kurtinová as well as a session on the COST-Action Great Leap project. The network also supported the publication of two volumes: [*Sowing. The Construction of Historical Longitudinal Population Databases*](#), edited by Kees Mandemakers, George Alter, H  l  ne V  zina and Paul Puschmann (eds.) and [*Harvesting. The Results and Impact of Research based on Historical Longitudinal Databases*](#), edited by S  ren Edvinsson, Kees Mandemakers, Ken Robert Smith and Paul Puschmann. At the annual Posthumus Conference on 24 and 25 May in Antwerp, the network organized a session on the topic 'GIS in action' (by Paul Puschmann and Corinne Boter). The session included presentations from Iason Jongepier (GISHistorical Antwerp: using a HISGIS 'Laboratory' to Study the (Un)changing Nature of Early Modern Urban Environments (ca. 1580-1830), Maanik Nath and Vigyan D. Ratnoo (Water and Regional Development in India: A GIS Analysis) and Isabelle Devos, Yoann Doignon, Hilde Greefs, Sven Vrielinck, Torsten Wiedemann (Challenges and opportunities of GIS for studying inequalities in disease and mortality).

E. Inclusion, Exclusion and Mobility

Research directors: Dr Bart Lambert (VUB) and Dr Marion Pluskota (UL) / Dr Liesbeth Rosen Jacobson (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 network 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 and 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 network, 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?

Activities

The Inclusion, Exclusion and Mobility research network set up a research session during the Posthumus conference in Antwerp in May 2023. The session included a paper by prof. Anne Winter (VUB) on begging letters in the 18th-century Austrian Netherlands, a joint talk on the migration trajectories of Eastern European newcomers in Antwerp at the turn of the twentieth century by prof. Hilde Greefs (Antwerp University) and prof. Anne Winter (VUB), and a presentation of the citizen science project OUTLAW on criminal justice trajectories in 19th-century Belgium by An Vandenberghe (Ghent State Archives/Ghent University). In May 2023, Jasper Segerink

organized a masterclass entitled 'A place in the city: Migrant police, policy & housing in the 19th and 20th centuries', delivered by dr. Céline Regnard (Aix-Marseille Université) at the Centre for Urban History of the University of Antwerp. This activity was co-funded by the Inclusion, Exclusion and Mobility research network.

F. Routes and Roots in Colonial and Global History

Research directors: Professor Ulbe Bosma (IISH/VU), Dr Elisabeth Heijmans (UA) and Dr Fenneke Sijssling (UL) / Dr Dries Lyna (RU)

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

Building on the network's new momentum after the pandemic, 2023 proved to be a good year in terms of activities. Three meetings were organized:

- 24 May 2023: network session 'Histories of slavery: local and global connections' at the annual Posthumus conference in Antwerp, with speakers Merve Tosun and Pascal Konings (IISG), Gillian Mathys (UGhent) and Dries Lyna (RU), followed by a network lunch. Both were well-attended, with about 20 participants from all over the Low Countries. Ulbe Bosma chaired the session, and steered the group discussion on aspects of global slavery, covering Dutch slave trade in early modern Asia (Tosun/Konings), registration practices in 18th-century Dutch Sri Lanka (Lyna) as well as every violence/violence workers in Central Africa (Mathys).
- 7-8 June 2023: workshop 'Risk and Entrepreneurship – Old Discussions, Innovative Questions, New Insights' at Leiden university. This rather prestigious workshop brought together experts from the University of Exeter and Leiden University, as well as specialists from North America, to analyse the historical role of the entrepreneur in a comparative and global-historical perspective, particularly in relationship to the management of risk and uncertainty. It compared the historical role of entrepreneurship in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas, moving away from a focus on Western firms and instead focusing on individual entrepreneurs, large and small, who through innovative strategies contributed to solving societal challenges. This workshop was organized by junior fellow Gijs Dreijer (Leiden University) and hosted about 25 participants from across the globe. The keynote was delivered by Antony Hopkins (Cambridge University).
- 26-28 June 2023: Summerschool 'Socioeconomic Diplomacy and Global Empire Building, 16th-19th centuries' at Leiden University, which brought together 12 young academics and a team of 7 experts at the crossroads of (new) diplomatic history, the history of empires, and global history. They discussed and presented historiography, concepts and methodology in these innovative fields. The masterclass was organized by junior fellow Tessa de Boer (Leiden University), and experts included among others Eleonora Poggio (Linnaeus University) and Birgit Tremml-Werner (Stockholm University). The keynote lecture was given by Ronald Po (LSE), entitled "Socioeconomic Diplomacy and the Qing Empire in the Long Eighteenth Century".

N.W. Posthumus Institute Financial Report 2023		In € 1000	
Revenues	Budget 2023	Realised 2023	Budget 2024
Contributions of participating faculties (DLG)	44.9	44.9	44.9
Contributions of non-DLG faculties	38.7	36.4	38.7
Fees PhD Candidates	20.0	22.0	22.5
'Duurzame GW' general subsidy for ResMA	17.0	19.0	19.0
'Duurzame GW' personal budgets ResMA students	6.0	7.7	6.0
TOTAL REVENUES	126.6	130.0	131.1
Expenditures			
Office			
Compensation Scientific Director (0.2 fte)	18.8	17.0 ²	20.0
Education Programme Director (0.4 fte)	35.0	36.3	36.0
Office Manager (0.4 fte, from 2024 0.5 fte)	30.3	28.9	39.3
Student assistancy (0.1 fte, discontinued from 2024)	3.0	4.0	-
Expenses for office & meetings (Board, committees)	5.5	2.7	2.5
Contingencies	2.5	-1.7 ³	0.5
Subtotal	95.0	87.2	98.3
Educational activities			
NWP Research MA	1.0	1.0	1.0
Basic Training: Seminar 1	6.0	13.8	6.0
Basic Training: Seminar 2	3.0	4.2	3.0
Individual Assessments	1.5	0.8	1.5
Basic Training: RDC	12.5	5.9 ⁴	12.5
Advanced Training (Masterclasses, Adv Sem & Cert.)	1.5	0.8	1.5
Writing Retreat	6.0	3.4	6.0
Career Event	2.0	2.9	0
Subtotal	33.5	32.7	31.5
Research			
General expenses Program Directors	0.5	0.2	0.5
Expenses for activities of interuniversity research network	9.0	4.2 ⁵	6.0
NWP Annual Conference	15	12.5 ⁶	12.5
Subtotal	24.5	16.9	19.0
TOTAL EXPENSES	153.0	136.8	148.8
Exploitation result	-26.4	-6.9	-17.7
Financial reserve at the end of the year	119.8	139.4	121.7

² 18.3K for compensation in 2023 minus a correction of 1.3K for compensation in Q4 of 2022 which was lower than anticipated in the annual report 2022.

³ Negative because an unused subsidy of 2K from the COVID PhD-fund was returned.

⁴ 9.7K for the RDC 2023 (Vienna) minus a correction of 3.8K for a delayed payment for the RDC 2022 (Lund) anticipated in the annual report 2022 but for which, despite several inquiries, no invoice arrived.

⁵ 4.7K for activities in 2023 minus a correction of 0.5K for delayed payments for activities in 2022 that were lower than anticipated in the annual report 2022.

⁶ 13.4K for the Annual Conference 2023 (Antwerp) minus a correction of 0.9K for a delayed payment for the Annual Conference 2022 (Rotterdam) which was lower than anticipated in the annual report 2022.

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 participation in the Advanced Training an additional payment from the 'rugzakje' is requested. From the 'Programmabureau Duurzame Geesteswetenschappen' the NWP receives funding for the organisation of ResMA educational activities, consisting of a fixed sum plus a contribution per ResMa student.

Total revenues were slightly higher than budgeted because the subsidy 'Duurzame Geesteswetenschappen' for the organization of the Research Master was a little higher than anticipated. Total expenditure was lower than expected for a variety of reasons.

It should be noted that some corrections have been made for delayed payments for activities in 2022 which turned out to be lower than anticipated in the annual report 2022 (see footnotes). The total sum of these corrections is 6.5K.

Expenditures: some explanatory notes

Expenditures are divided in three categories: office expenditure (mainly salaries and compensation of salaries), expenses for the educational activities (such as costs for rooms, catering, travel costs, gifts for guest speakers) and expenses for research activities (mainly costs for the annual conferences and various activities organized by the research networks).

Total expenditure was lower than expected for a variety of reasons. Office expenditure was below budget. Expenses on salaries were not lower but also not higher than expected, despite an increase of 9% according to the collective labour agreement of the Dutch universities. This increase was implemented only in August while for the entire year a 3% increase had been budgeted (this is standard practice at Utrecht University). Expenditure on office costs, however, was lower because a meeting of the Advisory Board anticipated in the budget did not take place. The negative figure for expenditure on contingencies was caused by the return of an unused subsidy from the PhD fund of 2K.

Total expenses on educational activities were more or less according to budget: lower expenses on the RDC and the writing retreat were balanced by higher expenses on seminars I and II. The costs of seminar I in particular were significantly higher than budgeted. This was caused by the costs of external meeting accommodation (necessitated by the fact that the decision to hold the seminar in Utrecht was made late in time) and a railway strike in Belgium, which required several Flemish PhDs to spend an extra night in Utrecht. Expenses on research were below budget. This is mainly caused by the fact that although the research networks organized many activities, they were frequently able to secure additional funding elsewhere and thus required only a modest-sized contribution from NWP.

Despite the fact that revenues were higher and expenditure was lower than budgeted, the overview shows that in 2023 the N.W. Posthumus Institute deployed 6.9K from its financial reserve to organize its activities.

Future prospects

After each educational activity, our PhD candidates and Research Master students provide us with feedback. This is generally very positive, and is one of the reasons for upholding the main elements of our education programme. In February 2024 the General Board of the N.W. Posthumus Institute has agreed to a number of measures, to be set in motion from the year 2024 onward, that aim to facilitate and stimulate participation in the PhD training activities. These measures will be funded from the financial reserve and will allow the N.W. Posthumus Institute to meet DLG guidelines to reduce this reserve to at most 20% of expenditure in the benchmark year 2021 (see the financial prognosis on the next page).

Firstly, PhD candidates participating in the ESTER Research Design Course (RDC) will receive a partial reimbursement for the costs of hotel accommodation. The RDC, also part of the PhD Basic Training, is a three-day international event which takes place at one of the European universities participating in the ESTER network. In 2024 the RDC will be in Münster, in 2025 in Seville. Secondly, during seminar 2 reimbursement of hotel accommodation for one or two nights will be made available for PhD candidates living too far off to commute to the location of the seminar. Seminar 2 is part of the PhD Basic Training. It is a two-day seminar and takes place at one of the participating institutions in the Netherlands or Flanders. In 2024 it will be held in Groningen. Thirdly, the fee for participation in the PhD Advanced Training has been reduced from €500 to €250.

The Board has also decided to replace 0.1 FTE student assistance by an extension of the position of the office manager from 0.4 to 0.5 FTE. This does justice to the actual time allocation of the office manager and is also more efficient.

