Annual Report 2011

N.W. Posthumus Institute

Research School for Economic and Social History
N.W. Posthumus Institute
Research School for Economic and Social History

In 2011 the N.W. Posthumus Institute was established at:
Leiden University, Institute for History
PO Box 9515
2300 RA Leiden
The Netherlands
Telephone: 00-31-(0)71-527 2947
E-mail: nwp@hum.leidenuniv.nl
http://hum.leiden.edu/posthumus

The secretariat of the N.W. Posthumus Institute consisted of:
Dr. L.J. Touwen, Scientific Director
Dr. A. Schmidt, Education Program Director
Ms. R. Wensma BA / Drs. R. Boerrigter, Office Manager

Participating faculties and institutes

- Eindhoven University of Technology (TUe), Faculty of Industrial Engineering & Innovation Sciences
- Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR), Faculty of History and Arts (secretariat 1994-1998)
- Ghent University (UGent), Faculty of Arts and Philosophy
- International Institute of Social History (IISG)
- Leiden University (UL), Faculty of Humanities (secretariat from 2010)
- Radboud University Nijmegen (RU), Faculty of Arts (secretariat 1999-2003)
- Sociaal Historisch Centrum voor Limburg (SHCL)
- University of Amsterdam (UvA), Faculty of Humanities
- University of Antwerp (UA), Faculty of Arts
- University of Groningen (RUG), Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Economics and Business (secretariat 2004-2009)
- Utrecht University (UU), Faculty of Arts (secretariat 1988-1994)
- Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), Faculty of Arts
- VU University Amsterdam (VU), Faculty of Arts
- Wageningen University (WU), Rural History Group
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2011 the N.W. Posthumus Institute started its Research MA Program in addition to its successful PhD training activities. This interuniversity Research MA Program in Global Economic and Social History consists of three 10 EC courses taught in Amsterdam, Leiden and Utrecht. Many Posthumus fellows from the Netherlands and Flanders gave lectures in these courses. The eleven participants can apply for one of the four PhD positions in the NWO Graduate Programme (starting in 2013), for which Posthumus received a block grant of € 800,000 in 2010.

The Posthumus Institute organized another successful round of its Basic Training for 24 PhD students, while the various activities of the Advanced Training attracted more than 70 advanced PhD students.

The Posthumus Institute continued its activities in research coordination and supporting research networks. The five research themes obtained new program leaders and were prominently present at the Posthumus Conference ‘Households as Agents of Change?’, which was held at the University of Antwerp in May 2011.

In June 2011 the Research School Accreditation Committee ECOS of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences KNAW granted the Posthumus Institute re-accreditation for the period 2011-2015.

We included summaries of nine Posthumus dissertations defended in 2011. You can read these on pages 31-47.
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1. INTRODUCTION

The N.W. Posthumus Institute (NWP) is the Research School for Economic and Social History in the Netherlands and Flanders and has fourteen members and a candidate member. It 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. The 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 2011 the Posthumus Institute carried out negotiations with the KU Leuven to join the Posthumus instituut as a candidate member, which will come into effect in 2012.

As an interuniversity research institute the NWP has its own budget, supporting staff, and a secretariat. The Institute can financially support workshops, conferences and book publications to activate new research initiatives or to support the dissemination of research results, but it does not employ researchers and does not carry out research of its own. The NWP organizes a successful research training program for PhD students, courses for Research MA students, and stimulates interuniversity research programs. For both postgraduate students 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 economic and social history.

The mission of the NWP is twofold:

- NWP promotes innovative and advanced interdisciplinary research in economic and social history by stimulating joint research programs of the Dutch and Flemish universities and research institutes.
- NWP provides graduate training in economic and social history across a broad front through interuniversity programs that meet international standards.

To achieve its mission NWP monitors a PhD program, promotes close cooperation between interuniversity research groups, stimulates acquisitions of large research programs through indirect government funding, 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 regular quality assessments in Flanders and the Netherlands.

2. IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN 2011

In 2011, the N.W. Posthumus Institute, Research School for Economic and Social History had a dynamic and successful year. The Posthumus Institute embodies the cooperation between almost three hundred economic and social historians attached to fifteen universities and research institutions in the Netherlands and Flanders (the fifteenth being Leuven, who will join the ranks as a candidate member in 2012). The participants in the research school felt stimulated by the fact that the nation-wide discussion about the future of research schools and local graduate schools was concluded when the Deans of the Faculties of Arts and Humanities adopted an agreement securing the position of the research schools. In January the new Common Agreement was signed, consolidating the partnership for the next five years. In June 2011, the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences granted the Posthumus Institute the ECOS-accreditation.

On 12 and 13 May 2011 the N.W. Posthumus Conference with the conference theme ‘Households as Agents of Change?’ was held at the University of Antwerp. At the conference, Prof.dr. Jane Humphries from the University of Oxford presented a keynote lecture with the title ‘The children who built Victorian Britain’. A total of 47 research papers in parallel sessions were presented at the conference.

In September 2011, 24 new PhD students enrolled in the training program. Four of them come from Flemish and twenty from Dutch universities. Nine students completed their dissertation in 2011.

For Research MA students, a pioneering new initiative started in the Fall Semester, of 2011 with the special course ‘Keys to the treasure trove: sources and methods for social and economic historians.’ This 10 EC course was organized in Leiden. There were ten participating students from five universities, who attended thirteen class meetings taught by fourteen different lecturers, originating from twelve institutions. This course was the first of three courses of 10 EC, which the Posthumus Institute organizes as part of the interuniversity research MA program ‘Global Economic and Social History’. The second and third course were taught in Utrecht and Amsterdam in the Spring Semester of 2012.
3. ORGANISATION

Major decisions of the N.W. Posthumus Institute are taken by the General Board, consisting of the holders of chairs in economic and social history at the participating institutions \(\textit{see Appendix 1}\). In 2011 the board met three times: on 26 January 2011, 16 June 2011, and 23 November 2011.

The daily affairs of NWP are in the hands of the Executive Committee and the scientific director supported by the office manager. The training program and research programs are headed by respectively an education program director and research program directors. The research program directors met on 27 January 2011 and 24 November 2011. An Examination Committee and an Education Committee monitor the quality of the students and teaching affairs of NWP. The PhD students were represented by drs. D. Klein-Kranenburg (UL) and drs. J. Puttevils (UA), who were succeeded in the fall by drs. Kim Overlaet (UA) and drs. Joep Schenk (EUR).

The central office and the daily affairs of the NWP in 2011 were the responsibility of the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Leiden (period 2010-2015). The ‘penvoerder’ was responsible for the appointment of the scientific director, the education program director and the office manager \(\textit{see Appendix 1}\). The NWP is characterized by a rotating directorate and secretariat. Former ‘penvoerders’ were the University of Utrecht, the Erasmus University of Rotterdam, the Radboud University of Nijmegen and the University of Groningen.

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. It also distributes a frequent newsletter by e-mail and takes care of the maintenance of the website, http://hum.leiden.edu/posthumus.

4. PhD PROGRAM

In 2011 the N.W. Posthumus Institute offered three training seminars to first-year PhD students, designated to lead to the production of a definitive plan for the dissertation, an individual assessment and finally the award of a diploma. Graduate students belonging to one of the participating institutions of the NWP automatically qualify for the program. Students from non-participating institutions can also apply for a training position provided that their research topic is within the field of economic and social history. In 2011 24 PhD candidates started the program \(\textit{see Appendix 2}\).
The second seminar on 14-15 April 2011 for cohort 2010, ‘Work in progress’, was devoted to the preparation and presentation of a minor paper, concentrating on the main characteristics of the specific dissertation project: literature, sources, relevant theories and methods. The minor paper also serves as a provisional research plan, with a working scheme and with a provisional structure of chapters. This seminar was organized by prof.dr. Hein Klemann (EUR). The papers were discussed by senior experts, specialised in the topic chosen by the PhD student or a field adjacent.

The third seminar for cohort 2010, the Research Design Course (RDC) was held at the University of Évora, Portugal, 17-21 October 2011. The RDC is also part of the international ESTER-program of advanced seminars in economic and social history. GLOBALEURONET is a Research Networking Program in economic history funded by the European Science Foundation. Its aim is to promote the convergence of quantitative research methods, the merger of national research projects into a European common research agenda, the organisation of workshops, seminars, summer schools, and the international mobility of researchers. Since both networks aim at improving and internationalizing the education and training of young scholars in the field of economic and social history, they have decided to launch a joint initiative targeted at PhD students in the early stage of their research project in 2008.

The RDC was organized by dr. Tine De Moor (UU) and Prof. Helder Fonseca and Magdalena Tzvetanova of the University of Évora (see also Appendix 2). Students had to write a major paper in English, to be presented to an international audience of leading senior scholars and PhD students from many European countries. 26 students (eighteen from the Posthumus program) and ten experts were working in relatively small groups organized by research theme or period to promote in-depth discussion.

The welcoming speech was delivered by Prof.dr. Soumodip Sarkar, Dean of the Doctorate School and former Director of the Center for Advanced Studies in Management and Economics of the University of Évora. The keynote lecture, entitled ‘Industrialization and Growth in Colonial India’ was delivered by Dr. Bishnupriya Gupta, Associate Professor at the Department of Economics of the University of Essex. Prof.dr. Jacob Weisdorf of the University of Copenhagen delivered a presentation on Publication Strategies. The prize for the best paper and presentation was split up into two awards, one for the best paper, which went to Sarah Carmichael, and one for most promising research, which went to Stefania Montemezzo.
The first seminar for cohort 2011: 'My research in a nutshell', took place on 12-13 December 2011 in Brussels and was organized by prof.dr. Anne Winter (VUB) and dr. Jeff Fynn-Paul (VUB). The aim of this starting seminar for a new group of PhD students is to bring together young scholars embarking upon their PhD’s. Participants submit a brief paper with an outline of literature relevant to their own project and are invited to start a first discussion upon their research questions and their research focus. The aim is to give a first insight in the basic ideas and to place the project within the current (or lacking) activities of the scientific community at large, thus to position the project within historical debates and approaches, having an open eye for the social sciences in general.

The individual assessments of the PhD students of cohort 2009 took place on 3 and 9 March 2011. Prof.dr. Bruno Blondé, prof.dr. Isabelle Devos, prof.dr. Hilde Greefs, prof.dr. Leo Lucassen, prof.dr. Bert De Munck, dr. Elise van Nederveen Meerkerk, dr. Ariadne Schmidt, and dr. Ben Wubs discussed the results of, and improvements inspired by, the Posthumus courses with the individual PhD students who started their projects in the Fall of 2009.

The Posthumus Institute not only concentrates on the so-called Basic Program, covering the first year and a half of the PhD project. It also offers the Advanced Training during the second and third year. The Advanced Training is individual in character as it focuses on the specific research activities of the PhD students. Nevertheless, the coherence of age cohorts after completion of the Basic Program is stimulated by the institute as well. The aim of the Advanced Training is to stimulate the PhD students to start writing early and to create close contacts with senior researchers both nationally and internationally. PhD candidates should publish at least one article in a national or international journal and present a paper at a major conference in economic and social history before the final year of their project. In addition, they should participate in Masterclasses and participate actively in the annual Posthumus Conference.

Stimulating contacts between young and senior researchers implies that the Posthumus Institute creates opportunities for interaction. The institute therefore organizes an annual conference in which PhD students present papers and meet senior research fellows. Also, the institute initiates and organizes Masterclasses. Masterclasses are organized around a visiting scholar who is asked to counsel the participating PhD students. A small group of four to five PhD students present their project and discuss their problems with the guest professor (see Appendix 4).
Table 1: Enrolment and Completion rates N.W. Posthumus Institute 1998-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohort</th>
<th>Started</th>
<th>Stopped early</th>
<th>Stopped at later stage</th>
<th>Compl after 4 years</th>
<th>Compl after 5 years (cumul)</th>
<th>Compl after 6 years (cumul)</th>
<th>Compl after 7 years (cumul)</th>
<th>Completion rate on 12-12-2011 Cohorts 1998-2007*</th>
<th>Average duration of completed dissertations in months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>55</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>63</td>
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</table>

* Percentages calculated over the number of projects 1998-2007 (122 projects) excluding the projects that have been discontinued during the first NWP training year (seven projects in 1998-2007). Some of these were discontinued as a result of the first-year evaluation.

** Preliminary results, based on already completed dissertations.

Completion rates

The success rate of students in the Training Program is operationalized as a combination of completion rate (i.e. the percentage of PhDs completed) and duration (i.e. the number of months between start and completion), exclusive of the projects abandoned officially within the first training year. Completion rates are still increasing. Until the mid 1990s completion rates were low, with 8 % of the PhD’s receiving their doctorate within 5 years, 26 % within 6 years, and 50 % within 7 years (cumulative percentages). To improve completion rates, the board of the NWP defined an ambitious goal in a policy statement of 2000: a desirable completion rate of 70 percent within 5 years and 80 percent within 6 years, starting from the class of 2000.

The actual realisation of the projects completed by the cohorts of 2000-2002 amounted to an average of 55 percent after 5 years and between 75 and 80 percent of the total after 6 years. The average duration of a PhD project for the period 1998-2004 is 5.7 years (68 months). The conclusion is that there were substantial improvements, and that the institute is heading towards its desired goals.
Several NWP PhD students worked part-time (often 0.8 fte). In the recent data, we took into account the part-time factor in the calculations when the information was available. This slightly suppresses the completion rate percentages of recent years, because the total number of enrolled PhD students (in the denominator) is higher. This effect is not large.

**Table 2: Completion rates N.W. Posthumus Institute 1987-2003**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohort</th>
<th>Started</th>
<th>Stopped early</th>
<th>Stopped at later stage</th>
<th>Compl. after 4 years</th>
<th>Compl. after 5 years (cumul.)</th>
<th>Compl. after 6 years (cumul.)</th>
<th>Compl. after 7 years (cumul.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1987-1991</td>
<td>49</td>
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<td>.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992-1997</td>
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<td>.08</td>
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<td>.53</td>
<td>.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-2003*</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.67</td>
<td>.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These percentages are calculated over the total number of projects 1998-2003 excluding the projects that have been discontinued during the first NWP training year. Some of these were discontinued as a result of the first-year evaluation.

