

HUIZINGA INSTITUUT

*Onderzoeksschool
voor
Cultuurgeschiedenis*

*Research Institute and
Graduate School of
Cultural History*

PROMOTIE-ONDERZOEK

2019

Abubakari, Azinat

Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen
Franse taal en cultuur
Promotor: Prof. dr. Alicia Montoya
Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2014
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The impact of the egalitarian ideals of the French revolution on the question of slavery is the subject of a growing body of academic research. The revolutionary discourse on rights, it is widely recognized, paved the way for the first abolition of slavery in 1794, and the definitive one in 1848. However, the opposite relation – how did slave struggles for freedom help shape and formulate a general discourse on human rights, including the right to revolt – has not been sufficiently addressed. The objective of this PhD thesis is to contribute an innovative perspective to scholarship on slavery by examining how the representation of slavery and slave political agency made it possible to (re)think and to formulate human rights that were otherwise difficult to conceptualize. Authors made use both of the metaphorical and the directly referential possibilities afforded them by the representation of transatlantic slavery. By combining insights from modern-day cultural theorists and eighteenth century texts, I will integrate methods and questions from narratology, gender studies, postcolonial studies and social and cultural history, and seek to link literary representation to ideology during significant historical junctions.

Achbari, Azadeh

Global science from a Dutch perspective: Dutch participation in 19th-century Humboldtian networks
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Algemene Vorming / Geschiedenis der Natuurwetenschappen
Promotor: Prof. dr. Frans van Lunteren
Aanstelling: Vanaf januari 2009
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This proposal aims to fill a conspicuous gap in our knowledge of nineteenth-century Dutch science. It concerns the sizeable Dutch participation in attempts to create global Humboldtian scientific networks in the period 1820-1880. In spite of the scope and importance of these scientific investigations, historians of science have so far tended to focus their attention on the rise of laboratory science culminating in the so-called Second Golden Age, thereby creating a one-sided view of nineteenth-century Dutch science and of its international dimension.

Named after its initiator Alexander von Humboldt, this type of research involved the systematic recording of measurements of natural phenomena across extensive areas, often through international collaboration. Its ultimate objective was to find the natural laws that governed the phenomena under investigation. Dutch representatives of Humboldtian research included Gerrit Moll, contributing to the study of tides by William Whewell in Britain; Richard van Rees, cooperating with Adolphe Quetelet in Belgium on meteorological research; Willem Wenckebach, cooperating in geomagnetic projects by Carl Friedrich Gauss in Germany; M.H. Jansen, collaborating on ocean currents with Matthew Fontaine Maury in the USA; F.J. Stamkart, triangulating The Netherlands as part of the Europäische Gradmessung; and C.H.D. Buys Ballot, engaged in multiple international meteorological networks. These Dutch participants often acted as nodes connecting local and national networks to the international networks. The significance of the Dutch activities within this period can be illustrated by the database of meteorological measurements compiled through the 'Universal Abstract Log' initiated by Jansen and Buys Ballot. Between 1854 and 1880 Dutch contributions comprised the bulk of the global meteorological data acquisition effort at sea, resulting in vast records that are used up to the present day.¹

This study will investigate how these Humboldtian networks developed in the context of European expansionism and the development of new communication and transport technologies such as the telegraph and the railways. It will address questions as to how the growth of scientific internationalism related to the rise of nationalism in the new nation states, and how these projects fostered standardization of scales and units, thereby contributing to the spread of the controversial Metric System. Moreover, the study will shed light on the changing relationship between science, the state and local societies regarding funding and social relevance. Furthermore, it will address the professionalisation and specialization of scientific research and the marginalisation of the amateurs who had long played a central role in the natural sciences.

This study will show how the active seizing of opportunities by Dutch scientists in the context of increasing European internationalisation can lead to significant scientific contributions. It will also shed light on the relationships between scientific and technological developments and processes of globalization, each of them generating and transforming the other.

¹ H. Walbrink e.a., 'Sea-level pressure observations from Dutch ships 1854-1938 incorporated in COADS release 1C climatology', *International Journal of Climatology* 23 (2003) p. 472.

Ahmedani, Usman

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Further information will follow soon.

Álvarez Francés, Leonor

War Heroes and War Criminals. The Spanish Commanders and their Actions during the First Decade of the Dutch Revolt in Narrative Sources from Spain and the Low Countries (1567-1648)

Universiteit Leiden

Institute for History, Department of General History

Promotor/co-promotor: Prof. dr. J.F.J. Duindam

Aanstelling: Vanaf augustus 2014

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Because of the Eighty Years' War, the Spaniards became the main enemy in the eyes of the inhabitants of the Low Countries and thus functioned as the Other within identity formation processes. I am studying how Spanish and Dutch chronicles written during the Eighty Years' War (1567-1648) depicted Spanish commanders fighting in the first decade of the conflict. These tales cannot be divided in two blocks, but gave a voice to a wide variety of attitudes instead. Religious affiliations, for instance, did not determine political alliances. Accordingly, the Protestant stadtholder William of Orange insisted in his loyalty to the devout Catholic Philips II, while the inhabitants of Arnhem in 1573 were for the biggest part Catholic, but averse to Spaniards. Apart from analysing diverging views of the conflict, I am focusing on the changes these narratives underwent as temporal distance to the events increased. How was the portrayal of the Spanish commanders modified when the Truce was signed in 1609? And when hostilities were resumed in 1621? This project will contribute to research on mechanisms of war propaganda at work in the Low Countries and Spain from the beginning of the conflict until the Peace of Münster in 1648.

This project is part of Raymond Fagel's NWO project 'Facing the Enemy. The Spanish Army Commanders during the First Decade of the Dutch Revolt (1567-1577)'.

Belt, Christoph van den

Christian press in a secular time

VU University Amsterdam

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. George Harinck, Dr Jan van der Stoep

Aanstelling: vanaf november 2016

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In 1971, the Dutch newspaper *Reformatorisch Dagblad* was founded and in 1968 the Dutch newspaper *Gereformeerd Gezinsblad* changed its name into *Nederlands Dagblad*, precisely in a time that is often characterised as a period of 'depillarisation'. The research investigates how these "Christian" newspapers saw their own role, how they gave shape to a "Christian" newspaper and how they – and others – evaluated the role of these newspapers in society.

Berg, Marleen van den

Joods Rotterdam

University of Amsterdam/NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Frank van Vree, Prof. dr. Ismee Tames, Dr Hinke Piersma

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2018

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This research project focuses on the persecution of the Jews in Rotterdam during the Second World War and the restoration of their rights after the war. In this project Marleen will study the specific, local situation of Rotterdam during and after the war and compare this with the situation in other bombed and/or port cities in both the Netherlands and Europe. She wants to demonstrate the importance of the local conditions with regard to the policy of the persecution and the restoration of rights of the Jews.

Bergers, Lara

The history of criminalistics and forensic medicine in the Netherlands in the period 1930-1988 Utrecht University

Project: *FORCE – Forensic Culture in Europe, 1930-2000*

Promotor(es): Dr Willemijn Ruberg

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2018

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Over the course of the 20th century, criminalistics, forensic medicine and forensic psychology/ psychiatry became firmly embedded in the police investigations and criminal trials in the Netherlands and around the globe. New forensic technologies became available, new institutes were established and the public became accustomed to the presence of scientific evidence in courtrooms. It is remarkable, then, that historians have given little attention to the history of forensic science in this period. In the Netherlands, a few interesting studies of forensic psychology/ psychiatry are available; meanwhile criminalistics and forensic medicine are especially neglected.

This project seeks to remedy the situation by mapping the changes in the use and reception (by both participants in trials and by society at large) of criminalistics and forensic medicine in cases of murder and rape in the Netherlands between 1930 and 1988 (the year DNA evidence was first used in a court case.) It suggests that an analysis focussing solely on legal, technological and institutional developments will be insufficient to explain these changes. Instead, it attempts to shed light on the broader constellation of factors that make up Dutch forensic culture. It does so by paying attention to the *practices* surrounding forensic expertise in courtrooms. This research is part of the ERC Consolidator project 'Forensic Culture. A Comparative Analysis of Forensic Practices in Europe, 1930-2000' led by dr. Willemijn Ruberg.

Bezemer, Pauline

Hybrid artefacts: the actors identified. Public native dwelling estates in Sub Sahara Africa, a forgotten aspect of 20th century urban architecture

University of Groningen

Promoto(es)Prof. dr. Cor Wagenaar, Dr Marijke Martin

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

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This PhD study intends to test the hypothesis that public indigenous housing estates in Sub Sahara cities represent an unmissable, though largely unknown aspect of 20th century Architecture History.

Public housing for native citizens became a serious planning and design issue in large Sub-Saharan African cities from the 1920s. The material results mirror a unique hybrid of international dispersed concepts and locally-bound house building and dwelling practices; determined by the degree of resistance faced or not faced by foreign – colonial – models. It starts from the assumption that human and non-human actors equally determined the meant hybridization by meeting in a confrontation of power and – hidden – agendas. This fits within the supposed transfer-processes as part of a more global Architecture History.

I will critically analyze and compare a selection of estates, planned and/or built between the 1920s and 1980s, in six different cities and countries. In order to identify, categorize and compare actors and agencies, I intend to apply external theoretical tools, within an architectural historical framework. The resulting, innovative method stimulates to organize the research as a methodological laboratory (1) and present its outcomes in a non-conventional way for architectural historians, as written texts but also as maps (GIS, reconstruction) and as actor-diagrams (2). The latter can serve as mediator between factual/mental history and future, sustainable interventions.

Birkenholz, Frank

The Paper Company: the Impact of Paper on the Dutch East India Company in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

University of Groningen

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Raingard Esser, Dr Megan Williams

Aanstelling: vanaf november 2016

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This project investigates how paper, as a material medium, information storage device, and communications technology, facilitated, sustained, and impacted the Dutch East India Company (Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie or VOC). I consult the VOC's rich seventeenth- and eighteenth-century archival collections to uncover how the Company obtained, employed, and preserved paper. The project hypothesizes that paper, as a material object, fundamentally influenced the VOC's operations. Vast amounts of paper were crucial to obtaining, managing, utilizing, and archiving essential information and knowledge, which was the cornerstone of the Company's politics, trade, diplomacy, and warfare. Simultaneously, the use of paper confronted the VOC with material constraints such as paper shortages and information overload, which impeded the Company's functioning. It combines historical approaches, notions of material culture, and Media Studies concepts. The exploration of paper offers a new way of studying the VOC and illuminates the material basis of Dutch political and commercial overseas expansion.