A change of a more technical nature concerns the system of invoicing of the fees for PhD candidates. Up until 2023 the N.W. Posthumus Institute invoiced in annual tranches of €500 per PhD at the end of each year. In conformity with the agreement between DLG and LOGOS, in 2024 the N.W. Posthumus Institute transfers to a system of invoicing of €1000 per PhD at registration. In 2024 the remaining tranches of cohorts 2022 and 2023 will be invoiced, which explains the relatively high revenues budgeted for 2024.

In the financial prognosis below budgeted expenses for contingencies, the annual conference and the activities of the interuniversity research networks have been reduced to the actual levels in 2023, while revenues from the personal budget for the ResMa students have been budgeted conservatively because of the low number of ResMa students entering the program in the year 2022-2023. For all salaries an annual increase of 3% has been assumed: this is standard procedure at Utrecht University.

As the figures show, the N.W. Posthumus Institute expects the financial reserve to be reduced to 18.0K by the end of 2027. Expressed as a share of expenditure in 2021 (148.5K) this is around 12%.

N.W. Posthumus Institute Financial prospects	In € 1000			
Revenues	2024	2025	2026	2027
Contributions of participating faculties (DLG)	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.9
Contributions of non-DLG faculties	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7
Fees PhD Candidates	22.5	16.0	16.0	16.0
'Duurzame GW' general subsidy for ResMA	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
'Duurzame GW' personal budgets ResMA students	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
TOTAL REVENUES	131.1	124.6	124.6	124.6
Expenditures				
Office				
Compensation Scientific Director (0.2 fte)	20.0	22.0	22.0	23.0
Education Programme Director (0.4 fte)	36.0	38.0	39.0	40.0
Office Manager (0.4 fte)	39.3	42.0	43.0	44.0
Expenses for office & meetings (Board, committees)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Contingencies	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Subtotal	98.3	105.0	107.0	110.0
Educational activities				
NWP Research MA	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Basic Training: Seminar I	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Basic Training: Seminar 2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Individual Assessments	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Basic Training: RDC	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Advanced Training (Masterclasses, Adv Sem & Cert.)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Writing Retreat	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Career Event	0	2.0	0	2.0
Subtotal	31.5	33.5	31.5	33.5
Research				
General expenses Program Directors	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Expenses for activities of interuniversity research network	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
NWP Annual Conference	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Subtotal	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
TOTAL EXPENSES	148.8	157.5	157.5	162.5
Exploitation result	-17.7	-32.9	-32.9	-37.9
Financial reserve at the end of the year	121.7	88.8	55.9	18.0

N.W. POSTHUMUS INSTITUTE
PhD
DISSERTATIONS
DEFENDED IN 2023

Bas Machielsen (UU)

Title: *The Political Elite, Self-Interest and Democratization: The Case of the Netherlands, 1870-1920*

Supervisors: Professor Oscar Gelderblom and Professor Abe de Jong

Graduation: 18 January 2023

This dissertation examines the influence of self-interest on the decision-making of political elites. Literature has already documented various ways in which actions of political elites can benefit themselves, possibly at the expense of the electorate or society. The dissertation focuses on the personal wealth of politicians. How does their wealth develop in relation to their actions? Machielsen focuses on the Dutch political elite of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a period of economic growth and democratisation. Not only the wealth of MPs is examined, but also that of ministers and provincial deputies. Based on information on their wealth found in estate inventories, it is shown that politicians prioritised their own wealth when voting on bills that directly affected them. By looking at variations in expected inheritance, Machielsen demonstrates that the link is causal. Furthermore, the dissertation makes a comparison between the personal wealth of elected and just-not-elected candidates. It is found that politicians who did get elected to the representative body became significantly wealthier.



The Political Elite, Self-Interest and Democratization

The case of the Netherlands, 1870-1920

Bas Machielsen

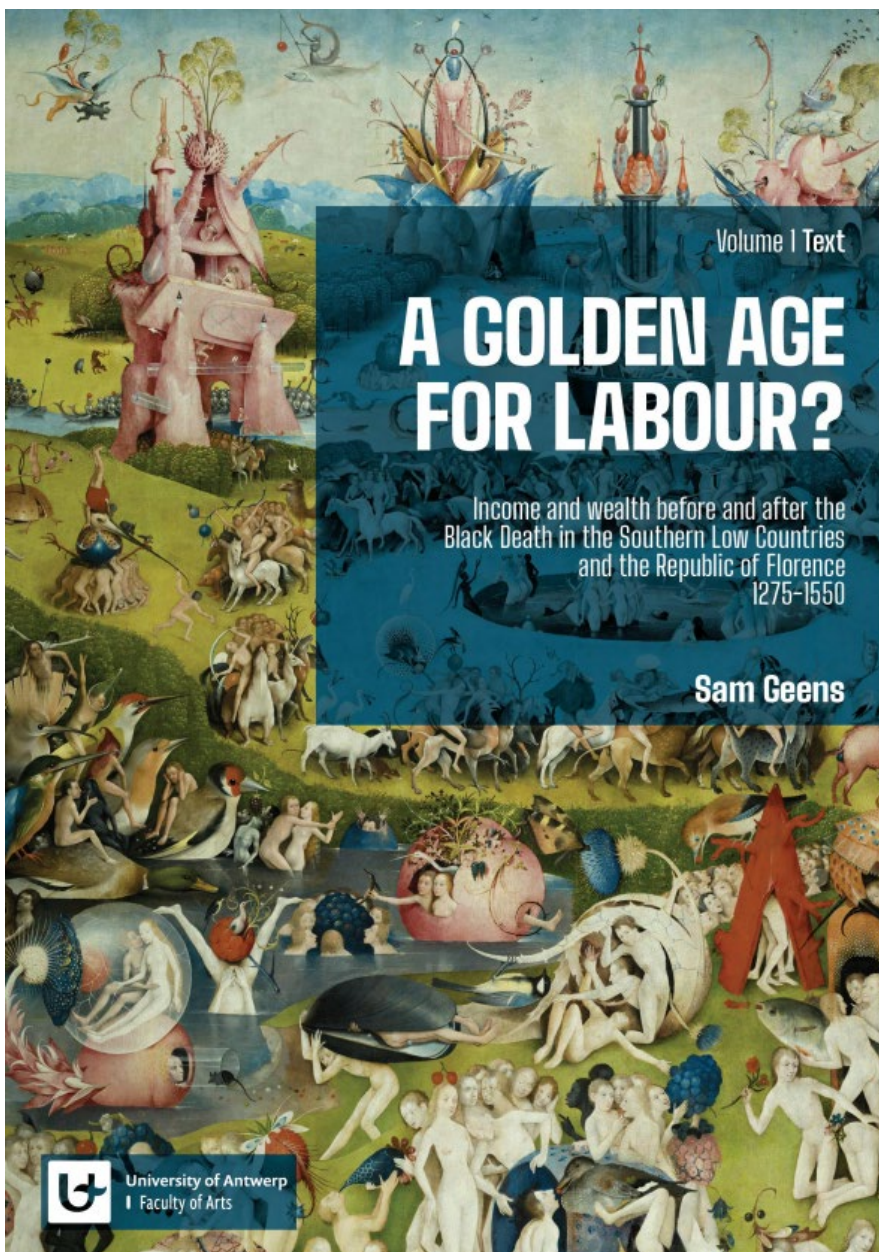
Sam Geens (UA)

Title: *A Golden Age for Labour? Income and Wealth Before and After the Black Death in the Southern Low Countries and in the Republic of Florence, 1275-1550*

Supervisors: Professor Tim Soens, Professor Bruno Blondé and Professor Peter Stabel

Graduation: 23 January 2023

The Black Death and subsequent plague waves killed millions in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Although these traumatic events unsettled social relations, economic production, and cultural values, scholars have also stressed their positive impact on living standards. Already from the nineteenth century on, scholars have characterised the period as the Golden Age for labour. Yet, some historians have been more sceptical about the evidence. This thesis takes these comments at heart by critically examining income, work time, and wealth to determine the true scope of the Golden Age across time, space, and social groups. Thanks to a comparison between the Republic of Florence and the Southern Low Countries, Geens shows that the plague pandemic did not result in a universal increase in living standards. In the last-mentioned region, the income and wealth of most households reached unprecedented heights because of a type of industrious revolution. In stark contrast, such a positive evolution was absent in the Republic of Florence outside the capital. Here, only the ruling elites were able to increase their fortunes due to protectionist measures, the spread of exploitive forms of urban landownership, and increasing fiscal pressure to finance the many wars.



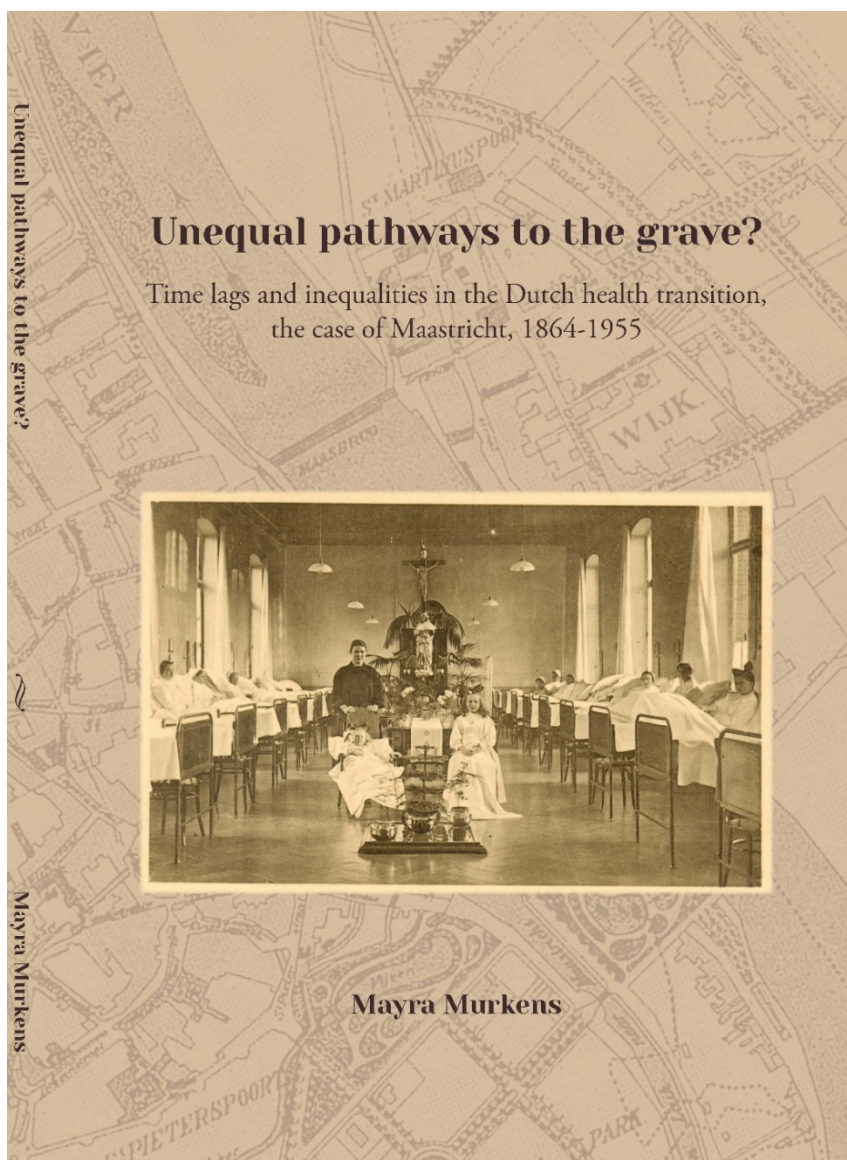
Mayra Murkens (UM)