**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 internationalizing 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. In 2011 its organisation was in the hands of Utrecht University.

The organisation of the ESTER program in 2011 was conducted by dr. Tine De Moor of Utrecht University, with the assistance of René van Weeren. The activities of ESTER concentrated on the organisation of a Research Design Course in Lisbon. No advanced seminars were organized in 2011.

The annual Research Design Course of ESTER is particularly successful. The number of participants from European universities is large and the reactions to the content offered are good. It was therefore decided to give priority to the Research Design Course, particularly since there is an increasing supply of advanced seminars for junior researchers. Because PhD students also increasingly attend regular conferences, the need for Advanced Seminars is not particularly urgent. Nevertheless, ESTER will continue to organize Advanced Seminars occasionally, since there still is demand for specialized meetings for advanced PhD’s and young academics. Appendix 2 gives a survey of the activities in 2011.
5. RESEARCH MASTER PROGRAM

For Research MA students, a pioneering new initiative started in 2011 with the Posthumus Research Master program. In three courses a thorough insight was offered into the economy and society in the pre-industrial and industrial periods, focusing on various aspects of social and economic change, such as economic growth, technological progress, mental structures, business development, group formation, social mobility, migration, and environmental hazards. A wide range of enthusiastic and highly-skilled Posthumus fellows contributed to the Research MA, by discussing the seminal literature, teaching the essential concepts and debates, and distributing and correcting specific assignments for these courses.

The first course ‘Keys to the Treasure Trove: Sources and Methods for Social and Economic Historians’ was organized in Leiden. The course offered tools for doing interesting research in social and economic history. An introduction in materials and methods enabled the students to develop creative ideas and to plan their future research. Several experts gave classes, some of them were taught ‘at site’ in different archives. The students made weekly assignments to deepen their insight and test their skills.

The second course: ‘Challenges of Social and Economic History: An Introduction into the Debates of Global History’ was taught in Utrecht. Debates in the relatively new field of Global Social and Economic History were the main topic in this course. Students were required to select two debates in this field and to write papers about each.

The last course ‘Global and Local: Themes in Social and Economic History’ was given in Amsterdam. The course comprised an interlinked general survey of debates about the relationship between ‘global’ and ‘local’, which started with environment and commodity flows, moving via regional change, urban networks, human mobility and identities, and circulation of knowledge to the issue of history and heritage in a global and local context. This was followed by and a general discussion which connected and compared the insights gained from the sequence of thematic sessions.

Eleven students were enrolled in the Posthumus Research Master Program. They used their ‘free space’ for electives at their home university for the three joined Posthumus courses in Leiden, Utrecht and Amsterdam. They write their MA-thesis and graduate at the university in which they are enrolled, but they can choose a second supervisor from any of the thirteen Posthumus universities. The students were very enthusiastic about the courses. They valued the introduc-
tion into a wide range of topics and the expertise of the teaching experts. The students also participated as discussant in the Posthumus Conference in May 2012.
6. RESEARCH PROGRAMS

A. Economy and Society of the Pre-Industrial Low Countries in Comparative Perspective
Program directors: dr. Jessica Dijkman (UU) and dr. Jord Hanus (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 ambition is to introduce more emphasis on comparative research that identifies differences and commonalities both with surrounding countries and regions, and within the Low Countries.

The comparative perspective is important: conferences and workshops, inspired by one of projects of the fellows, or in collaboration with the other research programs, address the internationalization of a specific theme. Both the Dutch and the 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 (as provoked by Jan de Vries and Ad Van der Woude), and questions related to the early industrialisation of Belgium (and its relation to the weak political position and the specific pattern of state formation of the Southern Netherlands).

Activities
2011 proved to be a very dynamic and active year for the research program. First, Oscar Gelderblom and Bruno Blondé, the research directors who founded the program in 2004 and directed it since, bowed out and were succeeded by Jessica Dijkman (UU) and Jord Hanus (UA). They reconfigured the program towards an explicit comparative approach to the history of the pre-industrial Low Countries, sensitive to divergence and convergence within its borders and in respect to its surrounding regions. This refocus is reflected in the program’s new title: Economy and Society of the Pre-Industrial Low Countries in Comparative Perspective. As a corollary, in the future the research directors aim to organize and facilitate workshops that adopt an explicit comparative perspective. One example is the workshop organized late 2010 on Bas Van Bavel’s recent monograph ‘Manors and markets’, a forceful demonstration of the strong diverging developments within the medieval Low Countries, of which the proceedings were published in the Tijdschrift voor Sociale en Economische Geschiedenis in 2011.

A second main achievement of the program was situated in the organization and follow-up of two medium- to large-scale and well-received conferences. In May 2011, Bruno Blondé and Jord Hanus were the main organizers of the annual
Posthumus Conference (held in Antwerp) in which, by hosting two research sessions, the research program played a prominent role. Furthermore, Bruno Blondé and Jord Hanus edited a special issue of the *Tijdschrift voor Sociale en Economische Geschiedenis* dedicated to the conference theme of 'Households as agents of change?' (also published in 2011). In December, the program hosted its Sixth Low Countries Conference in Antwerp. Centered on the relatively broad theme of 'Rich and poor in the pre-industrial world', the two-day conference attracted high-quality papers from international scholars, and, by giving each paper and presentation sufficient time, led to stimulating debate.

**Projects**

Both junior and senior fellows associated with the program were successful in obtaining grants.

- Christiaan van Bochove (UU) received an NWO VENI-grant for his project 'Ferries and finance. The financial infrastructure of the Dutch Republic'.
- Postdocs Jord Hanus, Dries Lyna and Ilja Van Damme (all UA) secured small grants to kick-start their FWO-funded research projects.
- Bert De Munck and Bruno Blondé (UA) supervise two new PhD projects.
- The Centre for Urban History of Antwerp University, with close ties to the research program, secured the prestigious foundation of a FWO-sponsored international Scientific Research Community on 'City and change. Towards a new research agenda for urban history'.
- In the Netherlands, Jan Luiten van Zanden (UU) was awarded the prestigious KNAW 'Academy Professor Prize'.
- Maarten Prak (UU), Milja van Tielhof, Peter Sigmond (both Huygens ING) and Petra van Dam (VU) secured an NWO-grant (Free Competition) for the project 'In search of the poldermodel. Participation and representation in Dutch waterboards in the pre-democratic era'.

Other projects which were continued are:

- Bruno Blondé (UA) and Bert De Munck (UA), *Economies of quality and the material renaissance. The forgotten consumer revolution of the Low Countries, 1400-1650*.
- Tine de Moor (UU), "United we stand". The dynamics and consequences of institutions for collective action in pre-industrial Europe (ERC Starting Independent Researcher Grant, 2010-2014).
• Jan-Willem Veluwenkamp (RUG), *The ascent of the Frisians. The Dutch commercial system and the market for maritime transport, 1550-1800* (€ 600,000); *Realisatie Elektronische Databank Sonttolregisters (1497-1857) 2008-2013* (NWO, Friese culturele fondsen, Tresoar, RUG, 2009-2013).

**Dissertations**

Several members of the group mounted a successful PhD graduation.

- Also, Jelle De Rock defended the social-cultural dissertation ‘Image of the city. Pictorial representations of urbanity in the late medieval Low Countries’ (supervisor prof.dr. Peter Stabel).
- In Amsterdam, Lodewijk Petram defended his dissertation ‘The world’s first stock exchange. How the Amsterdam market for Dutch East India Company shares became a modern securities market, 1602-1700’ (supervisors prof.dr. Leo Noordegraaf and dr. Clé Lesger).

**B. Drivers and Carriers of Globalisation. Technology, economics and business in transnational and comparative perspective (Globalisation, technological change and economic development)**

Program directors: dr. Ewout Frankema (UU) and dr. Erik van der Vleuten (TUe).

**Theme**

The NWP program ‘Drivers and Carriers of Globalisation’ seeks to bring together NWP fellows and PhD students who work on (1) the determinants of worldwide and regional integration of markets, technological systems, business systems, and polities (‘drivers of globalisation’); and (2) the historical shaping of cross-border connections, movements, infrastructure, and circulations (‘carriers of globalisation’). It exploits comparative as well as transnational history perspectives.

**Activities**

In 2011 the Globalisation program organized a session *Young researchers crossing borders* at the annual NWP conference (in Antwerp, May 2011), with the aim
to create an opportunity for the younger generation of researchers in the theme to present their current work on global economic history. The theme also organized its second workshop on ‘Colonial Extraction in the Netherlands Indies and Belgian Congo’ (Antwerp, October 2011). The Colonial Extraction workshops of 2010 (Utrecht) and 2011 (Antwerp) will culminate into an edited volume entitled Colonial Exploitation and Economic Development: The Belgian Congo and the Netherlands Indies Compared, edited by dr. Frans Buelens and dr. Ewout Frankema. The book is due with the Routledge Explorations in Economic History Series and scheduled for publication in Autumn 2012.

The program will continue to organize thematic workshops. In September 2013 it plans a workshop to inquire potential synergies of NWP fellows and PhD students on networks and frontiers. A call for papers has been circulated. NWP fellows and PhD students who are interested in organizing a masterclass or workshop with broader NWP relevance, are invited to contact the program directors. There is a modest budget to support such activities.

Large research grants:
- Thomas Lindblad (UL), State and Economy in Modern Indonesia’s Change of Regimes, for € 410,000 (2009-2013);
- Hein Klemann (EUR), Outport and Hinterland: Rotterdam Business and the Ruhr Industry, 1870-2000, for € 600,000 (2009-2013);

Other projects:
There were several grants and prizes awarded to our fellows and students:
- Eric Vanhaute (UGent) received a grant from the Economische Raad van Oost-Vlaanderen to conduct a study of 55 jaar EROV – 55 jaar sociaal-economische geschiedenis van Oost-Vlaanderen (€ 50,000).
- Eric Vanhaute (UGent) also received a grant from FWO Vlaanderen for a PhD research project on Nationale en regionale spanningen in de Belgische economische politiek na de Tweede Wereldoorlog (1950-1980). Een geïntegreerde analyse van het economisch denken, de instellingen, de organisaties en het beleid (€ 260,000).
- Dennie Oude Nijhuis (UL) received a Rubicon grant from NWO for a two-year research visit at Yale University (€ 55,000).
- Ewout Frankema (UU) received a VNC-grant for organization of two workshops on The History of Colonial Extraction: A Comparative Analysis of the Dutch East Indies and Belgian Congo (€ 12,500), awarded by the Flemish-Dutch Committee for Dutch Language and Culture (VNC) of the combined
Flemish and Dutch Science Foundation (FWO/NWO), joint with Stefaan Marysse, University of Antwerp.

- Jeroen Touwen (UL) spent six months at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Studies for the project Coordination challenged. The economic history of the Netherlands between 1950 and 2000 in a comparative perspective (€ 12,500).
- Mila Davids (TUE) works on a research project studying the history of Research and Development at Unilever (Stichting Historie der Techniek, SHT).
- Johan Schot (TUE), Ruth Oldenziel (TUE), and Erik van der Vleuten (TUE) collaborate with many others on the book series Making Europe (Palgrave-MacMillan) (SHT).
- Gijs Mom (TUE) works on Builders versus Planners. Mobility infrastructures and the role of spatial planning in the Netherlands (a project of SHT and Rijkswaterstaat).
- Torsten Feys (UGent) and Eric Vanhaute (UGent) received an FWO Grant for The global rise of modern borders and irregular maritime migration networks (1880s-1930s): a comparative research project on Atlantic and Pacific migration systems for the period 2011-2014.
- Hanne Cottyn and Yang Wang work on a research project PhD projects on the theme The end of peasant societies in an historical and comparative perspective. A comparative research project into the changing peasant societies in Europe (Western Europe), Asia (East China) and Latin America (Brazil), 2009-2013. This research project is carried out in the period 2009-2012 (FWO-Vlaanderen) under direction of supervisor prof. E. Vanhaute. This is a sub-project of Polarizations and upward trends in the world-system (1500-2000), research project 2008-2012 under direction of I. Wallerstein (International Social Science Council, UNESCO, as part of the program ‘Global Social Change. Financing: Gulbankian Commission).

Dissertations
- Samuël Kruizinga, Economic politics. The Netherlands Oversea Trust Company (1914-1919) and the First World War. Graduation: 16 September 2011, University of Amsterdam (supervisors: Prof.dr. Leo Noordegraaf and dr. Marjolein ’t Hart).
Martijn Lak, *Because we need them...German-Dutch relations after the occupation: economic inevitability and political acceptance, 1945-1957*. Graduation: 8 December 2011, Erasmus University Rotterdam (supervisor: Prof.dr. H.A.M. Klemann).

**C. People, Space & Places in History**  

*Theme*

Within Posthumus, the PSP-program tries to cover a wide variety on research on the spatial and regional dynamics of human life over the past millennium. During the year 2011, the program objectives and partnerships were re-evaluated by two new program directors, Paul Brusse and Tim Soens. Through meetings with staff members and an electronic questionnaire, the goal and aims of the program were (slightly) redefined, although without changing its main focus. PSP aims to foster regional analysis to enquire a wide variety of social and economic dynamics, including town-countryside relationships; the interaction between the local and global; networks of regions and towns; the cultural landscape and the natural environment or the construction and meaning of space.

*Activities*

In 2011, PSP organized a well-attended session on the Posthumus Conference in Antwerp (12/05/2011) on *Spatial, rural and agricultural transformations in the Netherlands after WWII*, with PSP-members Korrie Melis, Marijn Molema and Mathijs Witte as speakers. Furthermore, PSP was closely involved into several research activities related to the history of Zeeland. First of all, on 24/06/2011 a research seminar was organized in Middelburg, aiming to discuss the content and focus points of the on-going book project on the History of Zeeland, this time dealing with the period 1550-1700. On 04/07/2011, the official presentation took place in Utrecht of the four volumes, which formed the synthesis of the research project: ‘Balance between City and Countryside.De-urbanisation and the Rise of a Rural Society: Zeeland 1700-1860’.