Bleijenberg, Linda

Reconfiguring the primitive hut as a design model in architectural discourse (1750-1850)

Universiteit Leiden

Universitair Instituut voor Culturele Disciplines (LUICD)

Promotoren: Prof. dr. Caroline van Eck, dr. ir. Maarten Delbeke

Aanstelling: Vanaf oktober 2010

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In 1753 the abbé Laugier published his *Essai sur l'architecture*, in which he presented *la petite cabane rustique*, primitive man's first building consisting of four poles, four beams and a roof, as the very embodiment of the true principles of architecture. The *Essai* attracted considerable attention (and controversy) for its novel ideas, although the image of the primordial hut was not new: since the rediscovery of Vitruvius in the fifteenth century, a reference to architecture's origins had been a more or less obligatory ingredient of architectural treatises. However, whereas in Renaissance theory the hut had functioned merely as a starting point for architecture's historical development, while also establishing a connection between the origin of architecture and that of civilization, Laugier's *cabane* was presented as a normative, a-historical point of reference with very specific formal characteristics.

What connects the two approaches is the implicit assumption that architecture has cultural relevance. Renaissance treatises legitimized contemporary architecture's cultural meaning by referring to classical architecture, which was seen as the visual expression of a superior civilization; Laugier on the other hand, points to the Greek temple as a model because it most closely resembles the *cabane*. His claim for cultural relevance depends on other modes of thought and frames of reference, a tendency that characterizes the architectural theory of the period 1750-1850. This project sets out to trace the development of the *cabane* and other reconfigurations of the hut: how its subsequent transformations reflect and influence changes in contemporary design theory and its claim that buildings have cultural meaning, and how they are influenced by the intellectual and cultural contexts of these texts.

This research project is part of the VIDI-programme 'The quest for the legitimacy of architecture in Europe (1750-1850)', directed by dr. ir. M.J.F. Delbeke.

Bobeldijk, Anne-Lise

Competing narratives of victimhood in the age of transitional justice: The history and memory of the terrrorscape Maly Trostenets

University of Amsterdam / NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Nanci Adler, Prof. dr. Rob van der Laarse

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

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This research project focuses on the history and memory of the terrrorscape Maly Trostenets in Belarus and a number of Western European countries. Maly Trostenets was a small village approximately ten kilometres outside of Minsk, where a Nazi concentration camp was created. The former kolkhoz and camp Maly Trostenets and two extermination sites, the Blagovshina and Shaskova forests, were used by the Soviets (1937-1941) to eliminate 'enemies of the Soviet Union', and by the Nazis (1942-1944) to murder partisans, POWs, Belarusian and Western-European Jews. Estimates of the number of victims of just the Nazis range between 60,000 and 205,000.

Despite the large number of victims, only in the last decade this killing site has become increasingly present in research. The history of Maly Trostenets has in these years been analysed from multiple angles, but there is still no study available which focuses on the history

and memory of Maly Trostenets addressing both the aspect of the NKVD crimes and the crimes committed by the Nazis.

My PhD project will provide an important opportunity to advance the understanding of the entanglement of the memory of the Stalinist repressions and communism and the Nazi terror and the Holocaust, and beyond, as it looks into the influence of both of these memories on each other. In this project I will analyse both the history and memory of the Stalinist – and Nazi past of Maly Trostenets and Minsk, explore how the different narratives around these events have evolved and how these have competed, conflicted or suppressed each other.

Boender, Carolien

The persistence of civic identities in the Netherlands, 1747-1848

Universiteit Leiden

Faculteit der Geesteswetenschappen – Instituut voor Geschiedenis

Promotoren: Prof. dr. Henk te Velde, prof. dr. Judith Pollmann

Aanstelling Vanaf februari 2015

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Mijn PhD-onderzoek heeft de voorlopige titel ‘Civic identity in Haarlem, 1747-1848’ en gaat over de continuïteit in stedelijke identiteiten in de Nederlanden tussen 1747 en 1848. Haarlem dient daarbij als belangrijkste case study. Mijn onderzoek richt zich op de vraag in hoeverre, in een periode waarin een nationale overheid aan belangrijkheid won, (inwoners van) steden gebruik bleven maken van lokale tradities om conflicten te beheersen en de stedelijke herinneringscultuur vorm te geven.

Boerhout, Laura

Negotiating Post-Memories. Intergenerational Transmission of Bosnia's War

Narratives Beyond National Borders

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Amsterdam School for Heritage and Memory Studies/Cultural Studies Department

Promotoren: Prof. dr. Rob van der Laarse, Prof. dr. Nanci Adler

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2014

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Laura Boerhout is a PhD candidate at the Amsterdam School for Heritage and Memory Studies (Department of Cultural Studies) at the University of Amsterdam. Her main area of research interests are (intergenerational) transmission of cultural memory, (digital) memory activism and notions of citizenship and belonging. Besides her academic work, she teaches in non-formal education and co-organizes transnational, educational (film) workshops on monuments in the post-Yugoslav space, and events on the past & present of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Netherlands.

Her NWO-funded PhD scholarship (2014-2018) deals with the negotiation of memories in relation the history and 1992-1995 war in in Bosnia-Herzegovina, mainly focusing on the (commemorative) narratives in the Netherlands. Her project focuses specifically on the alternative production of knowledge by artists, activists and younger generation across borders in making sense of the past, against the backdrop of hegemonic narratives in Europe and beyond. Her methods include (digital) ethnography and interviews.

Bood, Rena

Hispanophobia and Hispanophilia in England and the Netherlands. 1620-1700

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Faculteit der Geesteswetenschappen

Overkoepelend project: *Mixed feelings. Literary Hispanophilia and Hispanophobia in England and the Netherlands in the Early Modern period and in the nineteenth century*

Promotores: Prof. dr. Joep Leerssen, dr. Yolanda Rodríguez Pérez

Aanstelling: Vanaf januari 2016

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This research is part of the NWO funded project *Mixed feelings. Literary Hispanophilia and Hispanophobia in England and the Netherlands in the Early Modern period and in the nineteenth century*, which is coordinated by . Current framings of the economic crisis are marked by negative prejudices, depicting the southern European states as corrupt. National characterizations can endure for centuries. In Early Modern Europe, the Spaniards were the most hated nation. Their reputation was tainted by a Black Legend of Spanish cruelty and lust for power. This anti-hispanism is considered central to the process of European proto-national identity formation. It shaped the cultural and political self-definition of both the Netherlands and England, two nations with overlapping histories regarding Spain. However, this hispanophobia did not exclude an undeniable fascination with Golden Age Spanish culture, most visible within the field of literature.

This project problematizes the European paradigm shift around 1800, when after centuries of predominant hispanophobia, a discourse of romantic hispanophilia materialized. The Duke of Alba and the Spanish Armada made way for Carmen and Don Juan. This project will demonstrate how the two narratives of literary hispanophobia and hispanophilia co-existed in the Early Modern period and re-emerged in the nineteenth century, when national identities and literary canons consolidated the Golden Age as the key period in the national-historical consciousness.

Boom, Mathijs

Charting Time: Nature and Culture in the History of Time, 1760-1860

University of Amsterdam

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Wyger Velema, Prof. dr. Eric Jorink

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

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Our image of our world, our species, and our society is historical. Part of this historical worldview arose during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In a matter of decades both nature and culture acquired a history – a sense of evolution. Pioneering earth scientists discovered deep time and envisioned a succession of different worlds, inhabited by strange creatures long vanished, while the historians of Enlightenment Europe constructed a history of civil society and human culture. They all reshaped the concept of time. Yet, the parallel historization of nature and culture and its relation to the history of time has never been the subject of thorough research. We are still hampered by the nineteenth-century division between natural and cultural thought.

I propose to revisit the era between 1760 and 1860 to recover the shared heritage of natural and cultural concepts of time. My research will focus on the central case study of the Netherlands. Here, Haarlem's learned societies played a pivotal role in the international debate on the age of the Earth, while Leiden's university was a hothouse for European philology and biblical criticism, fueling the need for a more historical understanding of God's creation and the natural world. Through the study of society archives and university archives, important prize questions, and published works in natural and cultural history, I intend to deepen our knowledge of the relationship between natural and cultural concepts of time, and further our

insight into this revolutionary era in the history of time.

Broere, Sebastiaan

Decolonizing Agricultural Knowledge

Project: *Decolonizing Knowledge: Postcoloniality and the Making of Modern Indonesia's Knowledge Culture, 1945-1970*

University of Amsterdam

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Remco Raben

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

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This research examines the production, circulation, and uses of agricultural knowledge and expertise in Soekarno-era Indonesia. Rather than positioning science within the context of Indonesia's decolonization, this project sets out to uncover how scientists' practices and objects contributed to the imagining, enacting, and making of national independence and economical development.

During the first postcolonial decades, addressing the problem of food scarcity ranked high on the Indonesian government's target list. For several reasons, the state's most pressing issues included endemic malnutrition, occasional regional food shortages, and hunger edema outbreaks. For one, these phenomena raised the question whether Indonesia was really able to live up to its self-proclaimed ideal of *berdiri di atas kaki sendiri* (to stand on one's own feet). In addition, hunger challenged Soekarno's struggle of attaining social justice for all Indonesians, one of the five principles of Indonesia's official state philosophy, the *pantjasila*. Finally, Indonesian imagined self-sufficiency in food production to be an important means to achieving and securing independence from the United States and the USSR. Food production became an important component of Indonesian nation-building during the 1950s and 1960s.

By unearthing the national, local, and international interests that rendered agricultural knowledge mobile during the Soekarno-era, *Decolonizing Agricultural Knowledge* seeks to extend the global history of science, recent scholarship on science during the Cold War, and the historiography of Soekarno-era Indonesia and its knowledge culture.

Brummelhuis, Lydia ten

All-American Heroes: Protestant Poetry from Early America

Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

Vakgroep English Historical Language and Literature

Overkoepelend project: "*No More Heroes: Violence and Resistance in New World Poetry*"

Promotor/begeleider: Prof. dr. Sebastian Sobiecki, dr. Joanne van der Woude

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2015

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This project, which is part of the highly interdisciplinary and comparative research project *No More Heroes: Violence and Resistance in New World Poetry*, focuses on the representation of heroism and violence in English and Dutch poetry about the New World written between 1500 and 1800. Basing its conclusions partially on texts that have already been edited and partially on texts yet to be discovered in archives, the project hopes to add to existing scholarship in two ways: first, by unearthing new verse texts on the subject and making them available in a database, and second, by analyzing these texts from a new premise. For, this project proposes, New World poetry provides new and valuable insights into the politics of colonialization and conveys information about the mind-set of the colonizers in ways that prose cannot.