Title: *Unequal Paths to the Grave? Time Lags and Inequalities in the Dutch Health Transition, the Case of Maastricht, 1864-1955*

Supervisors: Professor Angélique Janssens and Dr Willibrord Rutten

Graduation: 31 January 2023

This dissertation is concerned with the changes in health and mortality that have occurred over the past two centuries in modern societies known as the health transition. Whereas in the pre-transitional eras infectious diseases were the dominant cause of death for the majority of the population, causing high premature mortality rates, in post-transitional societies most people live into old age and eventually die of degenerative and man-made diseases. This change was not only a result of medical innovations and increasing wealth, but also a consequence of cultural changes. However, the transition was not evenly dispersed throughout society and inequalities in health and mortality could exist, arise or recede due to differences in age, gender and socioeconomic status. This dissertation has expanded our understanding of the health transition by looking beyond the aggregated mortality data. The individual-level cause-of-death data that are available for the industrial Dutch city of Maastricht allowed for a more detailed analysis of the changes in mortality that occurred between 1864 and 1955. All three included factors – age, gender and socioeconomic status – contributed to unequal pathways to the grave in Maastricht. However, these three factors did not always exert their influence on health inequalities in a similar fashion. Age dictated in large part the degree to which individuals were exposed to disease hazards. The influence of socioeconomic status on the shift towards a low mortality regime was fairly consistent. The influence of gender on the health transition was however quite complex. Depending on the age group, it could affect only different levels of mortality, yet without causing different routes towards a low mortality regime. In other age groups, gender could be as important as age in determining the start of the health transition or the predominance of certain diseases.



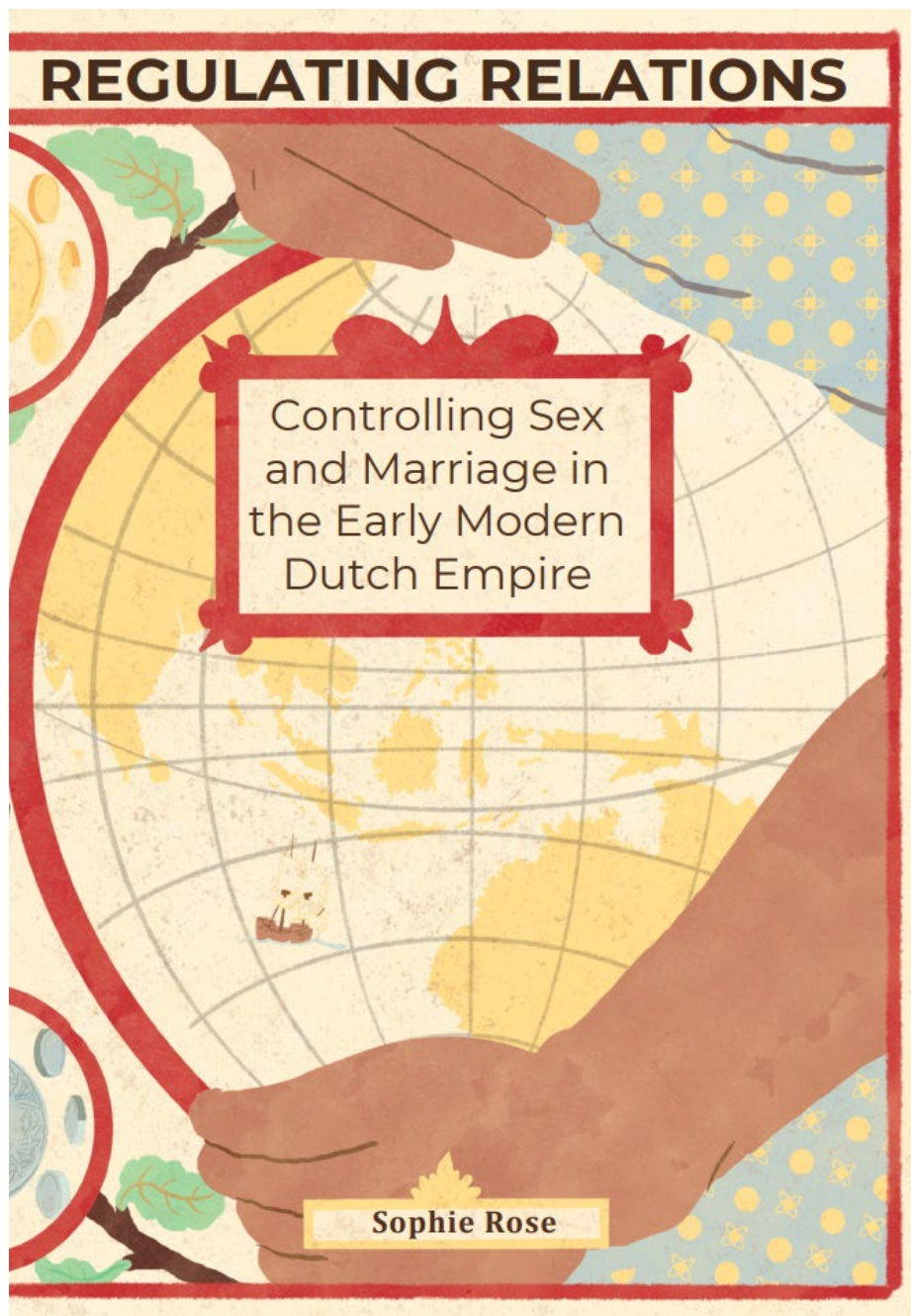
Sophie Rose (UL)

Title: *Regulating Relations: Controlling Sex and Marriage in the Early Modern Dutch Empire*

Supervisors: Professor Catia Antunes and Dr Karwan Fatah-Black

Graduation: 5 April 2023

Besides trading, the Dutch East India Company (VOC) and its Western Indian counterpart (WIC) also sought to expand their dominant position by establishing and managing colonies. Central to this strategy was to stimulate an orderly, self-producing colonial population, with a European elite at the top and a sharp distinction between free citizens and people in slavery. The reality was less orderly, however: in disparate colonial settlements such as Batavia, Cochin, Ceylon, Elmina, Suriname, Curaçao and Berbice, people from different backgrounds, religions, and social positions encountered one another and formed relationships – formal and informal, coercive and consensual – which could either challenge or reinforce the social divisions on which colonial hierarchies rested. *Regulating Relations*, focusing on the abovementioned settlements in the eighteenth century, investigates how norms around marriage, family, and sexuality formed in this complex world: how did colonial authorities attempt to regulate the intimate relations of populations under their control, and how did men and women of various backgrounds give shape to these norms through their own behavior and use of institutions?



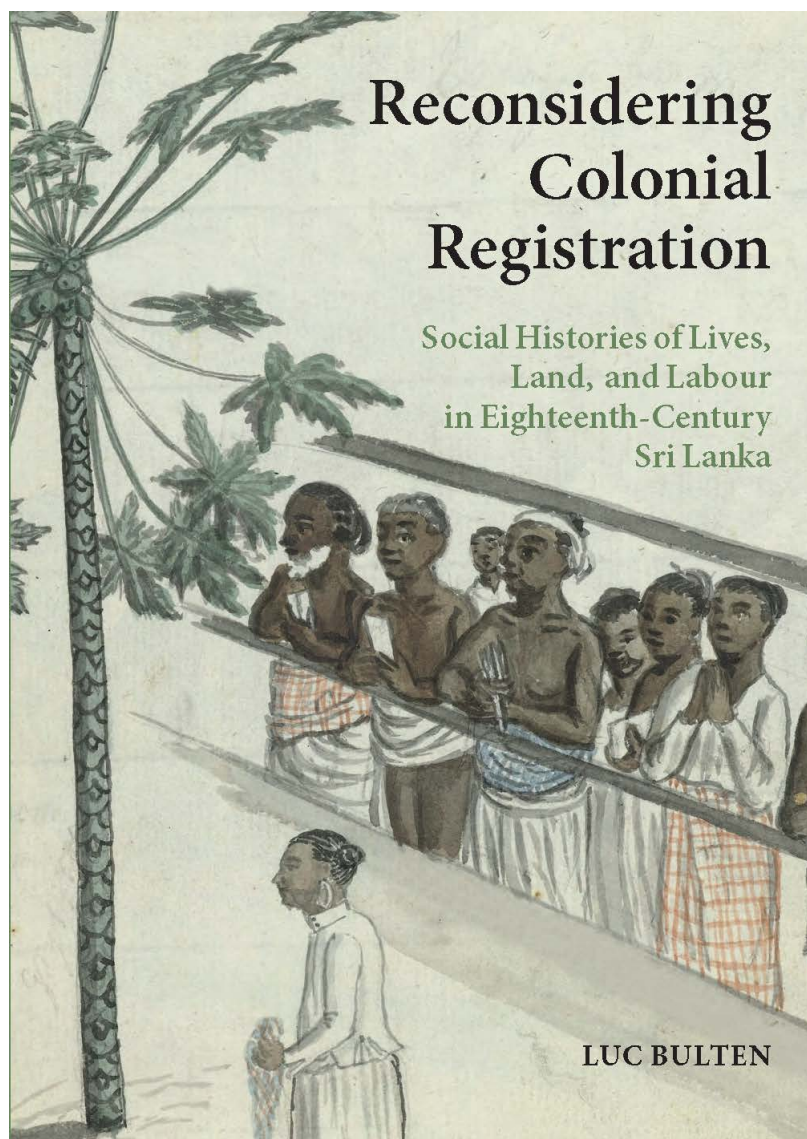
Luc Bulten (RU)

Title: *Reconsidering Colonial Registration: Social Histories of Lives, Land, and Labour in Eighteenth-Century Sri Lanka*

Supervisors: Professor Jan Kok, Dr Dries Lyna and Dr Alicia Schrikker

Graduation: 20 April 2023

This dissertation considers roughly a century and a half of Sri Lanka's history, with special attention for the second half of the eighteenth century. During this time, a significant segment of the population of this South Asian island found themselves governed by the self-appointed reign of the Dutch East India Company. In their reign, the Company in practice had to count on the activities of a true army of clerks, servants and bureaucrats who, on their behalf, registered thousands of indigenous families and their lands. This process of registration was aimed at exploiting the caste-related labour duties that these families had to perform, and the agricultural products (such as rice) that traditionally had to be supplied to the state. However, this thesis shows that such registration processes, and bureaucratisation in general, were anything but unidirectional developments. Local actors, customs, and categories each had a significant impact on the way people's lives, land, and labour were documented. Moreover, the documents resulting from this process of bureaucratisation – such as the 'thombo' land and population registers – were used by local agents to secure their social status, their possessions, and their estates – especially when utilised as evidence in legal conflicts. Additionally, this study highlights how (colonial) registers are not just applicable for quantitative historical research, but that by using them for sociohistorical analysis and by investigating registration as a process on itself, one can discover a multitude of interactions between institutions of a (colonial) bureaucracy and the society it governed. These interactions can teach us many things about everyday life in such a bureaucratized civilisation. By using registers in combination with other types of sources, such as civil court cases, petitions, correspondences between government and civil servants, and other similar records we can uncover a plethora of everyday practices surrounding matters like land possession, property, social status, labour, and other similar lived experiences. This is particularly promising for studying historical societies of which we know very little of such practices – such as, for example, in early modern South Asia.