PSP also co-organized an international conference in Antwerp on 8 December 2011 entitled ‘North Sea Area versus Iberian Peninsula: Social dynamics of pre-modern peasant communities’, which was organized by two Posthumus PhD-students – Maïka De Keyzer and Eline Van Onacker – with PSP-members Erik Thoen, Tim Soens and Filip van Roosbroeck engaging in a fruitful dialogue on economic development and social organization on the pre-modern countryside with researchers from Spain, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.
On-going research projects

In 2011 the junior and senior fellows of the PSP-program successfully participated in several large research projects, which in 2011 generated an important number of innovative publications (see publication lists in appendix), and which will result in several promising PhD theses over the coming years.

- Democritisation and modernisation in the Dutch countryside, 1840-1920. (NWO, Wageningen University, dr. Anton Schuurman).
- Mining labour markets in the Euregio Meuse-Rhine in the twentieth century. (University of Maastricht, prof.dr. Ad Knotter).
- CuiusRegio. An analysis of the cohesive and disruptive forces determining the attachment and commitment of (groups of) persons to and the cohesion within regions. (Prof.dr. D.E.H. de Boer (RUG) and prof.dr. M.G.J. Duijvendak (RUG), 2010-2013 European Science Foundation, Eurocore program).
- Roman Catholic poverty care in the City of Groningen in the 19th and 20th century. (2010-2013, Stichting Rooms-Katholieke stedelijke sociaal-charitatieve instelling Groningen (SCI) € 60,000; prof.dr. M.G.J. Duijvendak (RUG)).
- Memento Mori, death and the tomb in the Northern German and Dutch coastal area ('Memento Mori, de dood en het graf' in het Noord-Nederlandse en Noord-west-Duitse kustgebied); EDR (Eems-Dollard Region). (EU-INTERREG € 80,000, 2010-2013: prof.dr. M.G.J. Duijvendak, and prof.dr. B. Ramakers (RUG), dr. Paul Wessels and dr. Sonia König Ostfriesische Landschaft in Aurich).
- Economische geschiedenis van Den Haag; Stichting Haags Industrieel Erfgoed (VU Amsterdam, prof.dr. Karel Davids, 2010-).
- Omnivore Paradoxes in History. Food Traditions and Novelties in Europe since 1800. (VUB, GOA, 2010-2014: prof.dr. Peter Scholliers – PhD-fellow: The con-
struction of “cuisine” in French, Belgian and Dutch cookbooks, 2nd half 19th-century – 1914, Nathalie Parys).

• Italian immigrants in Brussels, their meeting-places and the construction of identity linked to food and foodways, roughly from 1880 to 1935. (VUB, OZR, prof.dr. Peter Scholliers, PhD-fellow: Olivier de Maret).


• The struggle for the commons in the late medieval Campine area: an unexplored field. (FWO Vlaanderen, PhD-bursary 2010-2014 Maïka De Keyzer (UA) supervisor: prof.dr. Tim Soens).

• Local elites in a changing society: a comparative study of power in Flemish and Brabantine villages (13th-16th centuries). (FWO-research project 2009-2013, € 484,000; main applicants: Tim Soens (UA); Erik Thoen (UGent); PhD-fellows: Eline Van Onacker; Kristof Dombrecht).


New research projects and future plan:
In 2011, several new research projects granted to senior or junior fellows of the Posthumus PSP research program took a start:

• Gedwongen winkelnering in Louisiana en Nederland, c. 1865-1940. Stichting professor Van Winterfonds 2011-2015, € 198,000; prof.dr. Karel Davids (VU) and dr. Wybren Verstegen (VU); PhD student: Karin Lurvink (VU).

• The CORN-scientific research network – Comparative Rural History of the North Sea Area – entered a new stage with renewed funding for the period 2011-2015. (FWO WOG-scientific research network, 2011-2015, € 62,500 – main applicant prof.dr. Erik Thoen (Ugent), co-applicants prof.dr. Tim Soens, (UA); prof.dr. Leen van Molle and prof.dr. Yves Segers (KULeuven); dr. Dries Tys (VUB) and prof.dr. Bas van Bavel (UU)).


project on regional economic development with a focus on this province financed by the Research Centre Institutions of the Open Society of the UU. In July 2012 this pilot will have a sequel, namely a preliminary research project, paid by the Provincial authorities of Noord-Brabant.

Dissertations

D. Life-course, family and labour
Program directors: prof.dr. Isabelle Devos (UGent), dr. Hilde Bras (Nijmegen)

Theme
The program addresses the developments in population and family from the early modern age until the present. The key questions within the program refer to these processes and the differences in this respect between social classes, religious denominations, regions and parts of the world. The coherence in the group is predominantly the result of the use of the life course perspective.

Activities
In 2011 the research program continued under the leadership of dr. Hilde Bras (RU) and prof.dr. Isabelle Devos (UGent) after respectively seventeen and fourteen years of service by prof.dr. Theo Engelen en prof.dr. Jan Kok.

Special activities in 2011 included:
- The program organized a session on *The Impact of Households on the Life Course* at the annual NWP conference in Antwerp.
- In February 2011 dr. Hilde Bras joined the team of historical demographers at Radboud University Nijmegen. Three new PhDs started within her VIDI project 'The Power of the Family'.
- In June 2011 prof.dr. Jan Kok delivered his inaugural lecture as Professor of Comparative History of the Life Course at the Radboud University Nijmegen.
- Dr. Hilde Bras (together with prof.dr. Jan Van Bavel and prof.dr. Koen Matthijs) organized an international seminar on *the intergenerational transmission of reproductive behavior* at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (7-9 June 2011).
- Historical demographers from Belgium and the Netherlands convened on 8 December in Nijmegen for the *fourth Day of Historical Demography*. It was dedi-
cated to the use of life course approach in Historical Demography. Proceedings of the conference will be published in 2012 in a special volume (Leuven: Acco).


• Prof.dr. Jan Kok and prof.dr. Theo Engelen continued as editors of *The History of the Family. An International Quarterly*. Since 2011 the journal is covered by the Web of Science and receives an impact factor.

• Dr. Hilde Bras was appointed as a member of *De Jonge Akademie* (Young Academy) of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (2012-2017).

Projects

• Dr. Hilde Bras received an *Aspasia grant* (April 2011, granted € 100,000) and a *VIDI Grant* (NWO) for ‘The Power of the Family. Family Influences on Long-Term Fertility Decline in Europe, 1850-2010’, € 800,000, 2011-2015.

• Dr. Hilde Bras and dr. Ineke Maas received an *NWO Medium Investment Grant* for ‘Linking Historical Lives (Linked Lives): A Database with Life Courses of Brothers and Sisters, 1850-2010’, € 462,000, 2010-2013.

• Prof.dr. Isabelle Devos and Maja Mechant received a FWO Grant for ‘Women with a deviant survival strategy? The life courses of prostitutes in Ghent and Bruges, 1750-1795’. € 220,000, 2010-2014.

• FWO Grant, Prof.dr. Isabelle Devos and Sofie De Veirman, ‘Breaking the silence. On the cultural, formal and social integration of the hearing impaired in East-Flanders, 1750-1900’. € 220,000, 2010-2014.

• *Hercules Grant*, Prof.dr. Eric Vanhaute and Prof.dr. Isabelle Devos, HISSTAT. ‘Ontwikkeling en uitbouw van een centrale gegevensbank van statistieken uit de 19de en 20ste eeuw beschikbaar op lokaal niveau (gemeenten en supracommunale eenheden)’. € 761,000, 2009-2013.

• Prof.dr. Jan Kok was co-applicant in ‘Agency, Gender, and Economic Development in the World Economy 1850-2000’, Open Competitie GW NOW 2010 (€ 950,000, main applicant prof.dr. J.L. van Zanden). This involves three PhD projects and a postdoc project.

• Prof.dr. Jan Kok was co-applicant in ‘CLIO-INFRA. Research Infrastructure for the study of global inequality’ (NWO Groot € 1,423,000, 2010) (main applicant prof.dr. J.L. van Zanden).

• Prof.dr. Jan Kok was co-applicant in Pathways to family formation. A sequence analysis of the 19th century fertility transition in Flanders (FWO 2011 (main applicant prof.dr. Koen Matthijs). This involves two PhD projects.
Dissertations
Christa Matthys (supervisors Isabelle Devos and Eric Vanhaute) finished her PhD project on *Sex and the City. Servants and the diffusion of fertility control in Flanders (1830-1930)* (Ghent University) (and defended it 5 January 2012).

E. Social History of Communities
Directors: prof.dr. Marlou Schrover (LU) and dr. Griet Vermeesch (VUB)

Theme
Social History of Communities is a Flemish-Dutch research program for scholars working on the history of communities, cohesion and social change. Part of the program are, for example, large research projects by dr. Manon van der Heijden (UL), research into migration processes (by prof.dr. Leo Lucassen (UL), prof.dr. Marlou Schrover (UL), prof.dr. Anne Winter (VUB) and prof.dr. Hilde Greefs, (UA)), and research into social mobility, as presented in the ERC Advanced Grant Project of prof.dr. Marco van Leeuwen (IISG/UU) on intergenerational social mobility 1700-2000.

The program focuses partly on the concept of ‘civil society’ which is important in the literature on the history of communities and unites the interests of many Posthumus research fellows and PhD students. Social History of Communities explicitly looks outside Europe and emphasizes a global perspective with a long-term perspective from Middle Ages to the present.

In 2011 the directors dr. Manon van der Heijden (UL) and prof.dr. Marco van Leeuwen (IISG/UU) were succeeded bij prof.dr. Marlou Schrover (UL) and dr. Griet Vermeesch (VUB).

The program looks at causes and patterns of the formation of social groups, and at the consequences. Three areas of research are particularly relevant:
1. The formation of boundaries between social groups e.g. through marriages or other processes of assimilation and closure.
2. Changes in shared beliefs and feelings of belonging. In what ways does membership of certain institutions result in a sense of creating shared resources and identities? Are some organisations more effective than others in this respect, and how, and why, does this change over time?
3. The impact that institutions have on the society at large with regard to a generalized feeling of trust, or conversely, social tensions and conflicts.
Activities
The conference 'Embattled Territory. The Circulation of Knowledge in the Spanish Netherlands' was organized in Ghent, on 9-11 March 2011. This event was the final conference of the FWO Scientific Research Network 'Circulating Knowledge in Early Modern Science'. Three elements characterize current historiography of science in the Spanish Netherlands: (1) the theme of the Separation and the emigration to the Dutch Republic, which is considered as a 'brain drain'; (2) the Counter-Reformation and the related appreciation of science in the Catholic Netherlands in terms of 'stagnation' and 'conservatism'; (3) an internalist view of science which reduces it to the 'natural sciences' and largely disconnects science from culture and society. On the basis of previous workshops and conferences organized in the context of the FWO Scientific Research Network this conference wishes to emphasize four themes which offer new perspectives and corrections to the current historiography of science in the Spanish Netherlands: 1. The Circulation of Technical Knowledge; 2. The Atlantic World; 3. Art and Knowledge; and 4. The Politics of Knowledge.


The Masterclass 'Crossing borders' was held in Leiden on 1 and 2 September 2011 (under auspices of the N.W. Posthumus Institute and the Centrum voor de Geschiedenis van Migranten, CGM), organized by Aniek Smit, Matthias van Rossum, and Hanneke Verbeek. During these two days, eight experts (senior researchers) in the field of migration research in the Netherlands, gave lectures on how migration as a theme is researched within their respective disciplines. Lectures were given by Peter Scholten (EUR), Jan Kok (RU), Thijl Sunier (VU), Joanne van der Leun (UL), Robert Kloosterman (UvA), Jelle van Lottum (University of Cambridge), Ashley Terlouw (RU) en Floris Vermeulen (UvA). Chairs were Marlou Schrover and Leo Lucassen. Which research methods or theories do they use and to what extent can these also be of interest for historical migration research? In between the lectures, eight PhD students gave short presentations of their work in progress. Themes being covered were: the migration of pensioners, intermarriage, high skilled migrants, integration processes of Mediterranean migrants, travelling artists, labor protection of low skilled migrants and dress codes. Afterwards, each of the PhD students received feedback from one of the senior researchers, preferably one from a different discipline. The central theme
of the masterclass, ‘crossing borders’, was covered in two ways. Firstly, a discussion was held on the question where exactly one draws the boundary between academic- and public debate, regarding commissioned research, scientists in the media and categorization within policy-making. On the other hand, the question was raised what borders exist within academic research on migration itself, regarding interdisciplinary collaboration, formulation of theories and methods. The participants were well-prepared, resulting in lectures and presentations of high quality. The two days were characterized by a good group dynamic and an open atmosphere, in which the PhD students as well as the senior researchers actively participated in the discussions. As a result of the enthusiastic responses of the participants, the goal is to organize a follow-up masterclass, where the focus will be on Veni-applications.

Projects
• ERC Advanced Investigator Grant, Towards Open Societies? Trends, Variations and Driving Forces of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Europe over the Past Three Centuries (€ 1,921,000) Marco van Leeuwen (IISG) 2008-2013.
• NWO VICI-project Marlou Schrover: Gender and Migration in the Netherlands, 1945-2005 (2006-2012, granted € 1,250,000), University of Leiden.
• NWO klein programma GW, Giving in the Golden Age (GIGA), by Lex Heerma van Voss and Marco van Leeuwen, granted € 500.000), International Institute for Social History (IISG) 2008-2012.
• IUAP Fase VI (OSTC), Cities and Society in the Low Countries (1200-1800): space, knowledge, social capital, prof.dr. Marc Boone (UGent), prof.dr. Monique Weis (Université Libre de Bruxelles, ULB), prof.dr. Bruno Blondé (UA), Patrick Lefèvre (Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique, KBR), Michel Draguet (Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts de Belgique (MRBAB), prof.dr. Maarten Prak (UU), 2007-2011.
• Research grant of the Research Council (Onderzoeksraad) of the University of Antwerp, project ‘Sociaal kapitaal in Antwerpse ambachten, 16de eeuw’, by prof.dr. Bert De Munck and prof.dr. Koen Wouters (€ 130.000), University of Antwerp, 2007-2011.
• European research network grant on Civil Society, ESF Exploratory, by Bert De Munck and Maarten van Dijck, 2009-2011
• Prof.dr. Petra van Dam (VU), Prof.dr. Maarten Prak (UU), dr. Peter Sigmond (ING) and dr. Milja van Tielhof (ING): In search of the poldermodel. Participation and Representation in Dutch Water Boards in the Pre-Democratic Era. NWO vrije competitie, 2011-2016.
• FWO project Anne-Laure Van Bruaene, The church in the middle. An inquiry into the urban parish and parish church in the Southern Low Countries (ca. 1450-1700) 2010-2011.
• Dr. Griet Vermeesch, Access to justice. Urban legal procedures and the usage of the pro bono procedure in civil adjudication in the Low Countries, 16th to 18th century, 2011-2015.
• Dries Lyna, Constructing the Canon? Selection and Assessment Procedures at the Academies of Fine Arts in Antwerp and The Hague, 1650-1750 (2010-2013).
• Manon van der Heijden received an Aspasia grant (result of VICI submission 2010, € 200.000).