The corpus of primary texts to be analyzed consists of all types of verse texts in Dutch or English that deal with the New World, heroes and/or violence, making no distinction between 'high' or 'low' poetry. As such, the project will mainly address the Protestant colonization of

America. With regard to the Dutch texts, the primary focus will be on poetry from or about New Holland and New Netherland, but, if this proves a fruitful research ground, the project might be expanded to encompass poetry related to other Dutch possessions, such as the Netherlands Antilles in the Caribbean. Some of the texts to be analyzed in this project have already been edited and anthologized, and only need to be identified. In order to find additional verse texts several archives will be visited in the course of the project, both in Europe and in America. Any new discoveries will be added to the OMEKA database to be built by the principal investigator of *No More Heroes*.

Once identified, all of these texts will be close-read in terms of their plot, message, imagery and formal aspects. In addition, their contemporary reception will be investigated. The exact focus of the final dissertation will depend on the results yielded by initial close readings, but will likely be related to contemporary and modern theories of imagery and metaphor. One of the primary claims of *No More Heroes* is that the analysis of New World poetry can significantly add to the current understanding of colonization politics and attitudes, which is mainly based on analyses of prose rather than poetry. One way in which this project proposes to contribute to that is by looking closely at the imagery and metaphoric language abundantly present in poetry, possibly with the help of cognitive approaches to literature as these directly link metaphoric language to human cognitive processes.

Bruyn, Yannice de

Staging violence in the Early Modern theatre in the Low Countries 1630-1690

Vrije Universiteit Brussel/Universiteit Leiden/Universiteit Gent

Faculteit Letteren en Wijsbegeerte, vakgroep TALK

Promotores: Prof. dr. Karel Vanhaesebrouck, Prof. dr. Kornee van der Haven, Prof. dr.

Inger Leemans, Prof. dr. Frans-Willem Korsten

Overkoepelend project: *Imagineering Violence: Techniques of Early Modern Performativity in the Northern and Southern Netherlands (1630-1690)*

Aanstelling: Vanaf September 2015

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Our project concerns the cultural representation of violence in the Low Countries and its relation to theatrical techniques, in the period between 1630-1690. The project has two foci: 1) the (technical) staging of violence within actual theater plays, 2) the theatrical representation of violence in public spaces. The latter concerns both the theatricalisation of actual violence (e.g. executions), and the theatrical representation of violence in visual media and at public events (e.g. etchings, royal entries). Both subprojects will investigate similarities and differences between the Northern and Southern Netherlands, as well as those between the secular and religious sphere in both areas.

While the Low Countries of the 17th century had left behind most of the gruesome violence as executed in the early stages of the Dutch Revolt, violence was still a major theme throughout many spheres of society. The theater was an important place where views on violence were both confirmed and contested. Through contestation specifically, theater plays could function as a way by which new worlds could be imagined. Reality, how it was depicted on stage, and the public's expectations and perception of both, interplayed with each other incessantly.

This process is captured in our term 'imagineering' – a combination of imagining and engineering – pointing to the claim that theater and its techniques are not only representing, but also shaping the cultural framework of a society. We want to structure the analyses of the practice of 'imagineering' along the axis of several themes that as yet seem to be central to the cultural representation of violence: secularization, exoticization, scientific impact, and market incentives. There are many changes in the attitudes towards violence in the 17th century, and the challenge is to incorporate these in an analyses of theater and theater-techniques. Significant changes are amongst others: the end of mutilation accompanying non-capital

punishments by 1650 in Amsterdam, the end of the intra-European religious wars and a greater focus on warring 'non-European' states, the rising importance of the siege as Europe's central battlefield, and new views on the experience of pain and suffering. In the field of theater, violence was a popular subject in plays that drew on the new technical possibilities to create awe-inspiring spectacles. These were directed at immersing the public through a multi-medial stimulation of the senses. Even though by the end of the century classicist thought gained importance in the theater, such plays didn't lose any of their attraction to the spectators and were still being performed regularly.

Currently, we are looking at two 'test' cases. For the public sphere this is the triumphal entry of Cardinal-infante Ferdinand in Antwerp (1635). It will be studied along issues concerning the secular-religious divide, as well as the exotification of violence. The imagining of violence is ambiguous in this case. For one, the entry borrows violent imagery from the ancient Roman column in order to portray Ferdinand as the classical triumphator. The arch dedicated to him is adorned with broken prisoners of war, the trampled corpses of enemy soldiers, and weapon trophies adorned with impaled heads. Yet the following arch, depicting the Temple of Janus, also lamented the horrors of war, making use of the same violent imagery. Secondly there were many references to the violence of the classical triumph throughout the entry, but the use of actual severed heads and prisoners was now reduced to their theatrical equivalent. Furthermore the way in which these trophy heads refer to public executions of criminals on the one hand, and co-construct the narrative of a non-Christian, Ottoman enemy on the other, can serve as an example for how the imagery of violence shows contrasting meanings which are interwoven within a broader cultural framework.

The second case now, for theater, is Govert Bidloo's, *Het Zegepraalende Oostenryk, of verovering van Offen* (1686), on the fall of Ottoman Buda to the Habsburg army. Here the same tendency to simultaneously honor the conqueror and to lament the consequences of violence can be found. Both are imbedded in a complex of perspectives and verbalized by personifications whose monologues are alternated with tableaux vivants, in a total of five acts. Whereas personifications are usually involved in action and dialogue, and tableaux help the spectators to interpret them along rhetoric principles, this play turns the dynamic around. Bidloo does what he is famous for, staging a spectacle. But the monologues offer an ingenious web of opinions, balancing between honoring and criticizing triumphator Austria. At the same time, the 'othering' of the muslim enemy is surprisingly not fully exploited. We will study the importance of these particularities, along with the processes of identification that were aimed at, and the way in which bodily immersion was put to use.

As to the central concept to our study, violence, we are still looking into creating a working definition without getting lost in strictly theoretical works. There's the distinction between the Dutch 'geweld', relating to the old-Germanic word for (military) might, and the English 'violence', relating to the Latin 'violare' – to infringe upon, to cross a border. As of now, our selection is mostly limited to physical violence inflicted upon bodies, as well as enslavement and imprisonment. However, the focus will remain on the body rather than on relying on Bourdieu's view of 'symbolic violence' (imposition of norms by dominant class on others, focusing on discourse – see also Gramsci).

Capurro, Carlotta

Curating Digital Heritage: Engagements with technology and media in European heritage institutions

Utrecht University

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Joris van Eijnatten, Dr Jaap Verheul, Dr Gertjan Plets

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

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This project focuses on the use of digital cultural heritage by museums. Many heritage institutions use interactive applications but are not yet capable to autonomously deal with

them. This project will investigate the impact of digital technologies on curatorial practices and will analyse how different actors such as museums, private companies, consultants collaborate in the construction of collections and exhibitions that include digital heritage, their roles and their reciprocal relationships and responsibilities in developing (digital) contents. Within the theoretical framework of Critical Heritage Studies, this project will investigate and delineate the technological and ethical assumptions and practices at the base of these relationships and their implications for museum's audiences. The main outcome of the research will be a theoretical delineation of the role and the required competences of Curators of Digital Assets (CDA) and an analysis of how this profession is actually created and placed inside museums.

Caradonna, Vittoria

"Purity is a Myth": City and Museums Across Geographies of Unsafety

University of Amsterdam

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Rob van der Laarse, Dr Chiara de Cesari,

Aanstelling: vanaf juni 2018

E-mail: V.Caradonna@uva.nl

My research project explores the concept of city as archive of contested histories, and if and how curating heritage in the urban context can be mobilized to unsettle post-conflictual representations of the present and to counteract compulsive place-making and the enclosure of space typical of heritagization processes. I will observe how the museum and newer, temporary or grassroots initiatives differently engage with the museal form to exhibit and engender alternative visions of the urban. Finally, by mobilizing the notions of un/safety and refusal as epistemic lines, I will attempt to make visible uncomfortable intimacies between what is remembered and what is forgotten, what is defined as heritage and what is not.

Chorus-Borst, Hanneke – buitenpromovendus

The Forgotten Lyric Subject: Lope de Vega's Self-Fashioning in the Poetry of the Spanish Low Baroque (1648-1700)

Universiteit Utrecht

Promotor: Prof. dr. Harald Hendrix

Aanstelling: Vanaf 2015

E-mail: A.P.L.M.Chorus-Borst@uu.nl

This study explores the construction of the lyric subject, the "yo autor", in the poetry of three Spanish Low Baroque (the "Bajo Barroco"; 1650-1700) poets. The literary time frame in which these poets operated has been little studied and the focus of this dissertation is to analyze how one of the main innovations of Petrarchism- the construction of the lyric subject- was used in the Spanish Low Baroque. To reach this goal, we first examine how Petrarchism developed a new focus on the poetic voices of the enunciator, secondly how Petrarch influenced Golden Age poet Lope de Vega in his creation of numerous personae, and thirdly how three prolific Low Baroque poets combined the Petrarchan poetic voice and the example set by Lope's lyric "self-fashioning". These Low Baroque poets use poetic masks that renovate lyrical poetry in the Classic tradition formed by Petrarch and Lope, showing in the "self-fashioning" of their lyric subjects the influence of their historical context and of great literature of times before.

Daudeij, Frank

Political philosophies, rethinking the state and society: Walten, Bidloo and De Hooghe
Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam
Vakgroep Geschiedenis van de Filosofie.
Promotor: Prof. dr. Wiep van Bunge
Aanstelling: Vanaf mei 2010
E-mail: fdaudeij@gmail.com

This research is part of the NWO-Project, 'Faultline 1700: Early Enlightenment conversations on religion and society'. Central to this project is how Dutch intellectuals developed new social-political philosophies during the reign of Stadholder-King William III. This research will be concentrated on the works of propagandist like Ericus Walten, Govert Bidloo and Romeyn de Hooghe. They developed an so-called 'orangist republicanism' (Israel 2007), as an ideological underpinning of the rule of the Stadholder-King William III. The public role of religion plays a prominent part of this endeavour.

Their ideas about religion were, however, highly controversial. They were widely suspected of religious libertinism and actively engaged in the debate over 'true religion' and 'true liberty'. So far the question remains unsolved whether this orangist republicanism was part of a truly radical philosophy, or if it was (partly) pragmatically inspired.

A crucial source for this project is Romeyn de Hooghe's *Spiegel van Staet* (1706-1707). But also De Hooghe's etchings, Walten's pamphlets and Bidloo's tracts merit thorough investigation, within the Dutch, as well as within a wider European context. An analysis of the intellectual roots and reception of the work of De Hooghe, Walten and Bidloo, will (hopefully) give a better understanding of the dynamic between radical and religious concepts within the changing intellectual climate around 1700. A climate wherein concepts from different seemingly antagonising traditions as libertinism, Protestantism, Spinozism, could collide and merge at the same time.