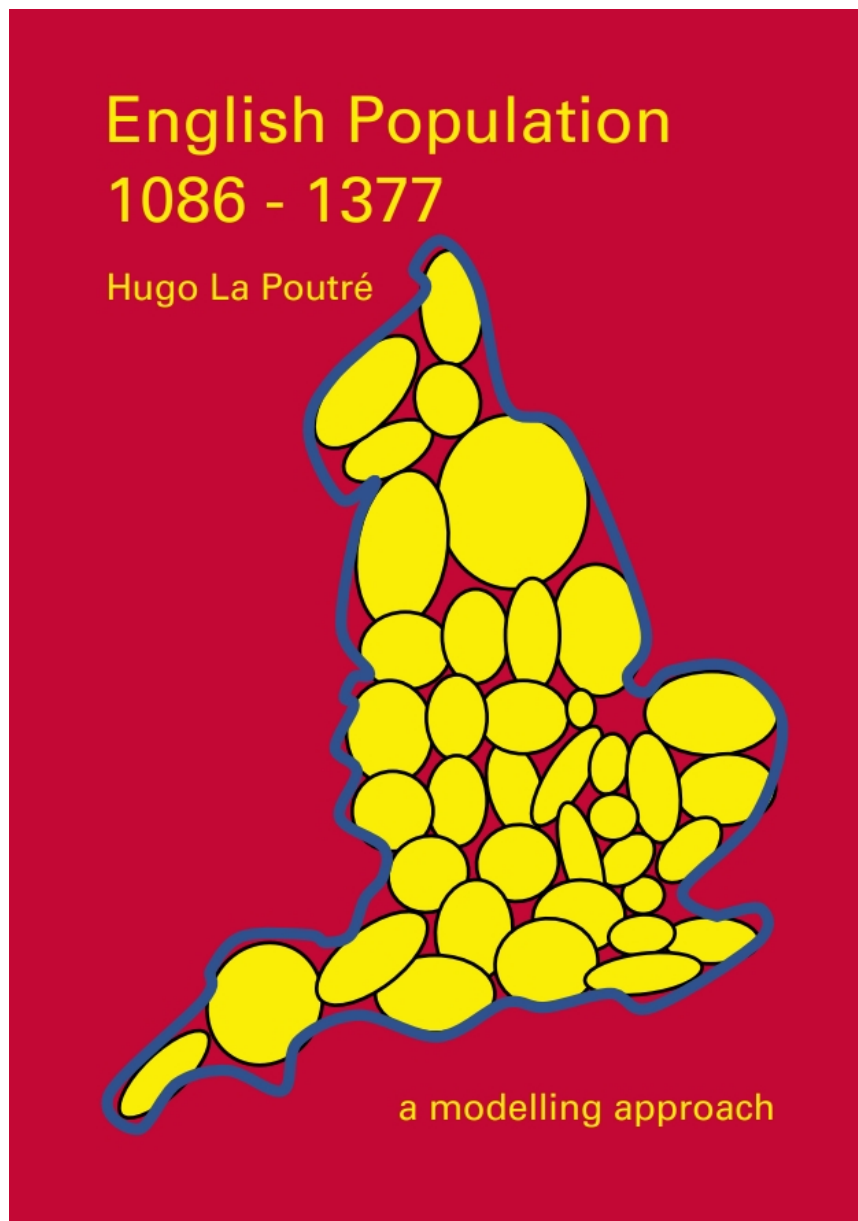
Hugo la Poutré (RUG)

Title: *English Population 1086-1377: A Modelling Approach*

Supervisors: Dr Richard Paping and Professor Maarten Duijvendak

Graduation: 5 June 2023

Population size, food production, and consumption are closely related. Hugo La Poutré concentrates on this relationship in his doctoral research at the university of Groningen, the Netherlands. He shows by the use of simulations that the English population tripled within two centuries, from two million in 1100 to over six million in 1300. Half a century later, the Black Death, the devastating plague epidemic of 1348-1349, caused more than three million deaths in England alone. During the following plague epidemics, the population declined even further. Amongst other things, these changes left their mark on the production and consumption of food. Pints of beer and hog roast might not have been uncommon at the end of the fourteenth century, but they were when the population peaked at the start of the fourteenth century. Then, it must have been pea soup with bread. After all, such a large population had to be fed, and arable land is simply more productive than pasture. La Poutré makes plausible that the common people must have lived on an almost vegan diet of cereals and legumes. To raise production, peasants spread as much manure on their land as possible, and let their land less often lie fallow. Making use of models, La Poutré calculates their production to have been 50 per cent higher than what was attained at their lord's land. In this way, a population of six million could be fed.



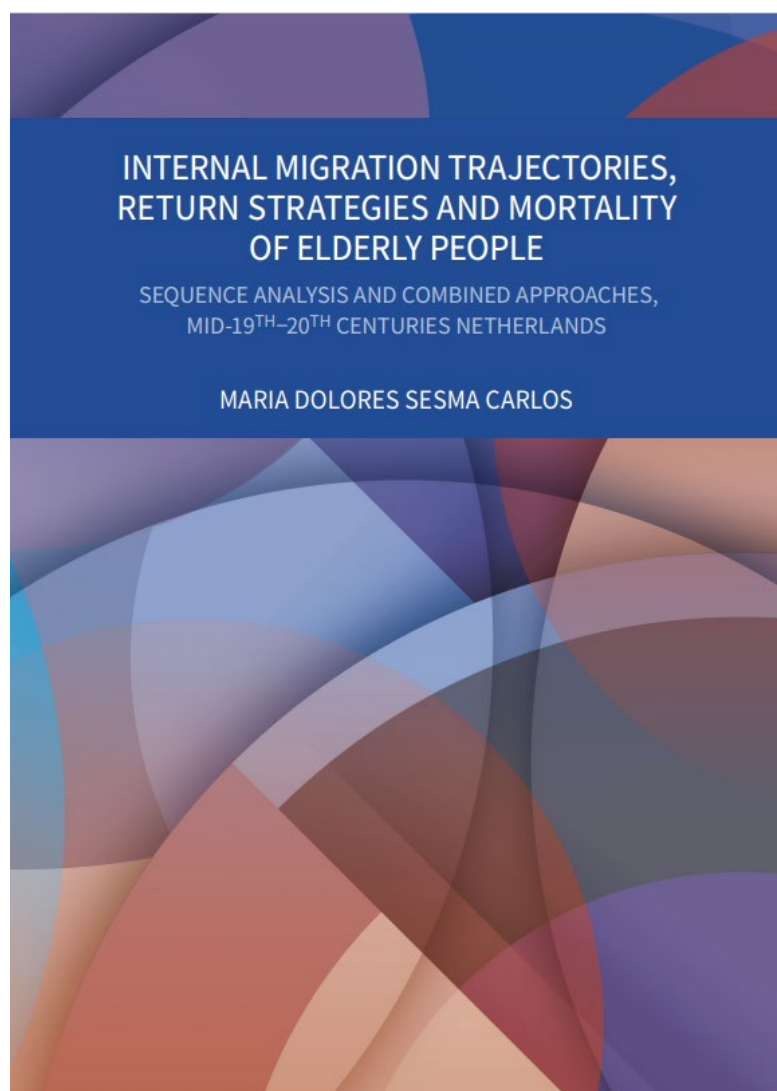
Dolores Sesma Carlos (RU)

Title: *Internal Migration Trajectories, Return Strategies and Mortality of Elderly People: Sequence Analysis and Combined Approaches, Mid-19th – 20th Century Netherlands*

Supervisors: Professor Jan Kok, Professor Michel Oris and Dr Paul Puschmann

Graduation: 29 Aug 2023

The study of health and old-age mortality is complex because due to migrations, changes in the residential environment are taking place in parallel to ageing processes. In the 20th century context of demographic and health transitions, there has been a growth in the aged population and an increase in older migrants. A holistic approach considers the heterogeneity of older populations, as well as the health and mortality differences among ageing internal migrants. A life course perspective using sequence analysis (SA) and combined modelling approaches sheds more light into the role that internal migration trajectories and other major life course events play in return migration and mortality later in life. Thus, the main aim was to examine the interplay between internal migration trajectories, return decisions, and mortality later in life in 19th–20th centuries Netherlands. This dissertation comprises of an introductory chapter, three empirical papers, a submitted manuscript, and a general discussion using data from the Historical Sample of the Netherlands. Chapter 2 shows the importance of using a life course approach in ageing and migration research by studying the effect of migration experiences on old-age mortality across 1850–1890 Dutch birth cohorts during the epidemiological transition. Chapter 3 examines how long-term migration trajectories, other relevant life course factors and birth cohort impacted the risk of return migration later in life in the period 1900–1994. Chapter 4 further investigates the socio-demographic determinants of long-term migration trajectories and their higher-order interactions with life course factors for the period 1850–1972. Chapter 5 provides insights on how lifelong migration trajectories affected mortality inequalities in old age in 20th-century Netherlands. According to meaningful aspects of migration patterns, mediating and moderating factors, internal migration trajectories had protective or detrimental effects on old-age survival in 20th-century Netherlands, shedding light on their divergent consequences for later life health.