Prize for Anne Winter (VUB): The Vrije Universiteit Brussels has awarded Anne Winter’s dissertation Patterns of Migration and Adaptation in the Urban Transition: Newcomers to Antwerp, 1760-1860 (promotor prof.dr. Hugo Soly, group Historisch Onderzoek naar Stedelijke Transformatieprocessen, Vakgroep Geschiedenis, VUB, 2007) with the Ignace Vanderschueren prize for Humane Wetenschappen, which is given every six years.

Dissertations
On 23 June 2011, Annelieke Dirks defended her thesis titled For the Youth: Juvenile delinquency, colonial civil society and the late colonial state in the Netherlands Indies, 1872-1942 at Leiden University.
7. FINANCIAL STATEMENT 2011

<table>
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<th>Revenues (in € 1000)</th>
<th>Estimated</th>
<th>Realised</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Contributions of participating faculties (DLG)</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Contributions non-DLG faculties</td>
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<td>3. Fees PhD Students</td>
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<td>4. Fees ResMA Students</td>
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<td>5. Unger van Brero Fund</td>
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<td>6. Subsidy for ResMA from 'Duurzame Geesteswetenschappen'.</td>
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<td><strong>Total revenues</strong></td>
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<td>2. Program coordinator</td>
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<td>3. Expenses Secretariat, General Board, printing costs</td>
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<td>8. Basic Training: Seminars I + II + Ind.Ass.</td>
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<td>9. Basic Training: Research Design Course</td>
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<td>10. Advanced Training:</td>
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<td>- PhD Conference (required for 3rd year students): see below</td>
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<td><strong>15,6</strong></td>
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| 15. To Reserve                                            | 2,5       | 17,6     |
|**Total expenditure**                                      | **112**   | **115,9**|
Explanation Financial Statement 2011

This financial statement was ratified by the General Board meeting of 25 April 2012.

Revenues:
1. On the basis of DLG/LOGOS agreement of 2010. The DLG-faculties in Posthumus are EUR, RUG, RUN, UL, UU, UvA, VU.
2. Non DLG-faculties in Posthumus are: TUe, UGent, IISG, SHCL, UA, VUB, WU. Some of these members do not pay fees per student but a higher membership contribution.
3. Fees for PhD students à € 500 per jaar (2 or 3 years).
4. Fees for ResMA students at DLG-faculties à € 250.
5. Contribution Unger Van Brero Fund is intended for the organisation of the RDC.

Expenditure:
6. and 7. The Research MA was organized by coordinators at each of the universities that offered a course. They were refunded with € 2.000 coordination costs, and furthermore issued travel expenses and presents to the invited speakers. The three courses were organized by Leiden (Fall 2011), Amsterdam (Spring 2012) and Utrecht (Spring 2012). The teaching load of the invited experts should be coordinated with their teaching activities at their home university – the surplus money from the subsidy will flow back to the Posthumus research community for the organisation of seminars and workshops (see 15).
10./13. The NWP conference plays an important role in the PhD Training but has been accommodated under Research Activities.
12. Apart from the expenses listed here, the research programs have a historical claim on the Reserve. The amounts earmarked per research theme varied considerably while several research themes have been reformulated. For this reason the claims were put to equal footing at ultimo 2011.
N.W. Posthumus Institute

PhD Dissertations in 2011
It is very difficult to imagine the world today without stock exchanges. Companies use stock markets to raise capital, investors to find a profitable use for their money, and journalists to gauge the condition of the economy. Although it is highly questionable whether the existence of stock exchanges has always done the world economy good, it is beyond doubt that stock markets contribute to the mobilization of capital, which, generally speaking, is beneficial to the economy.

Seventeenth-century Amsterdam saw the emergence of the world’s first stock exchange. Part of its history has long been well known: seventeenth- and eighteenth-century historians and economists already described the lively trade in shares in the Dutch East India Company (VOC, founded 1602). However, neither they, nor historians who wrote about the subject in more recent times, questioned the fact that VOC shares were traded actively. But this clearly was special: the VOC was not the first company to issue shares – shipping companies in the Italian city states pioneered the issuance of shares to raise capital – but its shares were the first to be actively traded. Using original and partly hitherto unused sources such as lawsuits, merchants’ accounts, share traders’ correspondences and notarial deeds, my PhD-thesis analyzes the quick development of the secondary market for VOC shares. It argues that by 1650, this market could be called the world’s first modern securities market.

The main incentive for the investors of seventeenth-century Amsterdam to start trading their shares was the permanent character of the VOC. The States General of the Dutch Republic had initially granted a 21-year charter, which, at the end of this period, was prolonged for another 21 years without intermediate liquidation. This means that the company’s capital stock became de facto fixed. Investors generally do not want their money to be locked up for that a long period of time, so they used the secondary market to sell their shareholdings to a third party.

Standardization of the VOC shares by market makers further enhanced the development of the market. Moreover, the establishment of a clear legal framework for the share trade attracted new participants to the market and made the trading community more diverse. The various types of share traders had different risk profiles, which made it possible to start trading financial risks, using various types of derivatives: forwards, options and repos became very popular financial instruments.

Around 1650, the level of development of the market was such that it started to provide the functions of present-day securities market: liquidity and
price discovery. As a result, investors could now, for the first time in history, invest their money at low cost and for short periods of time, without the need for endless negotiations about terms and conditions of a contract. They did not have to fear, moreover, that it would be difficult to sell off their investment if need arose and the price impact of average trades was negligible.

Meanwhile, the economic significance of the market for VOC shares was very small. The market framework and the large pool of ready investors could relatively easily have been used by new companies to issue capital stock or by the government to issue debt. Such did not happen in the seventeenth-century Dutch Republic, however. However, economies of later ages undoubtedly benefited from the experience of the Amsterdam market. New markets for corporate equity could be established relatively easily – they could be shaped after the example of the Amsterdam market. The experience of the market for VOC shares thus enabled economies of later ages to grow faster than what would have been possible if the Amsterdam market had not existed.

L. Petram De bakermat van de beurs. Hoe in zeventiende-eeuws Amsterdam de moderne aandelenhandel ontstond (Amsterdam: Atlas-Contact)
Labour relations are often analyzed within a framework that emphasizes purchasing power. The study of wages and prices tends to focus on the standard of living and its impact on labour relations. Wage systems on the other hand, offer a unique insight into the positions between workers and employers and how they were defined through practices on the shop-floor. The difference between time and piece wages points towards divergent forms of labour organisation and how they shaped labour relations. By analyzing the way in which wages were calculated, the opposition between nominal and real wages can be superseded. A notion crucial for understanding wage systems is surplus value. The introduction of labour generates surplus value, a variable that is made invisible by wages. The discussions regarding the calculation of the wage in such industries as glass and textiles allow us to put the relation between labour intensity and the wage to the fore. The introduction of new machinery led to a gradual increase of labour productivity. Every improvement of the production process could moreover be met with wage cuttings. Rather than merely bargaining over nominal and real wages, (skilled) workers sought to grasp and shape the relation between labour intensity and the wage. This phenomenon can be studied by focusing on the heated debates regarding the calculation of time and piece wages around the turn of the twentieth century.

As paradoxical as it might seem, there is actually no difference between time and piece wages. Time wages are based on a time unit that is needed for producing a presupposed amount of commodities, whereas piece wages are based on an amount of commodities that is produced within a presupposed time unit. When analyzing the organisational context in which they functioned, differences between time and piece wages begin to emerge. Workers on piece wages were theoretically able to organize their labour autonomously. In English textile industry for example, weavers considered themselves the salesmen of the commodities they produced. Time wages were indeed a relatively new phenomenon in 19th century industry. Piece wages had been the rule but were gradually replaced with time wages due to increased mechanization which allowed the machinery to set the work pace. Skilled workers such as weavers, spinners and glassblowers were still on piece wages but they functioned within highly complex forms of labour organisation.

Different forms of subcontracting existed in striking proximity and each had their own system of individual or collective piece wages. The debates in Belgian textile industry centered around the issue of the measurement of yarn spun (cotton spinning) and woven cloth (cotton weaving). By using rudimentary ways
of measuring the commodities produced, employers sought to obscure the relation between labour intensity and the wage. Spinners and weavers were moreover unable to understand the variables that came into play when the measured work was linked to a piece rate list, thus setting the wage. Labour unions strove for the introduction of the metric system, the publication of piece rate lists and eventually the introduction of standard piece rate lists. The metric system was gradually introduced but the publication of piece price lists was the exception rather than the rule. Unions hence subdued the relation between labour intensity and the wage to traditional wage demands which sought to amend the piece wage a posteriori. Spinners in particular, were unable to grasp the relation between labour and the wage let alone negotiate about it. By contrast, standard piece rate lists were implemented in English textile industry around the turn of the century, thus setting the piece rates for the whole of the Bolton region. This allowed employers and unions to reduce the relation between labour intensity and the wage to a fixed piece rate list that was non negotiable on an individual basis. In German textile industry such standard piece price lists were non-existent, contrary to their English colleagues, spinners considered themselves the salesmen of the capacity to labour and tried to amend their piece wages with for instance demands for ‘waiting money’.

Belgian glass industry dominated the world market throughout the long nineteenth century. The main glass union (‘Union Verrière’) sought to counter the eroding bargaining position of individual glassblowers by striking a collective bargain with the ‘maîtres verriers’. Before the introduction of tank furnaces, which allowed continuous production, glass blowers were able to negotiate about the way their piece wages were calculated. Continuous production meant that glassblowers lost their grasp over the supply of labour and their subsequent bargaining positions. The glass union came into play and glass blowers had to comply with a set of rules that were negotiated between the ‘union verrière’ and the employers. The relation between labour intensity and the wage was obscured by collective agreements, thus setting the stage for a regime of labour relations that would eventually be coined ‘fordist’ after the Second World War.

This dissertation joins a number of recent studies addressing the role of trade in rural societies in Western Europe in the modern period. Regarding Flanders, recent research has highlighted the importance of exchange on the countryside, as part of personal, reciprocal networks, often not extending beyond the village and its immediate surroundings. However, the involvement of households in extra-local trade, in more anonymous transactions reaching beyond the local environment, still remained obscure. To fill that gap, this dissertation seeks answers to two questions: to what extent were households on the countryside involved in extra-local trade, and what explains a higher or lower degree of involvement?

Two cases were compared: the regions Oudenaarde and Saint-Nicolas (or the Land of Waes), between 1750 and 1900. Trade on the weekly markets of both towns was used as an indicator of extra-local trade.

In the region Saint-Nicolas, trade in rural products passing through the weekly market was far more extensive than in the region Oudenaarde. A substantial proportion of the grain harvest, including bread grains, was sold on the market of Saint-Nicolas, whereas this was almost insignificant near Oudenaarde.

In the Land of Waes, the response to the Agricultural Depression at the end of the nineteenth century was also more impressive. Oudenaarde was an important market for linen cloth, but this market disappeared after the middle of the nineteenth century. In Saint-Nicolas, particularly flax was sold, and this trade remained significant there. In general, market trade was a more important element of the rural economy near Saint-Nicolas than that near Oudenaarde.

An institutional analysis of both markets could not explain these differences. Duties on market trade were rather low, and differences between both towns disappeared after the beginning of the nineteenth century, without affecting supplies. Transportation was presumably equally costly in both regions, although some of those supplying the market of Saint-Nicolas had to travel greater distances or were hindered by formalities against smuggling. Differences in standardisation and the spread of information (the linen cloth and grain trade were respectively better organized in Oudenaarde and Saint-Nicolas), seem rather the result of the importance of those trades, than their cause.

A more convincing explanation was found in the social structure of the surrounding countryside, more particularly the size structure of holdings. Near Oudenaarde, a significant part of the land was either exploited by small or large holdings. This permitted smallholders and large farmers to develop reciprocal exchange relations, operating on mutual credit: smallholders supplied large farmers with labour; large farmers in return provided food, services or capital,
among others. Such relations could not develop near Saint-Nicolas, because here medium-sized holdings were predominant, with little need for labour from outside the household. Near Saint-Nicolas, smallholders and landless labourers sought sources of cash, by seasonal migration labour on the nearby polder farms, preparing flax or other rural industries. That cash gave them access to the grain of medium-sized farmers. An important part of this grain trade passed through the weekly market of Saint-Nicolas.

This dissertation has shown that there could be enormous regional differences in the importance of extra-local trade. Market trade was clearly more substantial in the Land of Waes than in the region Oudenaarde. The main explanation for this regional difference lies in the size structure of holdings, which determined to what extent or in what way reciprocal exchange relationships between countrymen could develop. The research has shown that the size and shape of trade in rural products not only depends on the institutional organisation of the trade infrastructure, but perhaps even more on the social power structures within which producers operate.
In the Netherlands Indies, between 1900 and 1942, thousands of indigenous children were brought to justice for mostly small crimes like theft. The ones who were seen as ‘delinquent’ were put in state and private reformatories for re-education. This government policy was part of a wider expanse of Dutch colonial state building in what is now Indonesia. The development of this ‘modern’ colonial state went hand in hand with the advance of a diverse colonial civil society. After 1900, the late colonial state had growing ambitions for wide-reaching social policies, of which the re-education of juvenile delinquents is an example, but limited financial means to actually do so. It sought the support of individuals and organisations that were part of an active and ethnically diverse associational life.