Deijl, Lucas van der

Radical Rumours. A digital reconstruction of the dissemination and translation of Cartesian and Spinozist discourses in Dutch textual culture (1640-1720)
University of Amsterdam
Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Lia van Gemert, Prof. dr. Antal van den Bosch
Aanstelling: vanaf oktober 2017
E-mail: L.A.vanderDeijl@uva.nl

The Dutch Republic was home to various philosophers who broke with traditional worldviews and theological values. Men like Descartes (1596-1650) and Spinoza (1632-1677) had a wide influence on the intellectual climate in the Netherlands and beyond. Spinoza transformed Cartesianism into a disruptive discourse that became part of the so-called 'Radical Enlightenment'. According to a controversial hypothesis, this discourse paved the way for the 'mainstream' Enlightenment decades later through discussions in both academic and popular (Dutch) domains. Cultural historians and philosophers have therefore studied the reception of Descartes and Spinoza extensively, and continue to debate the nature and influence of Cartesianism, Spinozism and related discourses.

However, qualitative research allows only a limited corpus, leaving the actual dissemination of these 'radical rumours' – disruptive proto-Enlightenment beliefs – subject to speculation. Moreover, discursive patterns are difficult to detect systematically by the human eye. In response to these methodological limits, this project aims to identify the dissemination of Cartesian and Spinozist discourses in Dutch texts from a computational perspective. It uses the growing body of digitised material and applies text mining to access philosophical discourses through the surface of textual features from a large and diverse corpus (1021 digitised texts printed between 1640-1720). Characteristic Dutch Cartesian and Spinozist

idioms will be formalised using the works of the contemporary translator of both Descartes and Spinoza: J.H. Glazemaker (1620-1682). By combining computer-assisted discourse analysis with close reading, this study reconstructs the dissemination and translation of Cartesian and Spinozist discourses in early modern Dutch textual culture.

Delpeut, Thomas

Learning to listen. The transformation of concert culture in Dutch musical capitals in the nineteenth century

Radboud University Nijmegen

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Jan Hein Furnée, Prof. dr. Sophie Levie, Dr Rutger Helmers

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2016

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Why did people start listening to concert music in a fundamentally different way in the nineteenth century? In this century, European concert life transformed dramatically. As concert halls grew in number and size, concert programmes changed completely in structure and adapted new genres and styles. Increasingly, performances became executed by Professional orchestras, critically reviewed by music journalists, and attended by socially diversifying audiences. Many concert visitors began listening in silence, focussing on performing quality and compositional meaning, while developing their musical taste.

This PhD-project analyses the changing listening practices in the context of developing concert cultures in the four most important Dutch musical centres – Amsterdam, The Hague, Utrecht and Rotterdam. The substantial variety of programming structures, performance practices and audience experiences in these cities was the result of local interactions between concert organisers, performers, critics and audiences, combined with an intense national and international exchange of music, musicians, audiences and cultural norms. Using qualitative and quantitative research methods, including digital tools, and a wide range of primary sources, the comparative study of these cities attempts to explain why and how the listening culture changed into its current form and, ultimately, what music means to a changing society.

Derksen, Maaike

Neglected, ignored, silenced - Javanese Catechists and Teachers as Cultural Brokers in the Catholic Mission on Java 1900-1964

Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

Afdeling Geschiedenis

Promotoren/begeleider: Prof. dr. Marit Monteiro, Prof. dr. Willy Jansen, dr. Geertje Mak

Aanstelling: Vanaf november 2011

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Since 1856, Dutch Catholic orders and congregations worked in the mission in the Dutch-Indies, but it was not until the early 1890s that efforts were made to attract conversions from the local Javanese population. Even then, most missionaries working on Java did not speak Javanese, and they did not have to because their Indo-European flock could be reached with Malay and Dutch. To reach the Javanese population the Catholic missionaries started to employ catechists and later on teachers as well, who could speak Javanese and Dutch or Malay. Their role in the conversion of the Javanese to Catholicism was of vital importance and maybe even more important than that of the European missionaries. Hence, this project focuses on Javanese catechists and teachers in the Catholic mission on Java. These proselytisers were of vital importance for both the missionary enterprise as well as the colonial project; they stood in the middle of the (cultural) contact between the Dutch missionaries and the Javanese people, and bridged the cultural gaps.

The central aim of this project is first, to establish the contributions and impact of the local teachers and catechists who were trained by Dutch Catholic priests, sisters and brothers, and second, to trace the processes by which these missionary workers have been neglected, ignored or even silenced in contemporary missionary representations and subsequent in missionary and colonial historiography. Both demand a reading 'against the grain', because most missionary sources were written with the intention to report about the experiences the Dutch missionaries. Nevertheless, by reading these sources against the grain they yield information about the experience of the Javanese teachers and catechists and, at the same time, reveal the processes by which these missionary workers were ignored, stereotyped, or silenced.

Dijkstra, Nathanje

Making up disability? Disability benefit legislation and disability identity formation in cases of traumatic neurosis and amputation in the Netherlands (1901-1967)

Utrecht University

Promotor(es): Dr Willemijn Ruberg

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

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Ever since the introduction of the first act regulating the insurance of labourers in cases of accidents in the Netherlands - the *Ongevallenwet* (1901)- the regulations have constantly been tightened to make sure 'the right people' receive benefits, and to keep the welfare state affordable. What has been overlooked is the effect that the in- and exclusion procedures of disability benefits have had on the way people were identified. These identification mechanisms are of vital importance to understanding the formation of these in- and exclusion processes, because disability benefit legislation necessitates classification. As philosophers of science have shown, classifications ensure that people adopt the way they are being described, but at the same time the classifications are also changed and adapted by people. Interaction with the classification therefore 'makes up' the group of people that are being classified. By targeting the cultural impact and by critically examining its practical consequences in contested cases of traumatic neurosis and in less contested cases of amputation in the context of the *Ongevallenwet* (1901-1967), this project will examine the role disability benefit legislation plays in the making of disability identities.

Dijkstra, Trude

The Chinese Impact. Images and Ideas of China in the Dutch Golden Age

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Amsterdam School for Culture and History (ASCH)

Promotores: Prof. dr. E.M.P. van Gemert, dr. M.A. Weststeijn

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2014

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The Dutch imagination holds a special place for China. Ever since the first period of intensive contact that started at the beginning of the Seventeenth-century, China has had a profound impact on both low and high culture in the Dutch Republic. Images and ideas about China were contained in various forms: both the fine arts as well as the applied arts took their inspiration from the far East. One of the most important sources of information on China available to a large part of the population in the Dutch Republic were books. Starting with Jan Huygen van Linschoten's *Itinerario* of 1595, a large quantity of travelogues, plays, scientific works and general descriptions on China were published and sold. In this period, the Low Countries were the European nerve centre for product from and images of China, thereby shaping Western perception to the present day.

This research project pioneers the comprehensive study of China's impact on low and high culture in the Netherlands, from the Chinese ceramics in Rembrandt's studio to the popular comparison of Spinoza to Confucius. It establishes how the self-image of the fledgling Dutch Republic was honed in the Chinese mirror, with a focus on the world of printing and publishing. Only interdisciplinary study does justice to the mutually dependent images by craftsmen and scholars from the Netherlands which were widely influential. Understanding the development of these popular stereotypes enlightens Chinese-Western relations that continue to be relevant in a globalized world.

This research project is part of the NWO-Vidi program 'The Chinese Impact: Images and Ideas of China in the Dutch Golden Age', directed by dr. M.A Weststeijn.

Dirven, Pauline

Forensic Culture. A Comparative Analysis of Forensic Practices in Europe, 1930-2000

Utrecht University

Project: *FORCE – Forensic Culture in Europe, 1930-2000*

Promotor(es): Dr Willemijn Ruberg

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2018

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My project focuses on 'the cultural influences that determine how forensic science was accepted' in England 1930-2000. It specifically researches the impact of political ideology, media representations and gender- sexuality norms on the position of forensic science in the courtroom. I intent to look at the ways in which forensic practices created gendered ideas, and at the interaction between 'cultural' or public knowledge on gender and sexuality and (scientific) forensic procedures. My focus is on the exchange of knowledge to see to what degree the legal and forensic investigation sustained, changed or was influenced by social ideas on the body.

Dolghin, Dana

Reconsidering forgetting: remembrance and memory praxis in Romania

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Promotor: Prof. dr. Rob van de Laarse, dr. Mathijs Lok

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2014

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My PhD project aims to contextualize and understand what seems to lie at the crux of the concerns around memorialization in the post-socialist space: forgetting (main promoter prof. Rob van der Laarse, AHM, co- promoter dr. Matthijs Lok, European Studies). The invocations of the authoritarian past (both Second World War and communism) and the subsequent debates about memory have been a central concern in the last three decades. A distinct mobilization around memory was visible in public debates around what should be remembered, who and why do some make the effort of erasing and what is the use of remembering this negative type of history. Yet the process of making this negative memory of authoritarianism "usable" for a new "liberal" identity has been a dynamic process since the 1990s. I consider this mobilization around political, judicial and moral narratives around memory historically and argue that it has made the authoritarian past both prominent and divisive and selective. I take this context as an indicative case study for what has more recently been considered to be a transnational memory of "totalitarianism". Specifically, I place forgetting at the intersection between a European remembrance praxis and culture looking at the future and national difficulties in the representation of the Shoah and communist repression. These are tensions which transform discourses on the past and often eschew historical reflection to transform remembrance into competing perspectives of perpetratorship and victimhood.

Driessen, Siri

Touching War. Contemporary visits to twentieth-century war sites and cemeteries in Europe

Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam

Vakgroep Arts and Culture Studies / History

Overkoepelend project: *War! Popular Culture and European Heritage of Major Armed Conflicts*

Promotoren: Prof. dr. Stijn Reijnders, Prof. dr. Maria Grever

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2015

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This project focuses on visitors of war sites, on people that travel to former battlefields, war cemeteries and other locations related to major armed conflicts. In the last decades this type of visits has witnessed a remarkable growth. Not only do established heritage institutions welcome more and more visitors, but also a broad variety of individual and collective popular initiatives has emerged that create personalized experiences of European war history all over the continent. Why are so many people attracted by these locations? And what do they experience on site? This project analyses how war history is being performed and experienced on war sites and cemeteries and investigates the way these activities are related to contemporary interest in a tangible past. I will conduct research on sites related to three major twentieth-century conflicts: the First World War, the Second World War and the wars in former Yugoslavia. Taking a visitors perspective, the project scrutinizes a diverse group of people in search of a personal, affective, sensational and sometimes terrifying contact with the past.