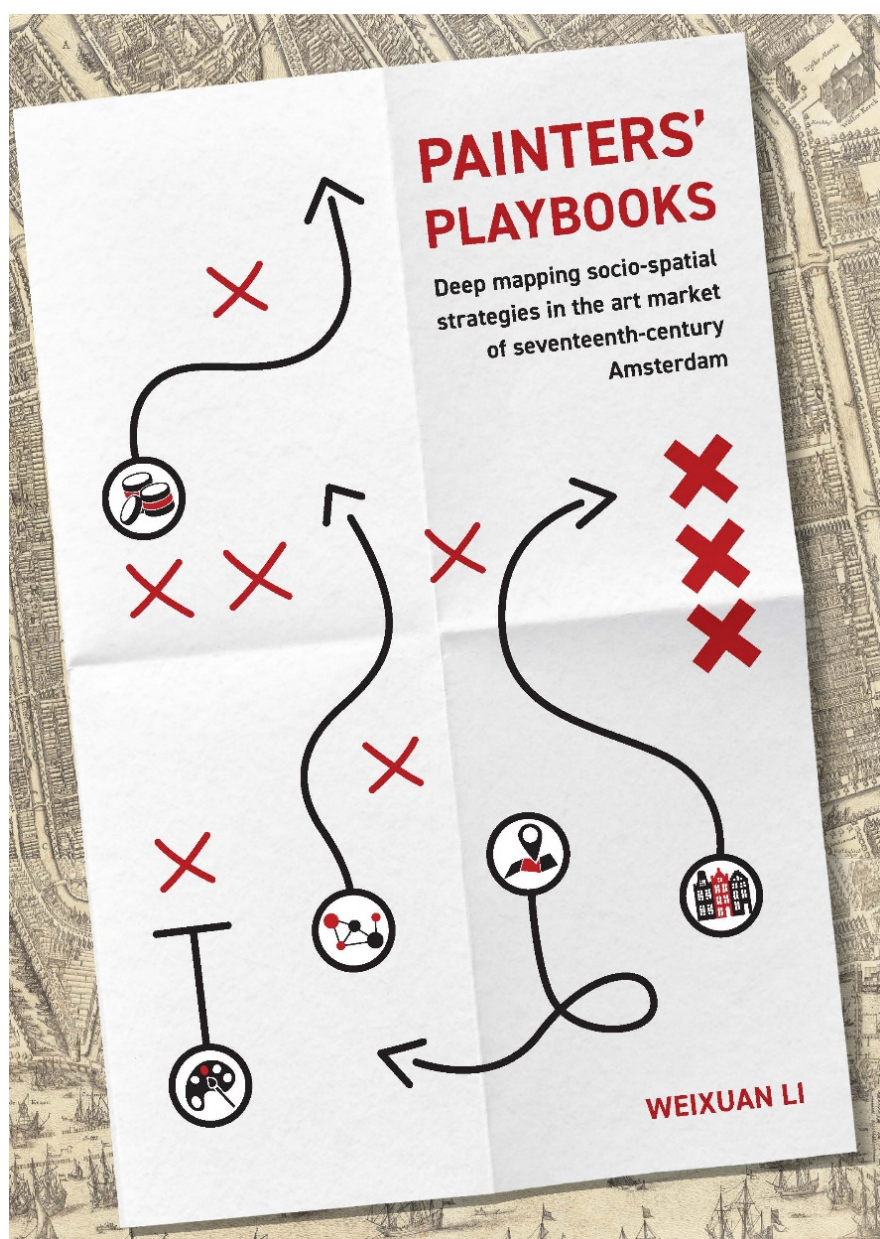
Weixuan Li (UvA)

Title: *Painters' Playbooks: Deep Mapping Social-Spatial Strategies in the Art Market of Seventeenth-Century Amsterdam*

Supervisors: Professor Charles van den Heuvel, Professor Julia Noordegraaf, Dr Claartje Rasterhoff and Dr Marten Jan Bok

Graduation: 12 Sept 2023

The art market in seventeenth-century Amsterdam is often considered a competitive, multi-layered arena in which diverse artists catered to a broad and varied clientele. However, traditional economic and art-historical approaches struggle to fully comprehend this intricate market system. To address this, this dissertation introduces a socio-spatial approach using digital methods to examine the art market and explain the artistic outburst in seventeenth-century Amsterdam. By synthesizing various historical sources digitally, this study analyses artists' collective behaviour – or 'playbooks' – as revealed in their location choices, social relations, and the use of house interiors. This dissertation interprets the art market not as an economic platform but as a socio-spatial phenomenon wherein artists aligned their behaviours with career goals and social and spatial milieu. Interpreting historical data from a socio-spatial perspective, this study argues that the changes in artists' playbooks both shaped the multi-layered market structure and influenced artistic innovation in seventeenth-century Amsterdam. This dissertation, therefore, offers a behavioural explanation, contrasting traditional economic reasoning, for the creative outburst in the so-called Golden Age of Dutch art.



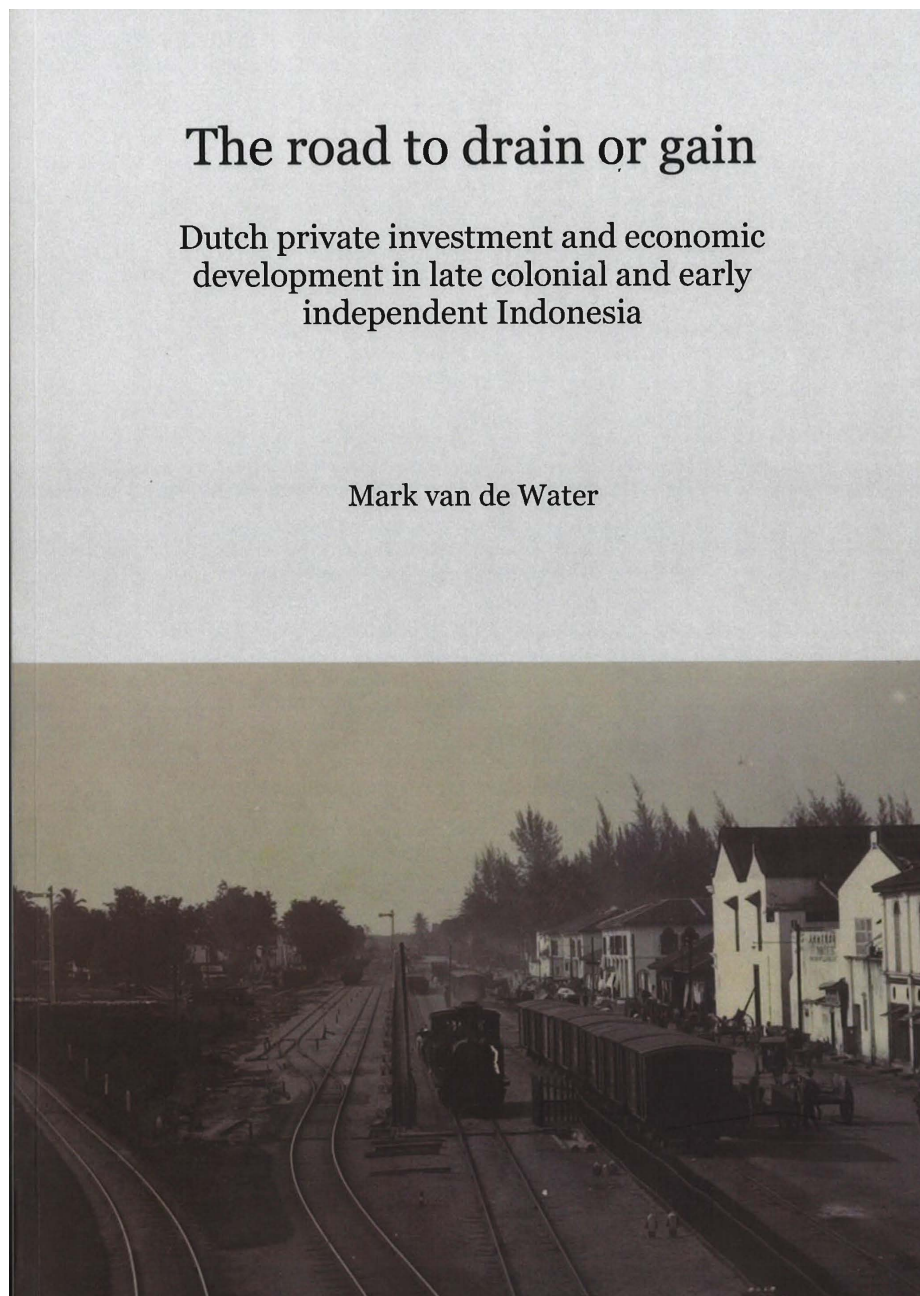
Mark van de Water (UL)

Title: *The Road to Drain or Gain: Dutch Private Investment and Economic Development In Late Colonial and Early Independent Indonesia*

Supervisors: Professor David Henley and Dr Jeroen Touwen

Graduation: 20 Sept 2023

This dissertation is about the effects of Dutch private investment in the Netherlands Indies and early independent Indonesia. The aim of my analysis is to contribute to the current discourse about the extent to which the Dutch presence in Indonesia was beneficial, economically speaking. In this dissertation three different topics are discussed: investment, profits and linkages. With respect to investment, I focus on numbers of companies, their size and nationality, and the industry in which they operated. The relationship between economic development in the Netherlands Indies and foreign direct investment (FDI), in particular Dutch investment, forms the core of my analysis. In discussing profits, my purpose is to determine whether profit rates from investment in Indonesia were higher than elsewhere and whether they could be considered excessive, constituting a drain of resources away from the colony. The topic of linkages, serves to identify the economic impact of foreign private investment in terms of effects that could have compensated for the drain. Two time periods are considered: the late-colonial period from 1910-1942, and the time period from the Pacific War onwards, including early independence, up to about 1960, when full economic decolonization had been achieved. Three case studies are discussed: Billiton Maatschappij, Deli Maatschappij and Handels Vereeniging Amsterdam.



Nicolas De Vijlder (UGhent)

Title: *Essays on Land and Credit Markets: The Southern Low Countries, 1400-1900*

Supervisors: Professor Michael Limberger and Professor Koen Schoors

Graduation: 30 Oct 2023

Capital (tangible and intangible), through its development, ownership, and transmission, is of structural importance for the development of societies. In the pre and first industrial era, land and credit were, in combination with labor, the dominant factors of production. Consequently, the way in which land was exchanged and transactions were financed had a profound impact on society. Farmers needed to interact with the land market to cope with expected changes in demand, whereas for urban inhabitants, the development of their city's hinterland created investment opportunities. Likewise, rural credit markets were a function of the evolving needs of the local community, such as financing the acquisition of a plot of land by a household or, as we've shown for nineteenth century Flanders, bankroll a new professional venture. Not only private individuals and companies were in need for credit. Institutions and governments, from modest villages over towns to kings and republics issued debt to finance a range of activities such as improving local amenities, purchasing tolls, debt servicing, etc. This dissertation analyzed the exchange of two specific forms of capital, credit, and land, within the Southern Low Countries between 1400 and 1900, by looking at market exchanges of land and credit within urban and rural settings, both through detailed case-studies as well as aggregated macro analysis. This dissertation aimed to contribute to the academic debate on economic development of the Low Countries in several ways. First, by demonstrating the high degree of commercialization of the countryside, as proven by the widespread occurrence of active land and credit markets in inland Flanders and Brabant as of the late fifteenth century. Second, by analyzing the ever-deeper intertwinement between town and countryside in the functioning of the credit and land markets. This development was by no means a constant evolution of ever-increasing capital flows from the city to the countryside but rather a process marked by fluctuations, whereby waves of rapid increase alternated with periods of limited change. Third, by demonstrating the long-run impact of land and credit market activity on a variety of socio-economic settings. Finally, this collection of essays has shown the feasibility and relevance of applying quantitative and econometric research methods to study a wide range of socio-economic historic topics. Applying the systematic quantitative analysis as well as econometric research methods that are popular in the field of Economics to the rich data sources and well-contextualized case-studies that characterize History as a discipline, has provided a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of the processes underpinning capital exchange and long-run economic development in the Southern Low Countries.