In the field of juvenile care and re-education, both European and indigenous associations were of crucial importance for the development and implementation of the reform policy of the colonial government. Christian reformers like Pa van Emmerik and Pa van der Steur, European-dominated association Pro Juventute, the Islamic indigenous organisation Muhammadijah, and a variety of smaller associations, all supported the government’s reform policy for their own reasons, and in their own way. The cooperation between the colonial state and civil associations led to a diverse juvenile care and reform system, which reflected the complexity of colonial society and the goals of social reformers.

The aim of this research project was to study the history of juvenile care and reform in the Netherlands Indies on three levels: the state, a budding civil society, and the juveniles, parents, and other individuals in the re-education system. Doing so shows the relationships between the colonial state, civil associations, and ordinary people, and brings forward the importance of more moderate and socially orientated organisations in the Netherlands Indies. This side of associational life has often been overshadowed by a historiography focused on Indonesian nationalism and independence.

In the course of the twentieth century, more and more inhabitants of the Indies wanted to have a say in how their society developed. Since the political system, with its strong central authority and lack of democratic representation, only allowed the happy few to participate, people found other ways to make their voices heard. Indigenous participation in colonial civil society was shaped by alternative ideas about progress and reform that were not just employed by nationalists, but also by Islamic religious thinkers and organisations. Newspapers and magazines of every kind, political parties and philanthropic associations; all became avenues for the expression and development of many different ideas about the future of the colony. A large part of the indigenous lower middle
class was not primarily interested in supporting a ‘risky’ nationalism, but in gaining access to the modern lifestyle that was part of colonial society. Associational life, the possibility to work for the ‘improvement’ of society, exchange ideas, and critique or support the colonial order was one of the characteristics of this ‘modern’ colonial lifestyle for both the European and indigenous middle class and elite, especially after World War I.

Indigenous involvement in the colonial re-education project developed later and in other ways than the colonial government and European associations had originally planned and hoped for. Associations like the Islamic modernist Muhammadijah were shaped and motivated by their own ideas about progress and (re-)education, influenced by Islamic reform, nationalist ideas, and the perceived benefits of a Western education. The state’s coveted Islamic reformatories for juvenile delinquents never materialized, but indigenous civil society was involved in juvenile care and re-education on its own terms. In Islamic orphanages street children were given a much broader education than in the Dutch-run state reformatories and Christian orphanages. Muhammadijah aimed to give children the highest education they could manage, regardless of class. While governmental reform was designed to ‘keep indigenous children in their place’ and make them into craftsmen and dutiful subjects, Islamic reform was aimed to build a new cadre of modern Muslims that could take a leadership role in both a colonial and post-colonial society.
In August 1914, at the start of the First World War, the Allied surface fleet – by far the largest in the world – decided to blockade their enemies’ coastline to prevent them from importing vital raw materials and goods. Fearing that the Central Powers would use neutral Dutch ports and ships in lieu of their own to break the blockade, the Allies decreed that all ships carrying food or materials usable for war (a list of which was published and periodically extended) to Holland would be detained unless the government prohibited the transhipment of these goods to Germany. As this would constitute a breach of both neutrality and treaty obligations to Germany, the Dutch government had to refuse. The Allies responded by including the Netherlands in their blockade, bringing Dutch colonial and overseas trade to a near standstill.

However, influential Dutch government minister M.W.F. Treub (Trade) came up with a solution to the seemingly impossible deadlock. Both Treub and his colleague J. Loudon (Foreign Affairs) feared both a victorious Germany in permanent possession of Belgium and an Allied-Dutch conflict over Germany’s right to trade via the Netherlands. Treub (with the tacit support of Loudon) therefore created a committee of businessmen which would police Dutch trade by preventing transhipment to Germany of sensitive goods without official government involvement.

The Allies negotiated a settlement with this new committee, as it prevented possible conflict with the Netherlands and other neutral countries – especially the United States – and promised that goods consigned to the businessmen’s committee would not be stopped by the blockading force. From January 1915 onwards, anyone wanting to import overseas goods into the Netherlands had to sign a contract with the Netherlands Oversea Trust Company – as Treub’s committee became known - stating the goods in question would not be re-exported to the Central Powers, and pay a sizable deposit which would be confiscated if the contract were breached. In return, the Allies allowed several Indies luxury goods to enter the Netherlands without Trust control, allowing them to be exported to Germany at great profit.

The NOT was a private company – to further the illusion of independence from the government – and was financed and run by a consortium of shipping magnates and bankers. Throughout the war, it pursued a course that was designed to further Dutch interests, as its founders understood them. Specifically, my PhD thesis – which deals with the NOT’s decision-making process – shows that it was dominated by a very specific section of the Dutch business world, led by banker C.J.K. van Aalst. There were three main goals the NOT tried to push
through, using its near-complete control over Dutch imports. Firstly, they were intent on as smooth a relationship with the Allies as possible. Angering them would mean risk severing Dutch overseas trade links on which both the economy of the Netherlands as a whole and their personal wealth depended. Moreover, the NOT wanted not to sever trade with Germany, but were wary of too overbearing a German presence on the Dutch market. Finally, the NOT artificially divided imports according to pre-war consumption rates, thereby preventing single companies from monopolising a certain trade, ill-equipped and opportunistic start-ups from driving established players from the market, and ensured maximum employment. The NOT also helped to make sure that economic policy became an important political issue, and served as both a model and a warning to future attempts at cooperation between the government and the business world.
The Dutch-language thesis will be published by Walburg Pers in late 2012. The main arguments contained therein can also be found in two English-language book chapters:

This research concerning the history of the Belgian-Limburg coalmines tries to get a better insight into the impact of the founding of a new, modern industry on the traditional living patterns in an agrarian, sparsely populated region. The study uses the concept of the labour market and focuses mainly on the daily, non-conflicting behaviour of employers and employees on the shop-floor, and not so much on more exceptional events such as strikes or disasters. A lot of attention has been spent on the period preceding the coal exploitation (1900-1917). The questions how the coalmining industry tried to attract enough labourers and how coalminers dealt with the offered labour conditions are crucial. Addressed were: the evolution of demand and supply of labour, occupational hierarchies and categories, wage systems, the geographical origin of coalminers, recruitment strategies, selection criteria for miners, and schooling for coalminers.

The research shows that in the Limburg coalfield the balance of power clearly was to the advantage of employers. Recruitment was mainly focused on acquiring large numbers of workers, without many demands concerning their qualification and experience. The personnel policy displays a continuing duality between the need to make the occupation of coalminer attractive on the one hand, and the disciplining of the labour force on the other hand. However, they never succeeded in really controlling the labour force. Coalminers in Limburg reacted mainly by individual labour market strategies such as absenteeism, a high turnover rate, and the securing of alternative income. For most workers the labour market for coalminers only was a temporary one.

The book will be published in the series *Maaslandse Monografieën* of publisher Verloren, Hilversum.
Even during World War II and the German occupation of the Netherlands, anyone with a say in the matter was convinced that it would be necessary for Germany to recover quickly after the war. Both the Dutch government in exile in London and members of the Dutch business community who had fled to the British capital, as well as the illegal Dutch press in the occupied Netherlands advocated being lenient towards Germany once the Third Reich was finally beaten. This had nothing to with anyone liking the Germans, quite the contrary, but with simple rational thinking, for without an economically healthy Germany, it was most unlikely that the Netherlands would be able to recover. Only when the Germans deliberately started demolishing the ports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, flooding vast areas of the country and the western part of the country was weighed down by a dramatic famine in the winter of 1944-1945, that the Government in exile’s attitude to German recovery hardened. The dramatic events in the last months of the war brought about a desire for justice and retribution. Still, many realised that the restoration of economic ties with their former enemy was vital to the Netherlands.

The reason for this conviction was simple. Germany had been the most important trading partner for the Dutch since the late nineteenth century. During the 1930s, Germany on average supplied 25 per cent of Dutch imports, while imports were on average 26.9 per cent of Dutch GDP, which was low compared to the 1920s. Before World War II, around 30 per cent of the Dutch exports found their way to the German market. These consisted mainly of agricultural products. Above all, the Netherlands supplied Germany with services. The port of Rotterdam and the river Rhine played a vital role in transporting goods to Germany’s most important industrial areas, especially the Ruhr. The German hinterland in its turn was essential to Rotterdam. 80 per cent of the goods in transit through Rotterdam were destined for or came from Germany. It was the importance of Germany to the Netherlands that made many Dutch politicians and businessmen keenly aware that the country was indispensable to the Dutch economic recovery after World War II. In May 1945, however, that could not be said out loud as the Dutch public was fiercely anti-German.

The international constellation, however, presented a much bigger stumbling block for the recovery of the Dutch-German economic relations. Germany was occupied by the victorious Allies who had split the country into four independent occupation zones. Germany, which since its unification in 1870-71, had become the industrial heart of Europe, was in shambles. As long as Germany did
not recover, it would be impossible for the rest of Europe to recover, especially small countries with open economies like the Netherlands. The Allies had little attention for the Dutch economic interests, however, and were mainly concerned with short-term policy and preventing too high a cost for the occupiers. Added to this was the fact that the various post-war Dutch cabinets were, for years, unable to decide on a clear policy towards Germany. They could not decide whether to do their best to punish the country or gamble on a swift normalisation of economic contacts. On the one hand, The Hague demanded the annexation of parts of Germany, restitution of stolen goods and reparations while, at the same time working with the Allies to recover Dutch-German trade relations as soon as possible. The desire for revenge contrasted with the need to restart economic relations. Only when the future of Germany became a little less misty, could Dutch policy become more straightforward.

Satisfactory Dutch-German economic relations would only become a reality in September 1949, when the Americans suddenly decided to liberalise German imports from the Netherlands. Although the reasons for the sudden change in American policy are unclear, the results were impressive. Within months, West Germany had once again become the Netherlands most important export market. In fact, the increased German demand between 1948 and 1950 gave an impulse of 8 per cent to the Dutch GDP, roughly four times as much as Marshall Aid had done. It can therefore be concluded, that opening the German market to exports of Dutch goods was of greater importance to the Dutch economic recovery after 1949, than Marshall Aid, which has been traditionally been considered the main cause.

When the Federal Republic of Germany was established in May 1949, ambivalence would still characterise The Hague’s policy towards Bonn. The Dutch still did not make a clear choice. The Dutch cabinets were happy to cooperate with West Germany on issues of Dutch security and economic interests. The Hague was a fierce advocate of the full integration of West Germany in NATO and European integration. This was out of economic interests and also because if their large eastern neighbour were part of a military alliance, any battlefield between East and West would be in Germany. At the same time, when it came to bilateral political relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, most Dutchmen were not responsive and wanted nothing to do with the hated Jerries. Considerable economic and political tensions between the two countries remained. However, the Netherlands’ strong economic dependency on Germany and Bonn’s political reliance on The Hague prevented relations from becoming so troubled that these would have been irreparably damaged.

Germany’s small western neighbour was of fundamental economic importance to Germany. The port of Rotterdam and the river Rhine, which functioned as the natural artery to and from Germany’s most important industrial area of
the Ruhr, were vital. The Ruhr could not do without Rotterdam as a transit port for its bulk goods and the German hinterland was essential to Rotterdam. Furthermore, the Netherlands supplied Germany with large amounts of agricultural products and had invested heavily in German industry, especially in the 1920s. The Netherlands was too important economically for the Federal Republic to burden it with too much political pressure. The two West German ambassadors in office during the 1950s frequently pointed to the trauma the Dutch experienced after the events of World War II and stressed that Bonn and West Germany should be aware of these feelings and respect them. The constant Dutch allusions to Germany’s recent past and the expectation that Bonn would act as the defeated often irritated the Germans enormously. But, they understood this attitude, or at least pretended to do so. When it came to important matters, the Germans did not play hardball. The Netherlands also played an important role in West Germany’s integration in Europe and NATO. Bonn wished to regain its sovereignty and could not do without the support of its small, but not unimportant neighbour.

The economic interdependence between the two countries was simply too intense to be put at risk by ruthless policy. Furthermore, the Netherlands and Germany were part of the same Western European block. By both becoming members of greater politico-economic blocks – NATO and the EU – the Dutch-German trade could flourish, while political tension was kept in check. Integration of Bonn into the Western block presented clear advantages to the Netherlands. It could profit from the economic potential of Germany. Dutch-German trade relations had normalised by the mid-1950s, and had regained their pre-war intensity. This had been one of the prime policy goals of the various post-war Dutch cabinets. Not even the horrors of World War II and the German occupation could undo that.
Jan de Meester, *Gastvrij Antwerpen? Arbeidsmigratie naar het zestiende-eeuwse Antwerpen*
Supervisors: Prof.dr. Bert De Munck and Prof.dr. Bruno Blondé
Graduation: 25 November 2011, University of Antwerp

Supervisors: Prof.dr. Ad Knotter and dr. Willibrord Rutten
Graduation: 15 December 2011, Maastricht University
APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: ORGANISATION OF THE N.W. POSTHUMUS INSTITUTE

GENERAL BOARD
Major decisions of the N.W. Posthumus Institute are taken by a General 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 program and research programs are headed by respectively an education program director and research program 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 students and teaching affairs of NWP. Every six years there is an assessment of the quality of research and education by external peers.