Duijnen, Michel van

Imagineering Violence: Techniques of Early Modern Performativity in the Northern and Southern Netherlands (1630-1690)

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Afdeling Art and Culture, History and Antiquity

Overkoepelend project: *Imagineering Violence: Techniques of Early Modern Performativity in the Northern and Southern Netherlands (1630-1690)*

Promotor: Prof. dr. Inger Leemans

Aanstelling: Vanaf juni 2015

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My research is embedded in the Dutch-Flemish ITEMP-group, which investigates the theatrical representation of violence in the early modern Low Countries between 1630 and 1690. Within ITEMP, my focus is on the theatrical representation of violence in public spaces and visual media. Objects of study include royal entries, celebrations of peace and war, as well as public executions and media visualizing (siege) warfare. In light of the project's title – Imagineering Violence – a great deal of attention will be directed at reconstructing multidirectional processes of imagination, and how public spectacles and visual media drew upon theatrical practices in their representation of violence.

Duiveman, Adriaan

Dealing with disasters in the Eighteenth-Century Dutch Republic, 1700-1807

Radboud University Nijmegen

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Lotte Jensen

Aanstelling: vanaf februari 2018

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How human communities develop different identities, on local as well as national levels, and what keeps them together are questions of major historical importance. Current scholarship has the tendency to focus on politics, in particular war and conflict, as the decisive factors in processes of community building. This NOW project develops a new approach by studying processes of identity formation from the perspective of disaster studies. The main hypothesis is that the issue of identity formation can be understood properly only when the impact of disasters (floods, storms, famines, plagues) is taken into account.

The eighteenth century is usually characterised as the age of enlightenment, leading to advancements in science and critical thought in the domains of religion and politics (Israel 1998: 1038-1066). This project will establish to what extent disaster discourses were influenced by enlightenment thought, while, at the same time, focusing on the central question of local and national community building in disaster discourses. I will select a number of disasters to explore in depth, including the fire in the Amsterdam Schouwburg (1772) and a series of floods (1717, 1740, 1775, 1784). This subproject analyses the imagery through the lens of local and national identity formation, and situate the cultural responses against the background of developing enlightened and national thought.

Special attention will be paid to the question whether the Lisbon earthquake of 1755 can be seen as a watershed in Dutch disaster discourses. The news of the Lisbon earthquake produced severe aftershocks throughout Europe: in science, philosophy, and literature, as authors wondered what God – if there were any God – could have intended by sending such a punishment on a holy day. The Dutch had their own way of perceiving the news and incorporated it into Protestant discourses on religion and providence, as has been established in previous research. The question therefore has to be raised regarding the extent to which the news of this catastrophe influenced disaster discourses in subsequent decades. And if it indeed changed the standard discourse, what was then the impact on the issue of community building? Specific attention will be paid to the subgenre of sermons, in which the impact of disasters on the local and national community was often discussed.

Dutta, Arnab

In Search of an Alternative Europe: Germanism and Continental Europe in the Bengali Imagination, 1919-45

University of Groningen

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Hubertus Büschel, Dr. Clemens Six

Aanstelling: vanaf januari 2018

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This project explores the intellectual entanglements between Interwar Germany (both Weimar Republic and the Third Reich) and the province of Bengal in British India. By looking at the continuation of certain discourses in the public sphere, for example the overshadowing fascination for Germanic Kultur as opposed to the Anglicist civilizational imperatives operable along an otherwise direct metropole-periphery axis between Britain and India, my intention is to look at the transnational circulation and reception of certain key concepts from the German-speaking world (such as Germanism, Aryanism, and Anti-Semitism) in the Bengali psyche. Drawing upon a plethora of sources – starting from the hitherto unpublished and untranslated ego-documents and travelogues of the Bengali visitors in Germany to the archival sources tracking the formal mobility of a group of Bengali natural scientists, linguists, historians and

political activists (mostly under the auspices of Kaiser-Wilhelm Gesellschaft, Deutsche Akademie, and Humboldt academic exchange for the British Indians) – my dissertation is trying to find how Interwar Germany had reshaped the Bengali understanding of Europe; and how these transnational transferences of conceptual ideas and intellectual encounters got translated into tangible political action within the anticolonial rhetoric of late colonial British India.

Egeraat, Marieke van

Narratives of resilience in the Low Countries, 1421-1570

Radboud University Nijmegen

Project: *Dealing with Disasters in the Netherlands. The Shaping of Local and National Identities, 1421-1890*

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Lotte Jensen, Prof. dr. Johan Oosterman

Aanstelling: vanaf januari 2018

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Current scholarship has the tendency to focus on politics, in particular war and conflict, as the decisive factors in processes of community building. This project develops a new approach by studying processes of identity formation from the perspective of disaster studies. The main hypothesis is that the issue of identity formation can be understood properly only when the impact of disasters (floods, storms, famines, plagues) is taken into account. The project *Dealing with Disasters in the Netherlands. The Shaping of Local and National Identities, 1421-1890* investigates the way local (civic / regional) and national identities were shaped in response to natural disasters in the Netherlands, starting with the St Elisabeth's Flood of 1421 and ending with the Severe Winter of 1890. By studying the media coverage of these disasters, we seek to understand how Dutch society coped with catastrophes in the past.

The first subproject focuses on the representations of disasters between 1421 (St Elisabeth's Flood) and 1570 (All Saints Flood). The project will follow two linked trajectories. Firstly, it will compile a general overview of how disasters were represented in this period. The main source will be contemporary chronicles, such as *Tielse Kroniek*, *Dye Chronycke van Hollant* and *Die excellente Cronike van Vlaenderen*. These chronicles contain not only information about the disasters and events which were organised to commemorate them, but also measures taken by local governments to protect themselves from future catastrophes. They can also tell us to what extent disasters were experienced on a local or supra-local level.

Elzen, Sophie van den

"La femme esclave:" Afterlives of Slavery and Abolitionism in Women's Rights Movements in France, Germany and the Netherlands, 1832-1914

Utrecht University

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Ann Rigney, Prof. dr. Berteke Waaldijk

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2016

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The project examines the ways in which women's rights discourses in Europe in the second half of the nineteenth century and at the beginning of the twentieth were informed by the cultural memory of the antislavery struggle. Over the course of the long nineteenth century, the model of slavery and abolition was routinely invoked to express injustices suffered by women and mobilize for change, starting in 1832 when Saint-Simonian women in Paris invoked the language of abolitionism to legitimate their campaign for women's rights, inciting public indignation.

From the "slavery" of married women to the "white slavery" of prostitution, this project seeks to answer the question: How did the cultural memory of the abolitionist movement in the Anglo-American world, carried into Europe by narratives in text and images, inform and help

shape the discourse of women's rights movements in Germany, France and the Netherlands? At the empirical level, the project will provide a new understanding of the international entanglements of social movements over a longer period; theoretically, it will add to our understanding of the transnational dynamics of cultural memory and reception processes by examining the unexpected 'afterlives' of the particularly evocative cultural narrative of antislavery as it changes over time and moves across space; methodologically, it seeks to mobilize methods of literary research to better understand discourses of social activism, developing a model for mapping reception through processes of dissemination, translation, and appropriation across borders.

Engberts, Christiaan

Men with a Mission: Informal Accountability Practices

Universiteit Leiden

Instituut voor Geschiedenis, Vakgroep Algemene Geschiedenis

Promotor: Prof. dr. Herman Paul

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2013

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Het overkoepelend onderzoeksproject 'The Scholarly Self: Character, Habit, and Virtue in the Humanities, 1860-1930' richt zich op de periode waarin de hedendaagse academische disciplines vorm kregen. De nadruk in het onderzoek ligt op de rol die dagelijkse praktijken en ideeën over het karakter en de deugzaamheid van de wetenschappen hierbij gepeeld hebben.

Het subproject 'Men with a Mission: Informal Accountability Practices' houdt zich voornamelijk bezig met correspondenties. In een tijd waarin peer-review processen nog niet geformaliseerd waren, behoorden briefwisselingen tussen geleerden tot de belangrijkste methoden om collega's aan te moedigen, te corrigeren of anderszins bij te sturen. Ook is dit medium bij uitstek geschikt om disciplinerende processen die niet tot uitdrukking komen in officiële publicaties te ontdekken en verhelderen.

Met dit uitgangspunt zal het subproject met name richten op de Oriëntalistiek. De vraag naar de gewenste praktijken en karaktertrekken van wetenschappers was juist binnen dit vakgebied zeer dringend vanwege de heftige religieuze, politieke en ideologische debatten waardoor het gekleurd werd. Dit maakt dit subproject een case study die naar alle waarschijnlijkheid zeer geschikt is een licht te werpen op de in het overkoepelende onderzoeksproject gestelde vragen.

Evertse, Gerdien

Morisco Displacements

University of Amsterdam

Project: *The Invention of the Refugee in Early Modern Europe*

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Geert Janssen

Aanstelling: vanaf februari 2019

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Morisco Displacements focuses on 'Moriscos', the large expelled Muslim minority from the Iberian Peninsula. The majority of them ended up in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean, including Tunis and Istanbul. Of all diasporic groups, this one is arguably most understudied. But precisely because of the considerable size and distinct profile of this community, it is vital to integrate the Morisco experience into a wider European perspective on refugees. The project aims to explain the emergence of the Morisco as a social category in European society based on religious, political and legal models. Furthermore it will focus on identifying the agency of the Moriscos in forging transnational solidarity networks. This will be achieved by studying two cities, Istanbul and Tunis, intensively during three different time periods (1570s, 1620s, and

1680s). This project is part of the VICI project *The Invention of the Refugee in Early Modern Europe* led by Prof. dr. Geert Janssen

Flamind, Ana

The politics of decadence: inquiry into European critiques of liberal modernity

University of Groningen

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Luis Lobo-Guerrero, Dr Suvi Alt

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

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My research uses the concept of decadence as an analytical tool to interrogate historical critiques of liberal modernity and asks: How has liberal modernity, as a field of experience, been made into a problem by diagnoses of decadence and what solutions are put forward to remediate the problems identified by these diagnoses?

Situated within Political Science and IR scholarship, my research adopts an interdisciplinary outlook, drawing inspiration from other disciplines having theorised decadence, such as History, Philosophy, Art or Literature, to see what this concept can teach us about power, order and governance in the context of liberal modernity.

Discourses using the concept of decadence formulate ethical claims about the viability of societies, producing statements about the ethical attributes that make societies flourish or perish. As these discourses produce normative critiques of a given society, they also contain the 'antidotes', i.e. the adequate norms to overcome decadence. Decadence discourses can be understood as producing doomed realities, while also providing their solutions. Thus, by generating utopias to contrast a dystopian present, decadence discourses can be seen as challenging a particular order and rewriting power relations in a radical way.