APPENDIX 1:

OVERVIEW OF ORGANISATIONAL UNITS

GENERAL BOARD

Major decisions of the N.W. Posthumus Institute are taken by the 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 2023 (members and substitute-members*)

EUR: Professor Ben Wubs, Dr Jeroen Euwe
FA: Professor Hanno Brands
IISH: Professor Ulbe Bosma, Professor Karin Hofmeester
RU: Dr Dries Lyna, Professor Jan Kok
RUG (Economics): Professor Jutta Bolt, Professor Abe de Jong
RUG (Arts): Professor Hilde Bras, Dr Richard Paping
TU/e: Dr Mila Davids, Professor Erik van der Vleuten
UA: Professor Tim Soens, Professor Hilde Greefs
UGhent: Professor Thijs Lambrecht, Professor Christophe Verbruggen
UL: Professor Marlou Schrover, Dr Jeroen Touwen
UM: Dr Joris Roosen, Dr Vincent Lagendijk
UU: Professor Elise van Nederveen Meerkerk, Dr Sarah Carmichael
UvA: Dr Danielle van den Heuvel, Dr Justyna Wubs
VU: Professor Petra van Dam, Professor Pepijn Brandon
VUB: Professor Wouter Ryckbosch, Professor Anne Winter
WUR: Professor Ewout Frankema (chair), Dr Pim de Zwart

Advisor: Dr Jessica Dijkman (NWP)

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

PHD REPRESENTATIVES

Karoline da Silva Rodrigues (VUB)
Jasper Segerink (UA) / Cécile Bruyet (UA)
Samantha Sintnicolaas (IISH) / Silke Geven (UA)
Dinos Sevdalakis (RUG)

STAFF

Dr Jessica Dijkman – Scientific Director
Dr Rogier van Kooten – Education Programme Director
René van Weeren BA – Office Manager

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Professor Ewout Frankema (WUR), chair
Professor Marlou Schrover (UL)
Professor Thijs Lambrecht (UGhent)

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

Professor Ewout Frankema (WUR)
Dr Jessica Dijkman (NWP)
Dr Rogier van Kooten (NWP)

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Dr Selin Dili (UU)

Professor Tim Soens (UA), chair

Dr Tim Riswick (RU)

Karoline da Silva Rodrigues (VUB)

Jasper Segerink (UA) / Cécile Bruyet (UA)

Samantha Sintnicolaas (IISH) / Silke Geven (UA)

Dinos Sevdalakis (RUG)

Advisor: Dr Rogier van Kooten (NWP)

CONFIDENTIAL ADVISORS

Professor Elise van Nederveen Meerkerk (UU)

Dr Heidi Deneweth (VUB)

ADVISORY BOARD

Professor Guido Alfani (Bocconi University)

Professor Kerstin Enflo (Lund University)

Professor Sylvia Hahn (Salzburg University)

Professor Steven King (University of Leicester)

Professor Tirthankar Roy (London School of Economics and Political Science)

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 (2 EC)

A Posthumus masterclass brings together a renowned expert (the master) and junior academics (early-stage post-docs, PhD Candidates and possibly Research master students) who are more or less working in the field of expertise of the senior researcher. A masterclass will usually last a couple of hours, to have time to discuss 3 to 7 pre-circulated papers. The organisers decide whether there is time for short presentations, but everyone will have read each other's paper in advance. This may be a draft chapter, working paper or provisional text that you want to turn into an article. In any case, the masterclass should be advertised early enough that participants are able to hand in a paper. Preferably, they should connect to the master's expertise. A major advantage of the masterclass is its sheltered setting, where the PhDs do not have to worry about their reputation. There should be ample room for the junior academics to show doubts and uncertainties. One of the major advantages of a masterclass is that this type of private interaction can take place without repercussions for the PhD's position. Participation of Posthumus fellows or senior researchers should therefore be avoided, supervisors in particular (even if they are co-authors).

ESTER Advanced Seminar (4 EC)

ESTER, the European Graduate School for Training in Economic and social historical Research, annually organises an Advanced Seminar 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 (1+1 EC)

Together with the Education Programme Director, the PhD representatives organise the PhD sessions that are part of the annual N.W. Posthumus Conference, usually in the spring. During this conference third-year PhD candidates will present their research to an audience of peers, expert commentators and senior fellows (1 EC). They will discuss the most important findings they have done in the past three years. By doing so, the PhD will receive feedback from more experienced researchers as well as their fellow PhDs, emphasising different perspectives on the research. The second-year PhDs will chair the sessions as well as providing the presenter with feedback (1 EC). This way, they learn more about commenting on a paper, chairing a session etc.

Career Event (2 EC)

With organising this bi-annual event, the Posthumus institute tries to help PhDs in preparing for the labour market, in- and outside of academia, after they finished their thesis. By providing the opportunity to network and ask questions to Posthumus alumni, we try to offer them more insight into job applications and handles on how to present themselves in CVs and interviews.

Writing Retreat (2 EC)

During this one-week retreat a group of 10 to (max) 12 PhD candidates have the opportunity to work on their dissertation in a quiet place away from all the hustle and bustle of everyday life. The Writing Retreat is primarily intended for PhDs in the last year of their trajectory. Candidates formulate concrete goals in advance, e.g. completing a specific chapter of their dissertation. Every day is devoted to this purpose. At the end of each day PhDs reflect on their work in small groups of 3 to 4 people, on what went well and what did not; they also make a writing plan for the next day.

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, and they may add a second one. 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 added value to their projects.

APPENDIX 3: BASIC TRAINING 2023

ENROLLMENT OF PHD CANDIDATES IN THE 2023 PROGRAMME

1. Dominique Ankoné (VU)	
Research:	Tensions of freedom: Tran Duc Thao's anticolonial thought, activism and influence in post-WWII France
Supervisor(s):	Professor Pepijn Brandon, Professor Ulbe Bosma
2. Nicholas Brenninkmeijer (VUB)	
Research:	Ancestor's Tale: 200 years of inequality in Belgium
Supervisor(s):	Professor Wouter Ryckbosch
3. Oliver Brufal de Melgarejo (RUG)	
Research:	The Effects of Patronage and Reform upon Bureaucracy: Evidence from the British Civil Service
Supervisor(s):	Professor Jutta Bolt, Dr Mikolaj Malinowski
4. Louis Debersaques (VUB)	
Research:	Practical Knowledge and The Normativity of Expertise in Construction Litigation (20th Century)
Supervisor(s):	Professor Dave De Ruyscher, Professor Stephanie Van de Voorde
5. Evelina del Mercato (UA)	
Research:	DiplomatiCon. A connected History of Mediterranean Diplomacy, The broader Italian Diplomatic network
Supervisor(s):	Professor Malika Dekkiche
6. Tom Hacha (UA)	
Research:	A Social (Demographic) Analysis of Cause-Specific Mortality in Antwerp (1820-1939)
Supervisor(s):	Professor Hilde Greefs, Professor Isabelle Devos
7. Phillip Huber (UL)	
Research:	The Global Business of Slave Trade
Supervisor(s):	Dr Filipa Ribeiro da Silva, Dr Matthias van Rossum
8. Yowali Kabamba (UU)	
Research:	Roots and routes to migrants' economic participation in the Netherlands: the constraining and facilitating impact of home and host society contexts (1970 - 2021)
Supervisor(s):	Professor Elise van Nederveen Meerkerk, Dr Katharine Frederick
9. Marie Keulen (RU)	
Research:	Shaping Religious Lives: Colonial Governance, Missionaries, and Afro-Caribbean Religion in the Dutch Caribbean (1820-1900)
Supervisor(s):	Professor Marit Monteiro, Dr Dries Lyna
10. Maliene Kip (TU/e)	
Research:	The Netherlands' Globally Entangled History of Edible Oils
Supervisor(s):	Dr Frank Veraart, Dr Barbara van Mierlo
11. Jeroen Kole (UA)	
Research:	The domestic environment as a marker of status: a study of mechanisms of social inequality and class identity through material culture in Antwerp (1830-1912)
Supervisor(s):	Professor Bruno Blondé

12. Vincent Laarman (VU)	
Research:	Slavery, Church and Co-Existence in the Dutch Colonial Empire till the 19th century
Supervisor(s):	Professor George Harinck, Dr Dienke Hondius
13. Sanayi Marcelline (UL)	
Research:	Racialized Identities. Community Formation and Slave Ancestry in the Creolising Suburbs of Colombo in the late 18th and early 19th century
Supervisor(s):	Professor Nira Wickramasinghe, Dr Alicia Schrikker
14. Giacomo Mastrogregori (UA)	
Research:	Mapping the diplomatic relations between the Crown of Aragon and the Mamluk Sultanate
Supervisor(s):	Professor Malika Dekkiche, Professor Roser Salicrú Lluçh
15. Gianluca Ratti (UA)	
Research:	Mapping Italian diplomacy
Supervisor(s):	Professor Malika Dekkiche, Professor Isabella Lazzarini
16. Alyssa Rowenna Renfurm (IISH)	
Research:	Resisting enslavement: A Global Historical Approach to Slavery in the Dutch Atlantic and Asian Empire (1620-1815)
Supervisor(s):	Dr Matthias van Rossum, Dr Filipa Ribeiro da Silva
17. Ellen Roelandts (VUB)	
Research:	Attitudes towards wealth & redistribution in Belgium since the 19th century
Supervisor(s):	Professor Cecil Meeusen, Professor Wouter Ryckbosch
18. Eva Seuntjes (IISH)	
Research:	Slavery Assured: A study in the Amsterdam Insurance Company of 1771 and its involvement in slavery, 1771-1870
Supervisor(s):	Professor Pepijn Brandon, Dr Sabine Go
19. Catherine Simpson (UU)	
Research:	Air pollution and its socio-economic and health consequences in Dutch cities, 1850-1950
Supervisor(s):	Professor Liesbeth van de Grift, Dr Auke Rijpma
20. Lotte van Attenhoven (UA)	
Research:	Social and spatial inequalities in mortality in Antwerp. A cause specific research (1820-1939)
Supervisor(s):	Professor Hilde Greefs, Professor Isabelle Devos
21. Maïte van den Borre (UU)	
Research:	Netherlands' Global Entangled History of ores and metals
Supervisor(s):	Professor Johan Schot, Dr Bram Bouwens
22. Daan Vandenbussche (UA)	
Research:	Real estate and the intergenerational wealth transmission in 19th century Belgium
Supervisor(s):	Professor Tim Soens
23. Janny van Doorn (VUB)	
Research:	Urban conflicts regarding food access on the brink of the late medieval and the early modern period. Bruges 1417-1560
Supervisor(s):	Professor Bart Lambert
24. Britt van Duijvenvoorde (IISH)	
Research:	Differentiating Enslavements in the Dutch Global Empire
Supervisor(s):	Dr Matthias van Rossum, Dr Filipa Ribeiro da Silva

25. Pouwel van Schooten (UL)	
Research:	Hidden Others. Transitioning from Slavery to Freedom in the Galle Province (1650-1750)
Supervisor(s):	Professor Nira Wickramasinghe, Dr Alicia Schrikker
26. Mathieu Willemsen (RU)	
Research:	De bewapening van de Nederlandse landlegers in de Republiek der Zeven Verenigde Nederlanden en haar koloniën, 1599-1795. Productie, distributie en gebruik
Supervisor(s):	Professor Jelle van Lottum, Dr Roos van Oosten

FELLOWS INVOLVED IN THE 2023 TRAINING 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.