GENERAL BOARD IN 2011 (members and substitute-members):

Prof. dr. B. Blondé (UA)
Prof. dr. P.J.E.M. van Dam (VU Amsterdam)
Prof. dr. C.A. Davids (VU Amsterdam)
Prof. dr. I. Devos (UGent)
Prof. dr. M.G.J. Duijvendak (RUG)
Prof. dr. T.L.M. Engelen (RU)
Prof. dr. H. Greefs (UA)
Dr. M.C. ’t Hart (UvA)
Dr. H.J. de Jong (RUG)
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Prof. dr. P.M.M. Klep (RU)
Prof. dr. A. Knotter (SHCL)
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Prof. dr. L.A.C.J. Lucassen (UL)
Dr. A.F. Heerma van Voss (IISG)
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Prof. dr. M. Prak (UU)
Dr. W.J.M.J. Rutten (SHCL)
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Prof. dr. P. Scholliers (VUB)
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Dr. A.J. Schuurman (WU)
Prof.dr. H. Soly (VUB)

**Prof.dr. E. Vanhaute (UGent) executive committee**

Dr. ir. G.P.J. Verbong (TUE)

**Prof.dr. A. Winter (VUB)**

**Prof.dr. J.L. van Zanden (UU)**

**Scientific Director, advisor to the General Board and to the Executive Committee**

Dr. L.J. Touwen (UL)

**Education Program Director, advisor to the General Board and to the Education Committee**

Dr. A. Schmidt

**Office Manager**

Ms R. Wensma, BA (until: 1 September 2011)

Drs. R. Boerrigter (from: 1 December 2011)

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Drs. K. Overlaet (UA), PhD representative

Drs. J. Schenk (EUR), PhD representative
APPENDIX 2: STUDENTS, INSTRUCTORS AND SEMINARS

ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN THE 2011 PROGRAM

Liesbeth De Strooper
Erasmus University
ESHCC
Start date Dissertation: 9/1/2011
Supervisors: Prof.dr. A. Klamer, dr. F. Vermeylen
Research: There is no bubble like the art bubble. A research on bubble-like behavior in the art market, its causes and consequences, 1900-2010/2011

Nicolas De Vijlder
Ghent University
History Department
Start date Dissertation: 2/1/2011
Supervisors: Prof.dr. M. Limberger
Research: A comparative study of the land market in the Southern Netherlands, 15th-16th century

Ariette Dekker
Rijksuniversiteit Groningen / Biography Institute / Geschiedenis
Start date Dissertation: 10/1/2010
Supervisors: Prof.dr. J.W. Renders, prof.dr. P. Kooij
Research: Biography of Anton Kröller (1862-1941)

Selin Dilli
Utrecht University / Faculty of Humanities
Start date Dissertation: 10-10-1011
Supervisors: Prof.dr. J.L. van Zanden, prof.dr. J. Kok
Research: Agency and the polity

Hilde Harmsen
Erasmus University / ESHCC Geschiedenis
Start date Dissertation: 3/1/2011
Supervisors: Prof.dr. H. Klemann, dr. D. van Lente
Research: Technological innovation and children's books during the first phase of the Cold War, 1945-1970
Wouter Heijveld
Erasmus University, Historische en kunstwetenschappen/ Maritiem Museum Rotterdam
Start date Dissertation: 9/1/2011
Supervisors: Prof.dr. H. Klemann
Research: The Dutch North Sea oil and gas industry

Yuliya Hilevych
Radboud University Nijmegen / Faculty of Arts, Department of History
Start date Dissertation: 9/1/2011
Supervisors: dr. H. Bras, prof.dr. T. Engelen
Research: The power of the family. Family histories and reproductive careers in the light of long-term fertility decline in Europe (1920-2010)

Heleen Kole
Utrecht University / Faculty of Humanities
Start date Dissertation: 9/1/2011
Supervisors: Prof.dr. M. Prak, prof.dr. P.E.J.M. van Dam, dr. M. van Tielhof
Research: The grass roots of the Dutch political culture and consensus economy. The institutional origins and evolution of local water boards

Dirk Koppenol
Erasmus University Rotterdam / ESHCC
Start date Dissertation: 9/1/2011
Supervisors: Prof.dr. Hein A.M. Klemann
Research: The decision making process preceding Maasvlakte 2

Miguel Laborda Peman
Utrecht University / Research Institute for History and Culture
Supervisors: Dr. T. De Moor
Research: A comparative analysis of the emergence and persistence of corporate collective action in Europe

Arjen Ligtvoet
Rijksuniversiteit Groningen / Faculty of Arts
Start date Dissertation: 9/1/2011
Supervisors: Dr. R.F.J.Paping, dr. A.H.M. de Baets, prof.dr. M.G.J. Duijvendak
Research: The economics of the Holocaust - An economic framework for genocide
Karin Lurvink
Vrije Universiteit / Faculty of Arts
Start date Dissertation: 2/1/2011
Supervisors: Prof.dr. K. Davids, dr. W. Verstegen
Research: Truck system in transatlantic perspective: Louisiana and the Netherlands ca. 1865-1940

Mikolaj Malinowski
Utrecht University / Research Institute for History and Culture
Start date Dissertation: 11/1/2011
Supervisors: Prof.dr. J.L. van Zanden
Research: Understanding the (under)development of Poland in the Early Modern Period

Bastian Mönkediek
Radboud University Nijmegen / Historical, Literary and Cultural Studie
Start date Dissertation: 10/1/2011
Supervisors: Dr. H. Bras, prof.dr. J. Kok
Research: Family systems and Fertility Behavior in Europe

Ophelia Ongena
Ghent University / Faculty of Arts and Humanities, History Department
Start date Dissertation: 10/1/2010
Supervisors: Prof.dr. E. Vanhaute, prof.dr. D. Luyten
Research: National and regional tensions in Belgian economic politics after the Second World War (1850-1980). An integrated analysis of economic thought, institutions, organizations and policy

Paul Rotering
Radboud University Nijmegen / Faculty of Arts/ History Department
Start date Dissertation: 9/1/2011
Supervisors: Dr. H. Bras, prof.dr. J. Kok
Research: The power of the family: family influences on long-term fertility decline in Europe, 1850-2010

Huub Sanders
International Institute of Social History
Start date Dissertation: 1/9/2011
Supervisors: Prof.dr. J. Lucassen
Research: Social history, social movements. Archival sources and the International Institute of Social History
Robin Satter
Radboud University Nijmegen / HistoryDepartment
Start date Dissertation: 7/1/2011
Supervisors: Prof.dr. Th.L.M. Engelen, prof.dr. J. Kok
Research: Financing the ageing of population. An historical and comparative perspective

Ruben Schalk
Utrecht University / Humanities/ History
Start date Dissertation: 4/1/2011
Supervisors: Dr. O. Gelderblom, prof.dr. L. Dorsman
Research: Financing education in the Low Countries, c. 1500-1900

Nynke Van den Boomen
Radboud University Nijmegen / History
Start date Dissertation: 9/1/2011
Supervisors: Prof.dr. T. Engelen, dr. A Janssens, prof.dr. J. Kok
Research: Region, religion and death. The cultural rigidity of mortality and cause-of-death patterns in the Netherlands, 1870-1930

Lotte Van der Vleuten
Radboud University Nijmegen / Faculty of Arts
Start date Dissertation: 7/1/2011
Supervisors: Prof.dr. J. Kok, prof.dr. J.L van Zanden
Research: Human capital, agency and the world economy (1850-2000)

Filip Van Roosbroeck
University of Antwerp/ Geschiedenis
Start date Dissertation: 10/1/2011
Supervisors: Prof.dr. T. Soens, prof.dr. B De Munck
Research: Knowledge creation and knowledge circulation in the Austrian Netherlands: the rinderpest epizotic of 1769-1785 in the duchy of Brabant and the county of Flanders

Jelle Versieren
University of Antwerp / History Department
Start date Dissertation: 10/1/2011
Supervisors: Prof.dr. B. De Munck, prof.dr. B. Blondé
Research: Human Qualities. Repertoires of Evaluation and the Objectification of Product Quality in the Early Modern Low Countries. Case: Table Ware Industry
Xiaodong Xu
Leiden University / Institute for History
Start date Dissertation: 10/15/2011
Supervisors: Dr. J. Th. Lindblad, prof.dr. H.J. den Heijer
Research: The genesis of a growth triangle; Singapore, Johor and Riau, 1870-1970
INSTRUCTORS IN THE 2011-PROGRAM

The N.W. Posthumus Institute recruits teaching staff from the participating institutions. The program director has been able to attract fellows from the NWP who have taken up the responsibility for a part of the teaching program. It is their responsibility to organize local seminars and invite guest speakers and experts who comment on the students’ papers. For the international Research Design Course experts are recruited to serve on the teaching teams. These additional contributors participated in the course for the whole duration of the RDC.

Seminar I: 12-13 December 2011
Coordinator: Prof.dr. A. Winter (VUB) and dr. J. Fynn-Paul (VUB)
Instructors:
Prof.dr. A. Winter (VUB)
Dr. J. Fynn-Paul (VUB)

Seminar II (Work in Progress) on 14-15 April 2011, Rotterdam, The Netherlands
Coordinator: Prof.dr. H.A.M. Klemann

Experts:
Luuk de Blois
Christiaan van Bochove
Hilde Bras
Pieter Caljé
Maarten van Dijck
Oscar Gelderblom
Ferry de Goeij
Ad Knotter
Erika Kuijpers
Clé Lesger

Dr. Thomas Lindblad
Kees Mandemakers
Elise van Nederveen Meerkerk
Harm Nijboer
Marlou Schrover
Anton Schuurman
Philip Vermeylen
Karin Willemse
Ben Wubs

Research Design Course, November 2011, Évora, Portugal
Coordinator: Dr. Tine De Moor (UU)
Local Organizers: Prof. dr. Helder Fonseca and Magdalena Tzvetanova

Experts:
Laurinda Abreu (University of Évora)
Marco Belfanti (University of Brescia)
Kristine Brulandt (University of Oslo)
Mafalda Cunha (University of Évora)
Helder Fonseca (University of Évora)
Ben Gales (University of Groningen)
Paulo Guimarães (University of Évora)
Bishnupriya Gupta (University of Warwick)
Paolo Malanima (University of Pisa)
Fernando Martins (University of Évora)
Tine De Moor (Utrecht University)
Fátima Nunes (University of Évora)
Fernanda Olival (University of Évora)
Hermínia Vilar (University of Évora)
Jacob Weisdorf (University of Copenhagen)

Participants:
Roser Alvarez Klee Kim Overlaet
Karen Arijs Iva Pesa
Inneke Baatsen Kristin Ranestad
Katalin Buzasi Joaquim Silva
Sarah Carmichael Aniek Smit
Julie De Groot Isis Sturtewagen
Sofie De Veirman Daniëlle Teeuwen
Pim De Zwart Nina Van den Driessche
Laszlo Ferenczi Eline Van Onacker
Carmen Gruber Vicky Vanruysseveldt
Sonja Hinsch Botho Verbist
Mikael Levin Sylvain Wenger
Wouter Marchand
Stefania Montemezzo
APPENDIX 3: CONTRIBUTORS TO THE 2011 POSTHUMUS CONFERENCE, 12-13 May 2011, Antwerp

Keynote Lecture: Prof. Dr. Jane Humphries, University of Oxford
‘The children who built Victorian Britain’

Papers presented by:

Jan Frederik Abbeloos
Bram Bouwens
Pepijn Brandon
Hilde Bras
Sarah Carmichael
Ann Coenen
Mila Davids
Ellen Decraene
Tim De Doncker
Julie De Groot
Tine De Moor
Heidi Deneweth
Tom De Roo
Karwan Fatah-Black
Ewout Frankema
Thomas Goossens
Jord Hanus
Manon van der Heijden
Daniëlle van den Heuvel
Erwin Karel
Diederick Klein Kranenburg
Jan Kok
Kees Mandemakers
Maja Mechant

Korrie Melis
Joris Mercelis
Marijn Molema
Elise van Nederweert-Meerkerk
Richard Paping
Jeroen Puttevils
Wouter Ryckbosch
Ariadne Schmidt
Marlou Schrover
Keetie Sluyterman
Peter Stabel
Jeroen Touwen
Janneke Tump
Mattij Van Vandecande
Matthias Van Rossum
Joost Veenstra
Griet Vermeesch
Marlous van Waijenburg
Patrick Wallis
Matthijs Witte
Pieter Woltjer
Jan Luiten van Zanden
Jacqueline Zuijdenduijn

Referees:

Cátia Antunes
Javier Lopez Arnout
Battina Bock
Marten Boon
Pepijn Brandon
Hans Cools
Mila Davids
Annelies De Bie
Maïka De Keyzer

Farabi Fakih
Karwan Fatah-Black
Ewout Frankema
Ruud Geven
Marjolein ’t Hart
Ad Knotter
Clé Lesger
Michael Limberger
Klara Paardenkoper
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<tr>
<td>Lotte van de Pol</td>
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<td>Anne-Laure Van Brunaene</td>
<td>Jan Luiten van Zanden</td>
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<td>Matthias Van Rossum</td>
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APPENDIX 4: NWP MASTERCLASSES 2011

Masterclass Prof.dr. A. Paasi (University of Oulu, Finland)
25 May, University of Groningen.
Organizer: drs. Korrie Melis (RUG)

Masterclass Crossing borders (N.W. Posthumus/CGM)
1-2 September, Leiden University.
Organizer: drs. Hanneke Verbeek (CGM/UL) and drs. Aniek Smit (UL)

Maddison Master Class in Economic History and Development, Prof.dr. Bob Allen (Oxford University)
21 November, The Groningen Growth and Development Centre (GGDC) University of Groningen.
Organizer: dr. Herman de Jong (RUG)

25 November, Geldmuseum Utrecht
Organizer: dr. Jaco Zuijderduijn (UU/Geldmuseum)

Masterclass Manors and Markets, prof.dr. Bas van Bavel (UU)
1 December, University of Antwerp
Organizer: drs. Maïka De Keyzer (UA)
APPENDIX 5 : GRANTED RESEARCH DIPLOMA’S BASIC TRAINING IN 2011

J. López Arnaut (Javier)
Groningen University
Supervisor: Dr. H.J. de Jong
Research: Endogenous growth in Latin America? Evidence on manufacturing productivity growth & technical change in Mexico, Argentina and Brazil, 1900-1960.

A. de Bie (Annelies)
University of Antwerp
Supervisor: Dhr. B. De Munck
Research: Investeren in technische kennis in de diamantsector te Antwerpen, tweede helft zestiende-begin negentiende eeuwen.

M. Boon (Marten)
Erasmus University Rotterdam
Supervisors: Prof.dr. H.A.M. Klemann, Dr. B. Wubs
Research: Opting for Oil. Rotterdam’s oil harbour and the move from coal to petrochemical feedstock of the Rhine industry, 1945-1970.

H. D. Cottyn (Hanne)
Ghent University
Supervisor: Prof. E. Vanhaute
Research: Decline and transformation of peasant communities in Latin-America/the Andes, 1500-2000.