Garvert-Huijnen, Katharina

Und plötzlich Partner in Europa. Die deutsch-niederländischen Beziehungen in der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft 1957-1991

Universiteit van Amsterdam, Duitsland Instituut (DIA)

Promotor: Prof. dr. Ton Nijhuis

Aanstelling: Vanaf juni 2009

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Liest man über die deutsch-niederländischen Beziehungen nach 1945, wird häufig konstatiert, dass diese auf psychologischer Ebene bis in die 1990er Jahre mit Spannungen beladen waren. Die politische Zusammenarbeit Deutschlands und der Niederlande wird dahingegen schon kurz nach Kriegsende als rational und nüchtern, sogar partnerschaftlich eingestuft. Tatsächlich entschieden sich beide Länder, unter dem Einfluss des ausbrechenden Ost-West-Konfliktes, aus sicherheits- und wirtschaftspolitischen Erwägungen zu einer Mitgliedschaft in der NATO und zur Beteiligung am Europäischen Integrationsprozess. Somit wurden Besatzer und Besetzte vielleicht schneller als erwartet zu Bündnispartnern. Diese Tatsache schließt jedoch keineswegs aus, dass auch die Zusammenarbeit in diesen Institutionen durch politisch-psychologische Sensibilitäten geprägt war. Darüber hinaus treffen zwei Länder aufeinander, die nicht nur im Hinblick auf Größe und geografische Lage, sondern auch in ihrer internationalen Einbindung, ihrer Geschichte und politischen Kultur deutliche Unterschiede aufweisen. Vor diesem Hintergrund lässt sich erklären, dass die Beziehungen Deutschlands und der Niederlande, trotz zahlreicher gemeinsamer Interessen, nicht nur in den Grenzregionen Niederlande-NRW/Niedersachsen, in verschiedenen Phasen des Integrationsprozesses zum Teil besorgniserregend schlecht waren. Erstaunlicherweise dominiert jedoch nach wie vor in Wissenschaft und Politik das Bild der besonders engen deutsch-niederländischen Beziehungen in Europa.

Das hier vorgestellte Forschungsprojekt hat zum Ziel, die Europapolitik beider Länder in der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft nicht nur zu vergleichen, sondern in Wechselwirkung miteinander zu untersuchen. Dabei spielen Aspekte wie politischer Transfer, wechselseitige Wahrnehmung, Erwartung und Realität eine zentrale Rolle. Da die Beziehungen zweier Länder in den Mittelpunkt gestellt werden, kann die Forschungsarbeit die Kluft zwischen nationalem Selbstbild und Perzeption durch den Anderen bloß legen und auch auf diese Weise die Grenzen nationaler Geschichtsschreibung überwinden.

Geerlings, Jordy

Enlightenment, Sociability and Catholicism: Catholics in Dutch secular societies and masonic lodges, 1750-1800.

Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

Departement Geschiedenis

Promotor/begeleider: Prof. dr. Marit Monteiro, dr. Joost Rosendaal

Aanstelling: Vanaf September 2012

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This NWO-funded project focuses on the involvement of Catholics in secular societies and masonic lodges in the Dutch Republic. These organizations were devoted to science, literature, education, moral improvement and charity. They are also known to have been important sites for the formation of Enlightenment culture. However, while the presence and activities of Catholics in such societies and lodges have been documented for many countries surrounding the Dutch Republic, the involvement of Catholics in Dutch sociability has not been the object of systematic research. Concentrating on the period between 1750 and 1800, the heyday of Dutch Enlightenment sociable life, the proposed research will investigate the membership of Catholics in secular societies and masonic lodges to establish the significance of the Catholic contribution to Dutch sociability as well as the extent to which it expressed an adherence to Enlightenment ideas. The project will focus on the cities of Amsterdam, Den Haag, Leiden, Bergen op Zoom, Den Bosch and Nijmegen, and examine societies that operated at the national level, like the Oeconomische Tak. Thus, it aims to provide a more comprehensive insight into the changing status of Catholics in Dutch sociable life under the influence of Enlightenment thought.

Geerlings, Lonneke

Travelling translator. Rosey Pool (1905-1971), a Dutch cultural mobiliser in the 'transatlantic century'

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Research institute for the heritage and history of the Cultural Landscape and Urban Environment (CLUE)

Promotoren: Prof. dr. Susan Legêne, Prof. dr. Diederik Oostdijk

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2014

E-mail: a.j.m.geerlings@vu.nl

The research *Travelling translator. Rosey Pool (1905-1971) a Dutch cultural mobiliser in the 'transatlantic century'* is funded by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO). It focuses on Rosey Pool – a writer, translator, and cultural anthropologist of Jewish descent born in Amsterdam. Already in the 1920s, she was involved in the négritude movement and corresponded with various Black Poets. During WWII she was a teacher of Anne Frank and managed to escape from Westerbork. After the war, she became involved in the Civil Rights Movement in the US.

Pool's relevance in various national contexts will be explored in this project, which uses Stephen Greenblatt's concept of 'cultural mobiliser'. Rosey Pool both mobilized people, and she

managed to be mobile between different cultures. This research uses theories derived from Cultural Studies, postcolonial theory, literary theory and will use Digital Humanities tools.

Geerts, Irene

It's all in the family. The movement of family members of people with psychiatric problems and/or addiction in The Netherlands, 1960-2000

Open University

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Gemma Blok

Aanstelling: vanaf april 2018

E-mail: irene.geerts@ou.nl

In the 1960s family members of people with psychiatric problems and/or addiction in The Netherlands started protesting against the stigma on those who suffered and against the bad circumstances in the institutions where their loved ones were treated. Two decades later this activism would broaden to the needs of the family members themselves, as they often bear heavy consequences of the illness and the bulk of the care for their loved ones. Family members stood up to be acknowledged as equal partners in the patient-Prof. dr.essional-relative triangle, and in doing so they engaged in ideological struggles about what causes mental disorders and addiction and how they should be treated. Like 20th century psychiatric practice and addiction care, the historiography of psychiatry and addiction has largely neglected these family members. By focusing my research on the social movement they formed during the later decades of the 20th century, I hope to add them and their perspectives to the history of psychiatry and addiction where they are an indispensable part of.

Gerven, Tim van

Scandinavism: overlapping and competing identities in the Nordic world

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Amsterdam School for Regional, Transnational and European Studies

Overkoepelend project: 'Scandinavism: overlapping and competing identities in the Nordic world'

Promotor: Prof.dr. Joep Leerssen

Aanstelling: Vanaf januari 2016

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In the European nation-building process, the shifting demarcations and power relations between the states of Northern Europe, and the emergence of a separate ethnolinguistic self-awareness among Norwegian, Finnish, and Icelandic groups, has been well studied. The resulting model risks being both finalistic (in that it highlights those processes which were eventually consolidated in state-formation) and competitive-secessionist (in that it highlights processes where ethnic groups opt out of existing states).

A proper intellectual-historical and comparative-macroregional approach should also take into account those processes which, without achieving political consolidation, played a more transnational role in cultural mobilization by propounding alternative cultural identities across existing state structures. Besides a widespread Romantic interest in a putative Nordic sea empire involving the shores of North America, the most salient phenomenon is that of Scandinavism. While Scandinavism has been well studied, particularly as a failed political ideal, the PhD-project here proposed aims to thematize Scandinavism as a primarily cultural movement, which, notwithstanding its failure as a political mobilizer, strengthened and extended national consciousness-raising in the various Nordic nationalities by stressing common ethnolinguistic, mythological and historical roots. This cultural vision is to be traced in the 'Long 19th Century' specifically in its cultural presence (as critical discourse and literary activism) and in its interactions and overlaps with the various nationally-specific

manifestations of cultural nationalism, following the model of the 'cultivation of culture' developed by the Study Platform on Interlocking Nationalism.

Govaerts, Sander

Mosasaurs. Armies and their influence on ecosystems in the Meuse region, 1300-1850

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Afdeling Geschiedenis

Promotoren/begeleider: Prof. dr. Guy Geltner, Prof. dr. Mieke Aerts, dr. Mario Damen.

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2014

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Het proefschrift bespreekt de invloed van legers op ecosystemen over een langere periode en over staatsgrenzen heen. Bedoeling is aan te tonen dat de militaire impact op de natuurlijke omgeving zeer complex is en niet gereduceerd kan worden tot destructie. Op deze manier kunnen ook de huidige bekommernissen van de milieupact van legers beter begrepen worden.

Greer, Christian

Countercultural Esotericism: Esoteric Discourses in the North American Cultural Underground Between 1965-1985

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Leerstoelgroep Geschiedenis van de Hermetische filosofie en verwante stromingen

Promotor: Prof. dr. Wouter Hanegraaff

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2012

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'Countercultural Esotericism' is a research project that investigates the nature and role of esoteric discourses in the North American cultural underground that reached an apex between 1965 and 1985. A central theme in the project will be the dismantling the concept of a singular monolithic 'counterculture' (and along with it the notion of a similarly conceived understanding of 'culture') by drawing attention to the plurality and discontinuity between the various authors and movements collected under the term. Special attention will be paid to the dramatic variance in the (overtly esoteric) worldviews espoused by 'countercultural' leaders like William Burroughs, Allen Ginsberg, and Timothy Leary so as to illuminate the deficiencies inherent in referring to the 'counterculture' as a singular entity.

Gruber, Barbara

The Psychologisation of Security through Resilience

University of Groningen

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Jaap de Wilde, Dr Nadine Völkner, DrJana Hönke

Aanstelling: vanaf oktober 2017

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Resilience became ubiquitous in Inter/national security strategies. While the concept and the term are ambiguous, most authors highlight the socio-ecological background and mention the mechanical definition ("bounce-back"). Especially the socio-ecological background was researched through genealogical approaches and was connected to complexity theory.

However, the psychological background and strand of resilience research has so far been neglected in Critical Security Studies, although the conception of resilience as a process and thus as something learnable derives from a psychological understanding. This project asks for the influence of the psychological understanding of resilience in inter/national security

strategies.

It is guided by the hypotheses that especially through the emergence of counter-terrorism strategies after the Cold War resilience as population-centric security provision rose to its current prominence. This project additionally asks for the benefits and pitfalls of engaging psychological resilience in the realm of security and politics.