Individual Assessments: February-March 2023, Antwerp and Utrecht

Cohort: 2021
Coordinator: Rogier van Kooten
Discussants: Bas van Bavel
Christiaan van Bochove
Jutta Bolt
Corinne Boter
Hanno Brand
Frederik Buylaert
Joost Dankers
Robrecht Declercq
Heidi Deneweth
Alberto Feenstra
Daniel Gallardo Albarrán
Léa Hermenault
Michael Limberger
Erik Odegard
Maarten Prak
Paul Puschmann
Remco Raben
Wouter Ronsijn
Joris Roosen
Fenneke Sysling
Joris van den Tol
Jan Luiten van Zanden
Pim de Zwart

Seminar II - Work in Progress: 20-21 April 2023, Wageningen

Cohort: 2022
Coordinators: Rogier van Kooten, Daniëlle Teeuwen
Commentators: Bram van Besouw
Jutta Bolt
Hanno Brand

Robrecht Declercq
Jessica Dijkman
Alberto Feenstra
Michiel de Haas
Marjolein 't Hart
Lex Heerma van Voss
Bart Lambert
Mikolaj Malinowski
Jim van der Meulen
Rick Mourits
Robin Philips
Marion Pluskota
Maarten Prak
Liesbeth Rosen Jacobson
Jeroen Touwen
Paul van Trigt
Frank Veraart
Pim de Zwart

Research Design Course: 25-27 September 2023, Vienna

Cohort: 2023

Coordinators: Rogier van Kooten, Annemarie Steidl, Kirsten Wandschneider

Experts: Peter Becker
Claude Chevaleyre
Leonor Freire Costa
Federico D'Onofrio
Christian De Vito
Jessica Dijkman
Torsten Feys
Ben Gales
Clemens Jobst
Erich Landsteiner
Rogier van Kooten
Zsófia Lóránd
Markus Lampe
Margareth Lanzinger
Andreas Resch
Juliane Schiel
Annemarie Steidl
Kirsten Wandschneider
Jaco Zijderduijn

Seminar I - My project in a Nutshell: 7-8 December 2023, Utrecht

Cohort: 2023

Coordinators: Rogier van Kooten, René van Weeren

Fellows: Bram van Besouw
Corinne Boter
Luc Bulten
Jessica Dijkman
Selin Dilli
Swantje Falcke
Rogier van Kooten

Felix Meier zu Selhausen
Maarten Prak
Remco Raben
Vigyan Ratnoo
Robert Vonk

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

As of the academic year 2011/2012 the N.W. Posthumus Institute organizes the Posthumus Research Master programme '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. The programme aims to provide students with:

- A 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
- The ability to use varied primary sources to build historical case-studies and redefine theoretical approaches
- The ability to report on research results in written and oral form at an academic level
- The ability to formulate a research proposal for a PhD project.

The Research Master programme provides a combination of two courses that introduce students to important debates, methods and sources in the field of Economic and Social History (*Debates in Global Economic and Social History* and *Keys to the Treasure Trove*) and two courses that train them in specific skills used in the field: *Data Management for Historians* and *Quantitative Methods for Historians*.

Debates in Global Economic and Social History (Semester 1, 10 EC)

The course offers an introduction into debates concerning globalisation, the rise of the West 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.

Keys to the treasure trove: Methods and sources in economic and social history (Semester 2, 5/10 EC)

This methodological course familiarizes students with the tools for doing professional research in social and economic history. Invited methodological experts in economic and social history teach students the tricks of their trade. 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

Data management for historians (Semester 2, 5 EC)

In order to allow master students within economic and social history to process their own rudimentary data and enable reuse according to the FAIR data principles, this course instructs them on the basics of quantitative data management. It introduces the quantitative research cycle, programming in R and SPARQL, and how to report on data questions. Combined, these skills allow participants to understand quantitative research better, make efficient and reproducible enquiries on the data, and clearly report on data questions. As such, the course prepares participants for quantitative research in general.

Quantitative methods for historians (Semester 2, 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.

APPENDIX 5: ESTER NETWORK

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.

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.

ESTER fellows

Professor Maria Ågren, Uppsala University
Professor Tobiax Axelsson, Lund University
Professor Guido Alfani, Bocconi University
Professor Lena Andersson-Skog, Umeå University
Professor Gareth Austin, University of Cambridge
Professor Andrés Barrera González, Madrid Universidad Complutense
Professor Peter Becker, University of Vienna
Professor Erik Bengtsson, Lund University
Professor Kristine Bruland, University of Oslo
Professor Erik Buyst, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Professor Claude Chevalyere, CNRS, Lyons Institute of East Asian Studies
Professor Joaquim da Costa Leite, University of Aveiro
Dr Maïka De Keyzer, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Dr Jessica Dijkman, Utrecht University
Professor Lars Edgren, Lund University
Professor Kerstin Enflo, Lund University
Professor Giovanni Federico, New York University Abu Dhabi
Professor Lourenzo Fernández Prieto, University of Santiago de Compostela
Jun.-Professor Dr Christine Fertig, University of Münster
Professor Torsten Feys, Ghent University
Professor Helder Fonseca, University of Évora
Professor José Ignacio Fortea Pérez, University of Cantabria
Professor Leonor Freire Costa, Universidade de Lisboa

Dr Ben Gales, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen
Professor Regina Grafe, University of Cambridge
Professor Francesco Guido Bruscoli, Queen Mary University of London
Professor Jelle Haemers, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Professor Milan Hlavačka, Charles University Prague
Dr Lisa Maria Hofer, Lern- und Gedenkort Schloss Hartheim
Dr Bram Hoonhout, Radboud University
Professor Angélique Janssens, Radboud University
Dr Germán Jiménez Montes, University of Seville
Professor Clemens Jobst, University of Vienna
Dr Rogier van Kooten, Utrecht University
Professor Michael Kopczynski, University of Warsaw
Professor Marcus Lampe, Vienna University of Economics & Business
Professor Erich Landsteiner, University of Vienna
Professor Margareth Lanzinger, University of Vienna
Dr Giampaolo Lecce, University of Bergamo
Professor Jonas Ljungberg, Lund University
Dr Zsófia Lóránd, University of Vienna
Professor Paolo Malanima, Magna Graecia University of Catanzaro
Professor Tomas Mantecon Movellan, University of Cantabria
Professor Rita Martins de Sousa, Universidade de Lisboa
Dr Susana Münch Miranda, Universidade de Lisboa
Professor Marjaani Niemi, University of Tampere
Professor Svante Norhem, Lund University
Professor Alessandro Nuvolari, Sant' Anna School of Advanced Studies
Dr Bartosz Ogórek, Pedagogical University of Cracow
Dr Federico D'Onofrio, University of Vienna
Professor Hanne Østhus, Bonn University
Professor Jorge Miguel Pedreira, Universidade Nova de Lisboa
Dr Faustine Perrin, Lund University
Professor Socrates D. Petmezas, University of Crete, Athens
Professor Amélia Polónia, Universidade do Porto
Professor Paulina de los Reyes, University of Stockholm
Professor Andreas Resch, Vienna University of Economics & Business
Professor José Manuel Santos Pérez, University of Salamanca
Professor Phillip Sarasin, University of Zürich
Dr Juliane Schiel, University of Vienna
Dr Eric Schneider, London School of Economics
Professor Yves Segers, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Professor José Vicente Serrão, ISCTE – University Institute of Lisbon
Professor Annemarie Steidl, University of Vienna
Dr Deborah Toner, University of Leicester
Professor Nuno Valério, Lisbon School of Economics & Management, Universidade de Lisboa
Professor Joris Vandendriessche, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Dr Christian de Vito, University of Vienna
Dr Kirsten Wandschneider, University of Vienna
Dr Jaco Zijderduijn, Lund University

APPENDIX 6: PROGRAMME OF THE 2023 POSTHUMUS CONFERENCE (24 – 25 MAY, ANTWERP)

Theme: Food Inequalities

Key note Lectures:

- Dr Susan Flavin (University of Dublin), 'An interdisciplinary approach to food history: new findings from early modern Ireland'
- Professor Peter Scholliers (Vrije Universiteit Brussel), 'Food and inequality: measuring the essential'

PhD sessions

	PhD Presenter	Title	NWP Fellow	Peer-commentator
1.A	Yannis Skalli-Housseini (VUB)	<i>Between success and failure: government reform and the rise of the fiscal state in 18th century Flanders</i>	Christiaan van Bochove (UU)	Alberto Concina (KU Leuven)
	Robin Rose Southard (VUB)	<i>Food fight! The urban food supply through the lens of civil court cases in eighteenth-century Brussels</i>	Maïka De Keyzer (KU Leuven)	Cécile Bruyet (UA)
	Sietske van der Veen (Huygens Institute / UU)	<i>Novel opportunities, perpetual barriers: the integration of the Jewish Dutch elite, 1870-1940</i>	Hilde Greefs (UA)	Hanna te Velde (IISH)
1.B	Jasper Segerink (UA)	<i>Our lodging house in the middle of the street. Lodging housekeepers in an expanding port city, Antwerp (1850-1914)</i>	Marlou Schrover (UL)	Karoline da Silva Rodrigues (VUB)
	Melinda Susanto (LU)	<i>Regulating health and medicine in the Dutch East India Company</i>	Dries Lyna (RU)	Pichayapat Naisupap (UL)
	Stan Pannier (KU Leuven)	<i>Outsiders and the empires of others: Frederic Romberg and the trade with West and Central Africa, 1776-1786</i>	Elisabeth Heijmans (UA)	Dinos Sevdalakis (RUG)
2.A	Lena Walschap (KU Leuven)	<i>Give a man a fish: Peasant fishing in late medieval Bosham from a socioeconomic and environmental perspective</i>	Alexis Wilkin (ULB)	Afra de Mars (UM)
	Arnoud Jensen (UA)	<i>Two hundred barrels of manure: short-term leasehold and care for the soil in Cambrésis, 1330-1400</i>	Pieter de Graef (UA)	Mark Raat (FA)
2.B	Bente Marschall (UA)	<i>"An untaxed pint, please!" Enclaves and indirect beer and wine taxation in late medieval Maastricht</i>	Bart Lambert (VUB)	Bas Spliet (UA)
	Nicolas Brunmayr (ULB)	<i>Can food regulation lead to conflicts? A re-examination of the Holland-Deventer conflict (1463-1473) and of the role of butter regulation in it</i>	Jessica Dijkman (UU)	Reinder Klinkhamer (UGhent)
	Jesse Hollestelle (UGhent)	<i>Non-revolutionary abolition of the feudal system? A sketch of an alternative trajectory</i>	Jessica Dijkman (UU)	Dinos Sevdalakis (RUG)
3.A	Adam Hall (VUB)	<i>Closing the distance: Hanseatic traders in Holland and at the Great Council, 1525-1545</i>	Jeroen Puttevils (UA)	Max-Quentin Bischoff (UA)
	Jurriaan Wink (VUB)	<i>Commerce and central courts: trade and traders from the north-eastern Low Countries and the Great Council of Malines (1470-1560)</i>	Frederik Buylaert (UGhent)	Sieben Feys (UGhent)
	Tom De Waele (UGhent)	<i>"To avoid all further lawsuits and difficulties": Conflict, dialogue and pragmatic strategies in seigneuries of Burgundian and Habsburg Flanders</i>	Tim Soens (UA)	Silke Geven (UA)