F. Fakih (Farabi)
Leiden University
Supervisor: Dr. J. Th. Lindblad
Research: State performance and political culture in Indonesia, 1910s-1960s.

R. Geven (Ruud)
Maastricht University
Supervisor: Prof.dr. Ernst Homburg

M. De Keyzer (Maïka)
Universiteit Antwerpen
Supervisor: Prof.dr. T. Soens
J.J. Koopmans (Jelle Jan)
Groningen University
Supervisors: Prof.dr. J. Duindam, dr. J. W. Veluwenkamp
Research: The Makkum shipmasters community in the 18th century. Social, economic and institutional structure and development.

H.M. Paardenkooper (Klàra)
Erasmus University Rotterdam
Supervisors: Prof.dr. H.A.M. Klemann, dr. B. Wubs

V.T. Pham (Van Thuy)
Leiden University
Supervisor: Dr. J.Th. Lindblad
Research: The political economy and transition in Indonesia, 1910s-1960s.

H.D. Pieters (Harm)
VU University Amsterdam
Supervisor: Prof.dr. P.J.E.M. van Dam
Research: Geschiedenis en percepties van overstromingsrampen in het Zuiderzeegebied.

J. Schenk (Joep)
Erasmus University Rotterdam
Supervisors: Prof.dr. H.A.M. Klemann, dr. B. Wubs
Research: Coal, iron ore and steel. Rotterdam business and the German ‘Montan’ industry, 1870-1940.

S. Steenbeek (Simone)
Groningen University
Supervisors: Prof.dr. L. Hacquebord, dr. J.W. Veluwenkamp

W.N.A. Vanacker (Wouter)
Ghent University
Supervisor: Prof.dr. K. Verboven
Research: Native Rebellions in the Roman Empire.
J. Veenstra (Joost)
Groningen University
Supervisor: Dr. H.J. de Jong
Research: Technology and economic performance at the start of the twentieth century. Innovation and productivity in manufacturing and services in European nations.

L.G.P. Vervaet (Lies)
Ghent University
Supervisor: Prof.dr. E. Thoen
Research: Domeinpolitiek van het Sint-Janshospitaal te Brugge gedurende de Late Middeleeuwen en de Vroeg Moderne Tijden.

R.A.A. Vonk (Robert)
VU University Amsterdam
Supervisor: Prof.dr. E.S. Houwaart
Research: Ziektekostenverzekering en civil society in Nederland, 1900-2006.

A. Wahid (Abdul)
Utrecht University
Supervisor: Prof.dr. J. L. van Zanden
Research: Revenue farming, the Chinese and the evolution of the taxation system in Java, 1820s-1940s.
### APPENDIX 6: PhD CANDIDATES SINCE 1 JANUARY 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PhD candidate</th>
<th>Supervisor(s)</th>
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<td><strong>2000</strong></td>
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<td>C. Antunes</td>
<td>F Prof.dr. R. Griffiths</td>
<td>18-11-2004</td>
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<td>B. Ballaux</td>
<td>M Prof.dr. B. Blondé</td>
<td>28-4-2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. van den Bergh</td>
<td>M Prof.dr. P. Kooij &amp; Prof.dr. drs. J.A.J. Vervloet</td>
<td>13-9-2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Bouwens</td>
<td>M Prof.dr. J.L. van Zanden</td>
<td>5-6-2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. van Dijck</td>
<td>M Prof.dr. L. van Molle &amp; Prof.dr. E. Buyst</td>
<td>5-7-2004</td>
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<td>C. Helderman</td>
<td>M Prof.dr. P.Th. van de Laar</td>
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<td>E. Karel</td>
<td>M Prof.dr. P. Kooij</td>
<td>24-3-2005</td>
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<td>T. Poell</td>
<td>M Prof.dr. M. Prak &amp; Prof.dr. J.L. van Zanden</td>
<td>6-9-2007</td>
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<td>M. Schoonheim</td>
<td>F Prof.dr. P.M.M. Klep</td>
<td>11-5-2005</td>
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<td><strong>2001</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>N.K.C.A. Bracke</td>
<td>F Prof.dr. E. Vanhaute</td>
<td>1-6-2004</td>
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<td>G.A.G. Castryck</td>
<td>M Prof.dr. L. François</td>
<td>7-7-2006</td>
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<td>R.D. Futselaar</td>
<td>M Prof.dr. J.C.M. Blom</td>
<td>1-2-2007</td>
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<td>M. van Gelder</td>
<td>F Prof.dr. L. Noordegraaf</td>
<td>31-10-2007</td>
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<td>J.A. Schuler</td>
<td>F Prof.dr. J.W. Schot</td>
<td>24-6-2008</td>
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<td>A. van Son</td>
<td>F Prof.dr. J.C.H. Blom</td>
<td>stopped 2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. Suurenbroek</td>
<td>M Prof.dr. C.A. Davids</td>
<td>14-12-2006</td>
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<td>W.J. Timmermans</td>
<td>M Prof.dr. P.M.M. Klep</td>
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<td>B.E.M. Widdershoven</td>
<td>F Prof.dr. K.F.E. Veraghtert / Dr. M.C. 't Hart</td>
<td>4-11-2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Wubs</td>
<td>M Prof.dr. G.G. Jones</td>
<td>23-3-2006</td>
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<td><strong>2002</strong></td>
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<td>F.H.R. de Cocker</td>
<td>M Prof.dr. E. Vanhaute</td>
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<td>P. Földvari</td>
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<td>C.J. Zuijderduijn</td>
<td>M Prof.dr. J.L. van Zanden</td>
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**2003**
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<td>N. van der Bijl</td>
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<td>Prof. dr. H.W. Hoen</td>
<td>6-9-2007</td>
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<td>G.H. de Boer</td>
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<td>J.I.B. van Damme</td>
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<td>M. van Dekken</td>
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<td>M. Hülsken</td>
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**2004**

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<td>L.M. van Aert</td>
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<td>B. Delbroek</td>
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<td>21-9-2012</td>
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<td>Prof.dr.E. Vanhaute, Prof.dr.D. Luyten</td>
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<td>P. Roterer</td>
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<td>L. van der Vleuten</td>
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<td>F. Van Roosbroeck</td>
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<td>J. Versieren</td>
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<td>X. Xu</td>
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<td>Prof.dr. H.J. den Heijer / Dr. J. Th. Lindblad</td>
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APPENDIX 7: FELLOWS 2011-2015

University of Groningen
Faculty of Arts
   Prof.dr. M.G.J. Duijvendak
   Dr. W.M. Jongman
   Dr. E.H.K. Karel
   Dr. R.F.J. Paping
   Dr. P.G. Tassenaar
   Dr. J.W. Veluwenkamp
   Prof.dr. M.G.J. Duijvendak

University of Groningen
Faculty of Economics
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   Dr. B.P.A. Gales
   Dr. J.P.A.M. Jacobs
   Dr. H.J. de Jong
   Dr. R.K.J. Maseland
   Prof.dr. M.P. Timmer

Erasmus University Rotterdam
   Dr. L.J. Altena
   Dr. F.M.M. de Goey
   Prof.dr. A. Klamer
   Prof.dr. H.A.M. Klemann
   Dr. D. van Lente
   Dr. G. Oonk
   Prof.dr. P. Spierenburg
   Prof.dr. A.A. van Stipriaan Luïscius
   Dr. R. Towse
   Dr. L.A. van der Valk
   Dr. K. Willemse

International Institute for Social History
   Dr. J. van Gerwen
   Prof.dr. L. Heerma van Voss
   Dr. J. Kok
   Prof.dr. M. van Leeuwen
   Prof.dr. M. van der Linden
   Prof.dr. J. Lucassen
   Prof.dr. K. Mandemakers
   Prof.dr. W. van Schendel
Prof.dr. J.L. van Zanden

Radboud University Nijmegen
Dr. O. Boonstra
Dr. H.E. Delger
Prof.dr. Th. Engelen
Dr. A.A.P.O. Janssens
Prof.dr. P. Klep

Sociaal Historisch Centrum Limburg
Prof.dr. A. Knotter
Dr. W. Rutten

Technische Universiteit Eindhoven
Dr. M. Davids
Prof.dr. ir. H.W. Lintsen
Dr. G. Mom
Prof.dr. R. Oldenziel
Prof.dr. J.W. Schot
Dr. ir. G.P.J. Verbong
Dr. E. van der Vleuten

University of Antwerp
Prof.dr. B. Blondé
Prof.dr. H. Greefs
Prof.dr. H. Houtman-De Smedt
Prof.dr. G. Marnef
Prof.dr. B. De Munck
Prof.dr. P. Stabel

Ghent University
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Prof.dr. Jeroen Deploige
Prof.dr. Isabelle Devos
Prof.dr. Jan Dumolyn
Prof.dr. Baz Lecocq
Prof.dr. Michael Limberger
Prof.dr. Erik Thoen
Prof.dr. Anne-Laure Van Brunaene
Prof.dr. Eric Vanhaute
Prof.dr. Koen Verboven
Prof.dr. Christophe Verbruggen
Prof.dr. Antoon Vrints
Prof.dr. Arjan Zuiderhoek
Universiteit van Amsterdam
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Dr. C.M. Lesger
Dr. B.M.A. de Vries

Leiden University
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Dr. M.P.H. van der Heijden
Dr. J.Th. Lindblad
Prof.dr. L. Lucassen
Dr. G.C. Quispel
Dr. M.L.J.C. Schrover
Dr. L.J. Touwen

Utrecht University
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Dr. B. Bouwens
Dr. P. Brusse
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Dr. O. Gelderblom
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Dr. E. Nijhof
Dr. R.E.M.A. de Peuter
Prof.dr. M. Prak
Prof.dr. K. Sluyterman
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Prof.dr. P.J.E.M. van Dam
Prof.dr. C.A. Davids
Dr. V. Enthoven
Dr. L.M. Douw
Dr. F.D. Huijzendveld
Prof.dr. P. Nyiri
Dr. S.W. Verstegen

Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Prof.dr. J. van Bavel
Prof.dr. P. Van den Eeckhout
Prof. dr. Ch. Koninckx
APPENDIX 8: RESEARCHERS PER PROGRAM

a. Economy and Society of the Pre-Industrial Low Countries in Comparative Perspective
Program directors: Jord Hanus (UA) and Jessica Dijkman (UU).

Staff:
Erik Aerts (KULeuven, affil.), Bas van Bavel (UU), Bruno Blondé (UA), Marc Boone (UGent), Karel Davids (VU), Victor Enthoven (VU), Wantje Fritschy (VU), Oscar Gelderblom (UU), Hilde Greefs (UA), Marjolein ′t Hart (UvA), Lex Heerma van Voss (IISG), Christiaan Koninckx (VUB), Clé Lesger (UvA), Catharina Lis (VUB), Tine De Moor (UU), Bert De Munck (UA), Leo Noordegraaf (UvA), Roger de Peuter (UU), Maarten Prak (UU), Hugo Soly (VUB), Peter Stabel (UA), Erik Thoem (UGent), Milja van Tielhof (Huygens ING), Eric Vanhaute (UGent), Jan Willem Veluwenkamp (RUG), Anne Winter (VUB) Jan Luiten van Zanden (IISG/UU).

Temporary Staff:
Laura van Aert (UA), Christiaan van Bochove (IISG), Annemarie Bouman (UU), Ilja van Damme (UA), Heidi Deneweth (UU), Jessica Dijkman (UU), Jeff Fynn-Paul (VUB), Maartje van Gelder (UvA), Jord Hanus (UA), Danielle van den Heuvel (Cambridge), Veerle de Laet (UA), Thijs Lambrecht (UGent), Jelle van Lottum (Cambridge), Dries Lyna (UA), Elise van Nederveen Meerkerk (UL), Jan Parmentier (UGent), Werner Scheltjens (RUG), Ariadne Schmidt (IISG/UL), Tim Soens (UGent), Erwin Steegen (SHCL), Griet Vermeesch (VUB), Reinoud Vermoesen (UA), Jaco Zuijderuij (UU)

PhD students:
Annelies de Bie (UA), Tim Bisschops (UA), Inneke Baatsen (UA), Pepijn Brandon (UvA), Ann Coenen (UA), Hanne Cottyn (Ugent), Dan Curtis (UU), Ellen Decraene (UA), Brecht Deseure (UA), Brecht Dewilde (KU Leuven), Thomas Goossens (VUB), Julie De Groot (UA), Frasie Hertroys (VU), Jason Jongepier (UA), Raoul de Kerf (UA), Maïka De Keyzer (UA), Heleen Kole (UU), Jelle Jan Koopmans (RUG), Jan de Meester (UA), Elke Ortmanns (UA), Kim Overlaet (UA), Lodewijk Petram (UvA), Hanne Provoost (VUB), Johan Poukens (KU Leuven), Jeroen Puttevils (UA), Claartje Rasterhoff (UU), Auke Rijpma (UU), Jelle Kars De Rock (UA), Tom de Roo (UA), Matthias van Rossum (VU), Vincent van Roy (UA), Wouter Ryckbosch (UA), Ruben Schalk (UU), Simone Steenbeek (RUG), Isis Sturtewagen (UA), Janneke Tump (VU), Botho Verbist (UA), Lies Vervaet (UGent)

b. Drivers and Carriers of Globalisation. Technology, economics and business in transnational and comparative perspective
Program Directors: Torsten Feys (UGent) and Erik van Vleuten (TUe)

Staff:
Catia Antunes (UL), Erik Buyst (KULeuven, affil.), Karel Davids (VU), Mila Davids (TUe), Leo Douw (VU), Wantje Fritschiy (VU), Ben Gales (RUG), Richard Griffiths (UL), Jan Jacobs (RUG), Herman de Jong (RUG), Wim Jongman (RUG), Arjo Klamer (EUR), Hein Kleemann (UU), Dick van Lente (EUR), Thomas Lindblad (UL), Harry Lintsen (TUe), Gijs Mom (TUe), Ruth Oldenziel (TUe), Peter Scholliers (VUB), Johan Schot (TUe), Marcel Timmer (RUG), Jeroen Touwen (UL), Geert Verbong (TUe).