Harinck, Christiaan

The Janus head of Mars: Dutch military culture and colonial counterinsurgency in Indonesia 1945-1950

Universiteit Leiden/Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde

Overkoepelend project: *'Dutch military operations in Indonesia, 1945-1950'*

Promotores: Prof. dr. Gert Oostindie, Prof. dr. Henk Schulte Nordholt

Aanstelling: Vanaf november 2014

E-mail: harinck@kitlv.nl

My research is part of a larger project at the KITLV (koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde/Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies) concerning the Dutch military operations in Indonesia between 1945-1950 – the so called 'Politionele acties' in Dutch. (See <http://www.kitlv.nl/research-projects-dutch-military-operations-in-indonesia/>) This project began with the collecting of new and previously available source material on the subject and now focuses on investigating the relevant connections between them. My own research aims to better understand the conduct of the war by the Dutch military by investigating its organizational culture and seeing the Dutch war effort as a counterinsurgency campaign.

Some of the conflict's key issues that remain the subject of discussion in the Netherlands are the occurrence and extend of Dutch war crimes, the use of force in general, whether the Dutch military operations were a success or failure, and the large discrepancy between Dutch military casualties and Indonesian civilian and military casualties. In order to better understand and evaluate these issues, we need to know why the Dutch military behaved as it did in Indonesia 1945-1950. I aim to do this by using by using the concept of organizational culture, unearthing the military's assumptions, ideas, values and practices. The main focus of this research will be on the Dutch military's notions of war, military doctrine and education, and their application in -and collision with-, reality.

Hasselt, Laura van - buitenpromovendus

Amsterdam's Philanthropist. Biography of Christiaan Pieter van Eeghen (1816-1889)

Universiteit van Amsterdam / Amsterdam Museum

Faculteit der Geesteswetenschappen

Promotores: Prof.dr. J.P.B. Jonker, Prof.dr. J.C. Kennedy

Aanstelling: Vanaf maart 2015

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Christiaan Pieter van Eeghen (1816-1889) was a key figure in Amsterdam during the second half of the nineteenth century, a crucial period in the modernization of the Dutch capital. As a merchant-banker at the family firm Van Eeghen & Co, as Supervisory Board President at De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB), but above all as philanthropist and urban innovator. Van Eeghen initiated and led important civic initiatives which permanently changed the face of Amsterdam. Vondelpark, Stedelijk Museum, the first Dutch housing association: they all came into existence following initiatives of this Mennonite banker. At a time when the municipality was predominantly passive and political parties did not yet exist, such civic initiatives were critical for urban modernization. Recent discussions about the 'participation society' and civic virtue highlight Van Eeghen's importance as a relevant nineteenth century example.

What did Van Eeghen aim for with his social undertakings, and did he really achieve those goals? Taking due account of many factors, the hypothesis of this research is that Van Eeghen's social undertakings were mainly rooted in his Mennonite religion and in his 'civicism': a sense of civic pride and solidarity. The nature and contours of civicism in the Netherlands have as yet been insufficiently explored, both in contrast to British historiography, and to the focus on nationalism in the nineteenth century. Civicism was however of crucial importance to city development in this period.

More than a Dutchman, Van Eeghen was an Amsterdammer. Ever since the 'Golden' seventeenth century his family had lived in Amsterdam. The city was his world, a world he felt responsible for, also for future generations. He was not the only one. To which extent was Van Eeghen a representative of a generation of wealthy, socially engaged citizens like Samuel Sarphati (1813-1866) and Jacob van Lennep (1802-1868)? They all took part in civic initiatives, although none as extensively as Van Eeghen. Which public affairs had their attention and which did not? What was their focus and what were their interests?

This subject is not limited to an Amsterdam or a Dutch context, but is of international relevance in urban studies. The strong sense of civicism in the nineteenth century has been crucial to the realization of important city improvements. As for Amsterdam: from an impoverished, backward city it was transformed into a modern metropolis within half a century. Van Eeghen not only witnessed this transformation, he was one of the people who made it happen.

Hasselt, Lotte van

Protestant and Catholic Exile in Early Modern Europe

University of Amsterdam

Project: *The Invention of the Refugee in Early Modern Europe*

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Geert Janssen

Aanstelling: vanaf februari 2019

E-mail: l.j.m.vanhasselt@uva.nl

As part of the project *The Invention of the Refugee*, I will focus on Protestant and Catholic refugees in Early Modern Europe. This project seeks to explain what exactly a refugee is and when, why and how societies created them. Of specific interest to me is to what extent Protestant and Catholic refugees created a transnational space. What were the differences and similarities between the ways they constructed these transnational spaces? How and why were they constructed? By studying references in pamphlets and church papers to the refugee communities in Geneva, London, Cologne and Amsterdam and examining the ways they identified with other refugee communities, I want to map which groups were active in advocating refugee protection, organizing charity and lobbying for humanitarian intervention.

Additionally I will include the study of material culture. My point of departure is that objects and the decorative schemes they carried were highly mobile. Goods, ideas, and images were constantly moved across (national) boundaries. In this study I will further examine to what extent the study of material culture of the different refugee communities could give us an insight in how transnational networks were constructed and maintained.

Heede, Pieter van den

'Games set in war-devastated European (urban) landscapes'

Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam

Erasmus School of History, Culture and Communication

Overkoepelend project: *'War! Popular Culture and European Heritage of Major Armed Conflicts'*

Promotoren: Prof. dr. Kees Ribbens, Prof. dr. Jeroen Jansz

Aanstelling: Vanaf juli 2015

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The present PhD-project is a part of the Research Excellence Initiative (REI)-programme 'War! Popular Culture and European Heritage of Major Armed Conflicts'. Within this programme, an analysis is made of the ways in which the heritage of modern wars, such as World War II, is represented and appropriated through contemporary popular culture. In addition, it examines which modifications or additions can be advised to harmonize these appropriations with the requirements and principles of democratic historical and civic education. More information about the REI-programme can be found on the following website: http://www.eshcc.eur.nl/onderzoek/research_excellence_initiative_project/

The PhD-project 'Games set in war devastated European (urban) landscapes' focuses on the ways in which modern wars, and especially World War II and recent armed conflicts, are represented and simulated in commercial digital games. It also centres on the ways in which gamers experience these games and how the opinions they have about historical conflicts and war in general relate to their gaming activities.

Hendriks, Sophia

Tradition and Innovation. Conrad Gessner and Sixteenth-Century Ichthyology (1551-1602)

Leiden University

Project: *A New History of Fishes. A long-term approach to fishes in science and culture, 1550-1880*

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Paul Smith, Prof. dr. Karl Enenkel

Aanstelling: vanaf maart 2015

E-mail: s.m.hendriks@hum.leidenuniv.nl

My PhD project is part of the NWO funded project *A New History of Fishes. A long-term approach to fishes in science and culture, 1550-1880*. This overarching project focuses on the development of ichthyology as a scientific discipline, how this took shape as a field of expert knowledge, and the role of ichthyology in zoology from 1550. “

Within this larger project my research concentrates on the development of ichthyology as a field of study in the 16th-century. Within the context of a broad corpus of primary sources, including well-known authors such as Pierre Belon, Hippolito Salviani, and Guillaume Rondelet, as well as lesser-known authors such as Gregor Mangolt and Johann Kentmann, I take Conrad Gessner's *Historia piscium* (1558) as my point of focus. In addition, discussions of fish in emblem books, poetry, calendars, and cookery books are taken into account.

Hoff, Renske

In Readers' Hands: Early Modern Dutch Bibles from a Users' Perspective

University of Groningen

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Sabrina Corbellini, Prof. dr. Wim François

Aanstelling: vanaf oktober 2017

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This research project offers a fresh approach to the production, dissemination and use of sixteenth century Bible translations – key texts in the religious, cultural, social, and political transformations of the sixteenth-century Low Countries. By studying the surviving copies of vernacular Bibles printed by Willem Vorsterman, Jacob van Liesvelt, and Henrick Peetersen van Middelburch (372 from a preliminary overview), the project will provide a unique insight into the interaction between the biblical text and its readers, while also revealing the influence of current devotional practices, pastoral concerns, and theological beliefs in the often centuries-long periods that they were in use. In order to gain an understanding of the *Wirkungsgeschichte* of these texts, the proposed research will analyze the traces of use, ownership marks, content-related annotations, and even the censorship interventions found in the copies under scrutiny.

The research will give a fresh look at the cultural dynamics of a key period in the history of the Low Countries. The approach also testifies to a significant 'turn' in the attitude to vernacular Bible translations, characterized by a more nuanced view of the reaction of the (Catholic) Church and intellectuals to the issues of Bible translation and dissemination, as well as by a stronger focus on the 'human factor' and the agents involved in this process (translators, printers, users, readers, commentators, and in some cases, censors).

Hofhuis, Steije

Qualitative Darwinism: exploring an evolutionary approach in the history of witchcraft

Universiteit Utrecht

Departement Geschiedenis en Kunstgeschiedenis

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Joris van Eijnatten, Prof. dr. Bert Theunissen

Aanstelling: Vanaf maart 2016

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From the 15th to the 17th centuries remarkable concepts of witchcraft took shape in Europe. Many theories about witches, such as the belief in the witches' Sabbath, the diabolical pact, nightly flight, and torture as a means of interrogation, were strikingly well adapted to create increasingly large witch persecutions. In the past, historians and social scientists often assumed that these concepts were intelligently designed by witch hunters to pursue particular underlying goals. In contrast, most historians of witchcraft today argue that witch-hunters genuinely believed in the dangers of witchcraft, and that persecutions were a highly erratic phenomenon that did not substantially benefit anyone. However, if these concepts were not the product of an intelligent design, this gives rise to the question of how these concepts became so well adapted over time as to create increasingly large persecutions. This qualitative historical project will explore a new potential answer: Darwinian cultural evolution. The hypothesis that will be examined is that ideas such as the witches' Sabbath and nightly flight were only *accidentally* well adapted to make people hunt for witches, and cumulatively survived together with the persecutions they created.

Hooijdonk, Eva van

Dynamics of Latin and Vernacular Poetry in the Netherlands

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Oudheid

Promotor/begeleider: Dr. Harm-Jan van Dam

Aanstelling: Vanaf januari 2010

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The fall of Antwerp in 1585 caused the separation of the northern and southern parts of the Low Countries. This rupture led to an economic and cultural standstill in Brabant and Flanders, whereas it was to be the beginning of the Golden Age of Holland. Along with the economic prosperity in Holland, the need for a new cultural identity arose. This new identity has mainly been developed in two core cities: Leiden and Amsterdam, the intellectual and the commercial centre of Holland.