3.B	Samantha Sint Nicolaas (IISH)	<i>Migrants before the criminal court of Amsterdam, 1620-1790</i>	Margot de Koster (VUB)	Philippe Paeps (UGhent)
	Karlijn Luk (UL)	<i>Violent conflicts between migrants and locals in early modern Leiden and Rotterdam</i>	Anne Winter (VUB)	Vany Susanto (UvA)

Research network sessions

<p>Session I: <i>Societies in Context: Interactions between humans and rural-urban environments</i> <i>Fiscal sources for the study of inequality in the past: possibilities and pitfalls</i></p>	
Presenters	Paper title
Sam Geens (UA)	<i>Moving beyond the local. Reconstructing regional levels of inequality in the Southern Low Countries and the Republic of Florence (1300-1400)</i>
Eva van der Heijden (LU)	<i>Challenges in constructing large-scale economic microdata: the Historical Income Panel of the Netherlands, 1850-1920</i>
Ruben Peeters (UA)	<i>Past and future uses of Dutch inheritance taxation records</i>
Wouter Ronsijn (UA)	<i>Where are the landless? Evaluating the ommestellingen in rural Flanders, seventeenth-eighteenth century</i>
<p>Session II: <i>Inclusion, Exclusion and Mobility</i> <i>Inclusion, exclusion and belonging in the cities of the Low Countries, 18th-20th centuries</i></p>	
Presenters	Paper title
Ann Vandenberghe (State Archives of Belgium)	<i>Outsiders and the law: uncovering criminal justice trajectories in nineteenth and twentieth-century Belgium</i>
Anne Winter (VUB)	<i>Begging as disaster management? Lettres de quête in the Austrian Netherlands, 1750s-1780s</i>
Hilde Greefs (UA)	<i>Migration trajectories and settlement patterns of Eastern European newcomers in Antwerp at the turn of the twentieth century: the Jewish dimension?</i>
<p>Session III: <i>Routes and Roots in Colonial and Global History</i> <i>Histories of slavery: local and global connections</i></p>	
Presenters	Paper title
Dries Lyna (RU)	<i>On solid ground? Suburban land ownership of freed slaves in 18th-century Sri Lanka</i>
Gillian Matthys (UGhent)	<i>VIOLENCE WORK: Beyond the black box of the oppressive machinery of colonial violence</i>
Alicia Schrikker (LU)	<i>Entwined practices of colonial and local slavery in the Indonesian archipelago 1600 - 1860</i>
<p>Session IV: <i>Migration and Mobility in the Low Countries, 18th-20th centuries</i></p>	

Session IV: <i>Economy and Society of the Pre-Industrial Low Countries in a Comparative Perspective</i> <i>Urban provisioning and consumption in the pre-industrial period</i>	
Presenters	Paper title
Bas Spliet (UA)	<i>A colonial consumer revolution? Slavery-based household goods in 18th-century Amsterdam</i>
Robin Rose Southard & Wouter Ryckbosch (VUB)	<i>Grub governance: regulating the urban food market in eighteenth-century Brussels</i>
Milja van Tielhof (Huygens Institute)	<i>Drinking water crises and the poor in Amsterdam, c. 1650-1800</i>
Merit Hondelink (RUG)	<i>No shit?! What historical research can learn from bioarchaeological analysis of cesspits with regards to early modern food consumption</i>
Session IV: <i>Globalisation, inequality and sustainability in long-term perspective</i> <i>Energy and the Low Countries: energy transitions in historical perspective</i>	
Presenters	Paper title
Henk-Jan Dekker & Antoine Missemer (CNRS, CIREC)	<i>Experiencing the resource curse: Dutch economists and the discovery of natural gas reserves, 1959-1977</i>
Robrecht Declercq (UGhent)	<i>Energy transitions: sustainability and environmental history in Belgium (1800-2000)</i>
Ben Gales (RUG)	<i>The renaissance of coal</i>
Session VI: <i>Life-Courses, Family and Labour</i> <i>GIS in action</i>	
Presenters	Paper title
Iason Jongepier (UA)	<i>GISHistorical Antwerp: using a HISGIS 'Laboratory' to study the (un)changing nature of early modern urban environments (ca. 1580-1830)</i>
Maanik Nath & Vigyan Ratnoo (UU)	<i>Water and regional development in India: A GIS analysis</i>
Isabelle Devos (UGhent), Yoann Doignon (CBNRS-UMR), Hilde Greefs (UA), Sven Vrielinck & Torsten Wiedemann (UGhent)	<i>Challenges and opportunities of GIS for studying inequalities in disease and mortality</i>

APPENDIX 7: FELLOWS 2023

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 2023.

University of Groningen

Faculty of Arts

Professor H.A.J. Bras
Dr Y. Hilevych
Dr W.M. Jongman
Professor A.M. Molema
Dr R.F.J. Paping
Dr A. Singh
Professor C. Six
Dr A. van Steensel
Dr P.G. Tassenaar
Dr H. Zwarts

University of Groningen

Faculty of Economics

Professor J. Bolt
Dr B. Gales
Professor A. de Jong
Professor H.J. de Jong
Dr M. Malinowski
Dr A. de Vicq de Cumptich

Erasmus University Rotterdam

Dr D.R. Curtis
Dr J. Euwe
Professor T. De Moor
Dr E.M. Jacobs
Professor H.A.M. Klemann
Dr C. Nierstrasz
Dr G. Oonk
Dr M. Van Dijck
Professor B. Wubs

International Institute of Social History

Professor U. Bosma
Professor K. Hofmeester
Dr B. van den Hout
Dr G. Kessler
Dr B. van Leeuwen
Professor L.A.C.L. Lucassen
Dr R. Mourits
Dr E. Odegard
Dr F. Ribeiro da Silva
Dr M. van Rossum
Dr R. Stapel
Dr R. Zijdemann

Radboud University Nijmegen

Dr L. Bulten
Dr I. van Dijk
Dr C. van Galen
Professor A.A.P.O. Janssens
Professor J. Kok
Professor J. van Lottum
Dr D. Lyna
Dr S.R.D. Muurling
Dr T. van Oort
Dr P. Puschmann
Dr B. Quanjer
Dr T. Riswick
Dr M. Rosenbaum-Feldbrügge
Dr J. van den Tol

Technische Universiteit Eindhoven

Dr M. Davids
Professor R. Oldenziel
Dr J. van der Straeten
Professor J.P.H. Smits
Dr Ir F.C.A. Veraart
Professor E. van der Vleuten

University of Antwerp

Professor B. Blondé
Professor B. De Munck
Professor M. Dekkiche
Dr S. Espeel
Dr S. Geens
Professor O. Gelderblom
Professor H. Greefs
Dr E. Heijmans
Dr L. Hermenault
Dr I. Jongepier
Dr K. Loockx
Dr R. Peeters
Professor J. Puttevels
Dr W. Saelens
Professor P. Stabel
Professor T. Soens
Professor I. Van Damme

Ghent University

Dr F. Becker
Professor F. Buylaert
Dr S. Coghe
Dr D. Cristoferi

Professor M. De Koster
Dr T. De Doncker
Dr R. Declercq
Professor G. Deneckere
Professor I. Devos
Professor J. Dumolyn
Dr J. Everaert
Dr T. Feijs
Dr M. De Koster
Professor J. Lagae
Professor T. Lambrecht
Professor M. Limberger
Professor G. Mathys
Dr W. Ronsijn
Professor A. Van Bruaene
Dr J. van der Meulen
Professor E. Vanhoute
Professor K. Verboven
Professor C. Verbruggen
Professor A. Vrints

University of Amsterdam

Dr M. van Gelder
Dr D.W.A.G. van den Heuvel
Dr S.F. Kruizinga
Dr B. Mellink
Professor B. Wallet
Dr J. Wubs-Mrozewicz

Leiden University

Professor C.A.P. Antunes
Dr N. Bouras
Dr G. Dreijer
Dr A. De Mulder
Dr J. Fynn-Paul
Professor J. Gommans
Professor M.P.H. van der Heijden
Dr G. Joshi
Dr A. Kefford
Dr D. Oude Nijhuis
Dr D. Pargas
Dr M. Pluskota
Dr N. Richardson
Dr L. Rosen Jacobson
Professor A. Schmidt
Dr A. Schrikker
Professor M.L.J.C. Schrover
Dr C.M. Stolte
Dr A. Shield
Dr F. Sijssling
Dr L.J. Touwen
Dr P.W. van Trigt
Dr E. Walhout

Utrecht University

Professor B. van Bavel
Dr B. van Besouw
Dr C. van Bochove
Dr C. Boter
Dr B. Bouwens
Dr E. Buringh
Dr S.G. Carmichael
Dr J. Coomans
Dr J. Dankers
Dr S. Dilli
Dr J. Dijkman
Dr S. Falcke
Dr K. Frederick
Professor K. Frenken
Professor L. Heerma van Voss
Professor G. Knaap
Professor M.H.D. van Leeuwen
Dr F. Meier zu Selhausen
Dr M. Nath
Professor E.J.V. van Nederveen Meerkerk
Dr Ph. Post
Professor M. Prak
Professor R. Raben
Dr V. Ratnoo
Dr A. Rijpma
Dr J. Schenk
Professor J. Schot
Professor J.L. van Zanden

VU University Amsterdam

Professor P. Brandon
Professor P.J.E.M. van Dam
Professor M.C. 't Hart
Dr W. Mwatwara
Dr L. Poy

Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Dr M. Degraeve
Dr J. Gijbels
Dr B. Henriët
Dr B. Lambert
Dr N. De Mûelenaere
Dr W. Ryckbosch
Dr K. van Gelder
Professor A. Winter

Wageningen University

Dr P. van Cruyningen
Professor E. Frankema
Dr D. Gallardo Albarrán
Dr M. de Haas
Dr. V. Müller
Dr A. de Pleijt
Dr A. Schuurman

Dr D. Teeuwen
Dr P. de Zwart
Dr I.I.J. de Zwarte

Fryske Academy

Professor A.J. Brand

Maastricht University

Dr J. Roosen
Dr V.C. Lagendijk
Dr M. Moatsos

N.W. POSTHUMUS INSTITUTE