Temporary Staff:
Alec Badenoch (TUe/UU), Eric Berkers (TUe), Hans Buiter (TUe), Vincent Bregje van Eekelen (EUR), Lagendijk (TUe), Bas van Leeuwen (UU), D.M. Oude Nijhuis (UL), Frank Schipper (TUe), Judith Schueler (TUe).

PhD students:
Irene Anastasiadou (TUe), Nikita Bos (RUG), Bart Delbroek (VUB), Widukind De Ridder (VUB), Jeroen Euwe (EUR), Ton de Graaf (UU), U.I. Gustafsson (RUG), Stephan Hoste (UGent), Samuel Kruizinga (UvA), Martijn Lak (EUR), Javier Lopez Arnaut (RUG), Suzanne Lommers (TUe), Alessandro Nuvolari (TUe), Joost Veenstra (RUG), Pieter Woltjer (RUG).

c. People, space & places in history
Program Directors: Paul Brusse (UUtrecht) and Tim Soens (UAntwerpen)

Staff:
Koos Bosma (VU), Paul Brusse (UU), Piet van Cruyningen (Huygens ING), Petra van Dam (VU), Karel Davids (VU), Maarten Duijvendak (RUG), Erwin Karel (RUG), Ad Knotter (SHCL), Hans Mol (UL), Willibrord Rutten (SHCL), Peter Scholliers (UB), Anton Schuurman (WU), Yves Segers (Uleeuven), Milja Tielho (UU) Tim Soens (UA), Erik Thoen (UGent), Leen Van Molle (Uleeuven), Wybren Verstegen (VU).

PhD students:
Hans de Beukelaer (RUG), Chantal Bisschop (Uleeuven), Janny Bloembergen (WU),
Hanne De Winter (U Leuven), Rien Emmery (U Leuven), Tjebbe de Jong (RUG), Floris Joustra (RUG), Maïka de Keyzer (UA), Heleen Kole (UU), Kees Kuiken (RUG), Karin Lurvink (VUA), Korrie Melis (RUG), Ophelia Ongena (Ghent), Eline Van Onacker (UA), Jan Roobrouck, (U Leuven), Jens Van de Maele (U Leuven), Filip Van Roosbroeck (UA), Lies Vervaet (Ghent), Thijs van Vugt (MU), Mathijs Witte (WU)

d. Life-course, family and labour
Program directors: Hilde Bras (RU) and Isabelle Devos (UGent)
Staff
Jan van Bavel (VUB), Onno Boonstra (RU), Hilde Bras (RU), Henk Delger (UvA), Isabelle Devoe (UGent), Patricia van den Eeckhout (VUB), Theo Engelen (RU), Angélique Janssens (RU), Paul Klep (RU), Jan Kok (RU), Marcel van der Linden (IISG), Jan Lucassen (IISG), Kees Mandemakers (IISG), Richard Paping (RUG), Willem van Schendel (IISG), Peter Scholliers (VUB), Eric Vanhaute (UGent)

Temporary Staff:
Sophie Bouwens (UM)

PhD students:
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e. Social History of Communities
Program Directors: Marlou Schrover (UL) en Griet Vermeesch (VUB)

Staff:
Bert Altena (EUR), Jan Art (UGent), Hans Binneveld (EUR), Marc Boone (UGent), Ulbe Bosma (IISG), Gita Deneckere (UGent), Leo Lucassen (UL), Guido Marnef (UA), Gijsbert Oonk (EUR), Patrick Pasture (KULeuven, affil.), Maarten Prak (UU), Chris Quispel (UL), Herman Roodenburg (KULeuven-Meertens Instituut, affil.), Marlou Schrover (UL), Pieter Spierenburg (EUR), Alex van Stipriaan Luïscius (EUR), Hilde Symoens (UGent), Loes van der Valk (EUR), Boudien de Vries (UvA), Karin Willemse (EUR), Anne Winter (VUB)

Temporary Staff:
Laura van Aert (UA), Leen Beyers (KULeuven, affil.), Anne-Laure van Bruaene (UGent), Koen Buyens (KULeuven, affil.), Heidi Deneweth (VUB), Maarten Van Dijck (UA), Jelle Haemers (UGent), Jord Hanus (UA), Erika Kuijpers (UL), Elise van Nederveen Meerkerk (UL/IISG)

PhD Students:
Jan-Frederik Abbeloos (UGent), Nadia Bouras (UL), Annelore Brantegen (VUB), Ellen Burm (UA), Shirley Haasnoot (RUG), Lidewij Hesseling (UU), Diederick Klein Kranenburg (UL), Charlotte Laarman (UL), Veerle De Laet (UA), Sophie De Langhe (UGent), Gillian Mathys (UGent), Sae Matsuno, Elke Ortmanns (UA), Jan van der Poel (VUB), Carolien De Staehel (UA), Wouter Vanacker, Robert Vonk (VU), Christophe Verbruggen (UGent), Frederik Verleysen (VUB), Petra Vervust (UGent), Remco Visschers (WUR), Tycho Walaardt (UL), Koen Wouters (VUB)
APPENDIX 9: GENERAL BOARD ESTER

Prof.dr. Maria Ågren, Uppsala
Prof.dr. Lena Andersson-Skog, Umeå University
Prof.dr. Andrès Barrera González, Madrid Complutense
Prof.dr. Per Boje, Syddansk Universitet
Dr. Huw V. Bowen, Swansea University
Prof.dr. Ian Brown, London, SOAS
Prof.dr. Kristine Bruland, Oslo
Prof.dr. Erik Buyst, Leuven
Prof.dr. John Cantwell, Rutgers Business School, Newark and New Brunswick
Prof.dr. Joaquim da Costa Leite, Aveiro
Prof.dr. Martin Daunton, Cambridge
Prof.dr. Renzo Derosas, Venice
Dr. Lydia Dracaki, Athens
Prof.dr. Jean-François Eck, Villeneuve d’Ascq Cedex, Charles de Gaulle-Lille III
Prof.dr. Josef Ehmer Universität Wien
Prof.dr. Giovanni Federico, EUI, Florence
Prof.dr. Lourenzo Fernández Prieto, Santiago de Compostela
Prof.dr. Helder Fonseca, Évora
Prof.dr. José Ignacio Fortea Pérez, Cantabria
Prof.dr. Andreas Gestrich, Deutschen Historischen Institut, London
Prof.dr. Anita Göransson, Göteborg
Prof.dr. Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, Bielefeld
Prof.dr. Patrick Verley, Geneva
Prof.dr. Peter Hertner, Halle
Prof.dr. Marjatta Hietala, Tampere
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Prof.dr. Lewis Johnman, Westminster
Prof.dr. Hartmut Kaelble, Berlin, Humboldt
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Prof.dr. Biagio Salvemini, Bari
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Prof.dr. Carmen Sarasúa, Barcelona
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Prof.dr. Rainer Schulze, Essex
Prof.dr. Natalia Selounskaya, Moscow
Prof.dr. Dieter Stiefel, Vienna
Prof.dr. Klaus Tenfelde, Bochum
Prof.dr. Nuno Valério, Lisbon, Technical University
Prof.dr. Eric Vanhaute, Ghent
APPENDIX 10: ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS IN 2011

**Economy and Society of the Pre-Industrial Low Countries in Comparative Perspective**


Bavel, Bas J.P. van, ‘Markets for land, labor, and capital in northern Italy and the Low Countries, twelfth to seventeenth centuries’, *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 41 (2011) 503-531.


Davids, Karel (with ’t Hart, Marjolein; Heijden, Manon van der; Lucassen, Leo; Voss, Lex Heerma van and Touwen, Jeroen), De wereld en Nederland. Een sociale en economische geschiedenis van de laatste duizend jaar (Amsterdam: Boom 2011).


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Greens, Hilde (with De Koster, M.; De Munck, B.; Willems, B. and Winter, A. (eds.),
Werken aan de stad. Stedelijke actoren en structuren in de Zuidelijke Nederlanden, 1500-1900 (Brussel: VUB-Press, Urban notebooks 2011).


’t Hart, Marjolein (with Davids, Karel (eds.)), De wereld en Nederland. Een sociale en economische geschiedenis van de laatste duizend jaar (Amsterdam: Boom 2011).


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Munck, Bert de ‘Inleiding Werken aan de stad: stedelijke actoren en structuren in de Zuidelijke Nederlanden, 1500-1900’ in: De Koster, Margo; De Munck, Bert; Greefs, Hilde; Willems, Bart and Winter, Anne (eds.), *Werken aan de stad. Stedelijke actoren en structuren in de Zuidelijke Nederlanden 1500-1900* (Brussel: VUB-press 2011) 311-325.


Petram, Lodewijk, *De bakermat van de beurs. Hoe in zeventiende-eeuws Amsterdam de moderne aandelenhandel ontstond* (Amsterdam: Atlas-Contact 2011)


Zuijderduijn, Jaco and Dekkers, Geertje, ‘Vreemde valuta’, *Quest historie* 2011‐4, 94‐97.
Drivers and Carriers of Globalisation: Technology, Economics and Business in Transnational and Comparative Perspective

Drukker, Jan-Willem (with De Boer, Jorrit J.), ‘High Tech, Human Touch: een beknopte geschiedenis van de Universiteit Twente/ a concise history of the University of Twente, 1961-2011’ (Enschede: Universiteit Twente 2011).


Heijveld, Wouter, ‘Change of Technology. Has the ship’s navigator disappeared?’, Maritime People. The 9th North Sea History Conference (Stavanger 2011) 162-175.


Leeuwen, Baas van (with Földvári, Péter), ‘Should less inequality in education lead to a more equal income distribution?’, Education Economics, 19:5 (2011).


Lindblad, J. Thomas, 'IMF: The road from rescue to reform', in: Bersick, Sebastian and Velde, Paul van der (red.), *The Asia-Europe meeting; Contributing to a new global governance architecture* (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press 2011) 87-96.


Mom, Gijs (with Clarsen, Georgine, Kim, Nanny, Seiler, Cotton, Möser, Kurt, Müller, Dorit, Terranova, Charissa and Volti, Rudi), 'Editorial', *Transfers* 1:1 (Spring 2011) 1-13.


Sanders, Huub 'Vrank en Vrij'. Versus the Occupying Forces', IISG 2011, Published on website IISG.


Schipper, Frank and Schot, Johan, ‘Infrastructural Europeanism, or the Project of Building Europe on infrastructures’, History and Technology 27, no.3 (2011): 245-264.


Schot, Johan (with Schipper, Frank), ‘Infrastructural Europeanism, or the project of building Europe on infrastructures: an introduction’, History and Technology 27:3 (2011) 245-264.


Zanden, Jan Luiten van (with Carmichael, S.G. and De Moor, T. (eds.)), The History of the Family, Special Issue on Marriage patterns, household formation and economic development, 16:4 (2011).


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Soens, Tim, ‘Floods and money. Funding drainage and flood control in coastal Flanders (13th-16th centuries)’, Continuity and Change, 26:3 (2011), 333-365.


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Linden, Marcel van der (ed.), *Humanitarian Intervention and Changing Labor Relations. The Long-term Consequences of the Abolition of the Slave Trade* Studies in Global Social History 7 (Leiden: Brill 2011).


Linden, Marcel van der, 'Unanticipated Consequences of 'Humanitarian Intervention': The British Campaign to Abolish the Slave Trade, 1807-1900', in: Hanagan, Michael and Tilly, Chris (eds.), *Contention and Trust in Cities and States* (Dordrecht etc.: Springer 2011) 43-60.


Paping, Richard, 'People around Baker Jan Geerts of Molenrij, the founding father of one of the Catholic Halsema Families', in: Halsema J. (e.a.) *Het landbouwersgeslacht Halsema uit Kloosterburen* (Leusden 2011) 267-274.

Paping, Richard, 'Rondom bakker Jan Geerts te Molenrij, de stamvader van één van de katholieke families Halsema', in: Halsema, J. (e.a.), *Het landbouwersgeslacht Halsema uit Kloosterburen* (Leusden 2011) 17-25.


Scholliers, Peter (with Campanini, Antonella and Williot, Jean-Pierre (eds.)), *Manger en Europe. Patrimoines, échanges, identités, L'Europe alimentaire 1* (Bruxelles e. a.: Peter Lang 2011).


Scholliers, Peter and Eeckhout, Patricia, ‘Hearing the Consumer? The Laboratory, the Public, and the Construction of Food Safety in Brussels (1840s/1910s)’, Journal of Social History 44: 4 (2011) 1139-1155.


Scholliers, Peter, ‘Everyday food recommendations and their roots: the case of school manuals (Belgium, 1890-1940)’, in: Porras Gallo, Maria Isabel e. a. (eds.) Transmision del conocimiento médico e internacionalizacion de las practicas sanitarias: una reflexion historic, Sociedad Espanola de Historia de la Medicina (2011) 183-187.

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Dirks, Annelieke, For the Youth: Juvenile delinquency, colonial civil society and the late colonial state in the Netherlands Indies, 1872-1942 (PhD Dissertation Leiden University, 2011).

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Lucassen, Jan (with Lucassen, Leo), *Winnaars en verliezers. Een nuchtere balans van 500 jaar immigratie* (Amsterdam: Bert Bakker 2011).


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Lucassen, Leo (with Bade, Klaus, Emmer, Pieter and Oltmer, Jochen (eds.)), *The Encyclopedia of Migration and Minorities in Europe. From the 17th century to the present* (New York: Cambridge University Press 2011).


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Poel, Jan van de, ‘*Tussen participatie en representatie: Contextuele en structurele dimensies van de Vlaamse derde wereldbeweging*’ (Brussel 2011).


Poel, Jan van de (with Schokkaert, B.), *Het koekje bij de koffie. 40 jaar Oxfam-Wereldwinkels* (Berchem: EPO 2011).


Smit, Aniek X., ‘Mijn vader had een Afro!’ Hoe Marokkaanse migranten in Nederland zich kleden sinds de jaren zestig (Amsterdam: Aksant/Amsterdam University Press 2011).


Winter, Anne (with Koster, Margo de, Greefs Hilde, De Munck, Bert, Willems Bart,) Werken aan de stad. Stedelijke actoren en structuren in de Zuidelijke Nederlanden 1500-1900 (Brussel: VUB-press 2011).