One of the most important elements of the new identity was the development of a vernacular language, the Nederduytsch. It is true that the vernacular was already being used as a literary language by the bourgeois rhetoricians in sixteenth-century Brabant and Flanders. Their literature, however, did no longer meet with the demands of their Amsterdam colleagues of the Golden Age. Therefore, the Amsterdam rhetoricians of the early seventeenth century changed the southern language, style, and metres. They also developed a grammatical handbook, which was to function as the basis for a uniform vernacular for the whole of the Republic. The humanists of the newly founded university

of Leiden adopted this vernacular and the new literary forms. In addition, they took part in the literary debate with Amsterdam, by creating modern literary genres and by employing the existing vernacular ones for new themes. Beside their literary endeavours in the vernacular, they engaged in writing Latin in accordance with the classical rules and genres. By imitating the classical authors in the compositions of their drama and other poetry, the Leiden philologists joined the humanist tradition of Italy and France. They also wrote Latin treatises on, for instance, the history of Holland and other scholarly subjects. Thus, the elite striving for the creation of a new cultural identity consisted of Amsterdam rhetoricians and Leiden philologists. The rhetoricians dedicated themselves to the creation of a Holland literature in form and language that could rival the great literature of Antiquity and the Renaissance. The philologists, on the other hand, chiefly studied the classical texts and made them subservient to the young republic. Although it is known that the vernacular literary field was in touch with the Latin one, they have hitherto mainly been considered separately. I would like to investigate the cohesion and interaction between the two fields in the first decades of the seventeenth century, in the light of the development of a new cultural identity.

The aim of my investigation is to prove the three following points:

- (a) Throughout the first decades of the seventeenth century, both Latin and the vernacular enjoyed the a similar status as literary languages.
 - (b) This equality was based on the importance of the vernacular to Holland cultural identity, which was formed by the elite, who expressed themselves in both the vernacular and Latin.
 - (c) Therefore, this identity was elitist, in opposition to the vulgar culture of the rhetoricians.
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Hout, Milou van

Re-discovering cosmopolitan Trieste and Rijeka: imagining new forms of cultural citizenship in urban borderlands

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Amsterdam School for Regional, Transnational and European Studies (ARTES)

Promotores: Prof. dr. Luiza Bialasiewicz, dr. Alex Drace-Francis

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2015

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Dit onderzoeksproject analyseert de ontwikkeling en constructie van kosmopolitische beeldvorming en representaties van cultureel burgerschap in Trieste (Italië) en Rijeka (Kroatië), tegen de achtergrond van de multinationale geschiedenis en geopolitiek in de regio. Het project beoogt zo nieuwe inzichten te bieden in hoe stedelingen alternatieve vormen van burgerschap construeren en hoe stedelingen omgaan met culturele diversiteit.

Hulsenboom, Paul

Batavians and Sarmatians: Dutch perceptions of Poland, Polish perceptions of the Netherlands, and Dutch and Polish national identity formation (1618-1864)

Radboud University Nijmegen

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Johan Oosterman, Prof. dr. Lotte Jensen

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2016

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This research aims to uncover the development of Dutch-Polish mutual perceptions and the shaping of national identities in Poland and the Netherlands, from 1618, the beginning of the Thirty Years War, to 1864, the end of the last 19th-century Polish uprising. To realize this, a variety of sources, written in Dutch, Polish or Neo-Latin, and gathered around seven key moments in Dutch and/or Polish history, will be analyzed using interdisciplinary methodology

from Beller's and Leerssen's imagology, and translation studies, examining discursive images or tropes the Dutch and Poles have used about each other. The theoretical basis is provided mainly by Larry Wolff's theory regarding the 'invention' of Eastern Europe by Western European authors during the Enlightenment, as well as national identity studies. The research is innovative because of its combination of Western and Eastern European source material, which will shed new light on the formation of our modern views of Western and Eastern Europe. In addition, the fact that the research spans this particular two and a half centuries allows for the disclosure of a development in both the history of Dutch-Polish perceptions and the shaping of national awareness, thereby contributing to the current debate about the roots of nationalism. Furthermore, it ties in with modern-day relations between the Netherlands and Poland, Western and Eastern Europe in general, and the changing European identities these relations entail.

Jagersma, Rindert

Ericus Walten en de verspreiding van de Vroege Verlichting

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Vakgroep Boekwetenschap en Handschriftkunde

Promotor/co-promotor: Prof. dr. Arianne Baggerman, dr. Paul Dijstelberge

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2012

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Mijn onderzoek richt zich op de rol die schrijvers en drukkers van pamfletten speelden in de ontwikkeling en de verspreiding van de ideeën van de vroege Verlichting. Eén van deze belangrijkste en beruchtste pamfletten was Ericus Walten (1662-1697). Met een ongevoelzaam scherpe en onderhoudende pen bemoeide de uit Duitsland afkomstige schrijver en polemist Walten zich aan het eind van zeventiende eeuw met vrijwel alle belangrijke politieke, theologische en filosofische kwesties. Mede door zijn pamfletten werden verlichte ideeën onder de bevolking verspreid. Lange tijd is de rol die Ericus Walten in de vroege Verlichting heeft gespeeld onderschat, mede doordat de informatie over zijn leven schaars was. Tijdens mijn onderzoek heb ik twee notitieboeken van Walten herontdekt. Deze memoriaelen geven niet alleen nieuw inzicht in het leven van Walten en zijn netwerk, maar werpen ook nieuw licht op de vroege Verlichting en het sociale en culturele leven in de Republiek aan het einde van de zeventiende eeuw.

Jansen, Hanna

From Gafurov to Primakov: The Politicization of Academic Oriental Studies in Moscow and Leningrad / St Petersburg since 1950.

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Leerstoelgroep Oost Europese Studies

Promotor: Prof. dr. Michael Kemper

Aanstelling Vanaf april 2009

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My research contributes to the larger N.W.O. project 'The Legacy of Soviet Oriental Studies: Networks, Institutions, Discourses' (2009-2013), which analyzes the development of the academic discipline of Oriental Studies in the post-war Soviet Union. Russian Oriental Studies were left out of Edward Said's famous analysis of the institutions of 'Orientalism', and seem to constitute a special case.

Soviet orientalists harboured an explicitly anti-'Orientalist' self-image. The Soviets rejected the Western 'bourgeois' tradition of Oriental Studies which supported, in their view, an imperialist and neo-colonialist agenda. At the same time, the academic sphere of the Soviet Union was heavily politicized and Soviet orientalists regarded Islam as a remnant

of feudalism which had to be overcome through socialism. This contradiction influenced the construction of national cultures in the Muslim republics of the Soviet Union (in Central Asia, the Caucasus, and the Volga-Urals). Communists of Muslim background played an important part in the development of the academic discipline of Oriental Studies and a discourse of equality and 'Friendship of the Peoples' dominated the Soviet public space. Did Islam function here as an 'Other' in a similar way as it did in the West?

I will study the main centres of Soviet Oriental Studies, namely the Institute of Soviet Oriental Studies in Moscow and its Leningrad branch. The constant reorganizations of the Institute under the directorship of the ethnic Tajik Babadzhan Gafurov (1956-1977) are studied with regard to Khrushchev's and Brezhnev's nation building priorities on the one hand, and demands of foreign affairs in an era of Cold War and globalisation on the other. Under Gafurov's successor Evgenii Primakov (1977-85), academic focus shifted towards a reassessment of Marxist interpretations of culture and religion, especially of Islam. Primakov is known above all for his later political career as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs (1996-1998) and Prime Minister (1998-1999). To what extent was his political 'Eurasianism' already developed during his directorship of the Oriental Institute?

Other contributing sub-projects:

- *The Legacy of Soviet Oriental Studies in Kazakhstan* by A. Bustanov;
- *Soviet Oriental Studies and Azerbaijani Nationalism* by S.G. Crombach;
- *Academic Orientalists, Unionised Writers and Scholars of Islam in the Reassessment of Tradition (Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, since 1924)* by dr. St. A. Dudoignon (EHESS, Paris);
- *Soviet Oriental Studies in Moscow and Leningrad: Discourses, Networks, Institutions (1917-1945)* by prof. dr. M. Kemper.

Jansen, Lisanne

The Political Thought of Stéphanie-Félicité, comtesse de Genlis (1746 – 1830): Christian Traditions and Enlightenment Ideals

Leiden University

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Alicia Montoya en Prof. dr. Paul J. Smith

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

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The political and religious ideas of canonical authors such as Diderot and Rousseau have often been considered to announce the French Revolution. Yet, these authors did not witness the Revolution themselves, nor were they necessarily the most widely read authors during the revolutionary years. Nevertheless, their works supposedly laid the groundwork of revolutionary ideals of secularism, human rights and equality, and are viewed as representative of 'the' Enlightenment. Such a monolithic view papers over the existence of different, competing intellectual movements during the eighteenth century.

A study of the political thought of Madame de Genlis (1746-1830) will significantly contribute to our understanding of political thought during the Enlightenment because she was a) an influential public figure who witnessed the Revolution and the Restoration b) she was a widely read author in Europe who, from the viewpoint of reception, can compete with authors such as Rousseau and Diderot, and c) she wrote an important number of works in exile, which allowed her to reflect on the new ideas and values of the revolutionary society she had left behind, from the perspective of a critical outsider.

Combining insights from the history of political ideas and studies on exile in literature, this project aims to answer the main question: How can Genlis' political thought, especially her understanding of the revolutionary ideal of equality, be understood against the background of the competing Enlightenment movements that scholars have identified (Radical Enlightenment, Moderate Enlightenment, Religious Enlightenment, Counter-Enlightenment), and how did it further shape political discourse?

Kerk, Martje aan de

Madness and the city. Interactions between the mad, their families and urban society in the Dutch Republic, 1600-1798

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Nieuwe Geschiedenis

Promotor/co-promotor: Prof. dr. Geert Janssen, dr. Gemma Blok

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2014

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Admissions into the urban Dolhuyzen increased significantly in the eighteenth century. Departing from this radical change, this project aims to uncover the interactions between the mad, their family and urban society and analyze the changing attitudes towards perceived madness in the early modern period. Because the history of psychiatry has mainly been focused on grand narratives which were based on sociological theories the emphasis has mostly been on institutional histories, medicalization and the balance of power. Using the methods introduced in the empirical turn and basing the research mostly on primary sources, this project will challenge the grand narratives. By examining sources and archives that have never before been utilized in the Netherlands for this type of research it will be possible to focus on how the daily reality of the mad and their caregivers changed. This allows us to identify and makes sense of the choices made on the medical market and to go beyond preconceived notions. This project will therefore not only explore the forgotten early modern history of psychiatry but it will also introduce a new way of conducting early modern psychiatric historical research and contribute to our understanding of Dutch cultural, medical and urban history.

Kesic, Josip

European Peripheries: Spain and the Balkans as Stereotype and Border Identity

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Promotor/co-promotor: Prof. dr. Joep Leerssen, dr. Guido Snel

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2012

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This project analyses the cultural responses from two European border regions - Spain and Balkans - to the resilient stereotypical images often portraying them as 'primitive', 'wild', exotic, in other words, as the European 'un-European' Other. Though the peripheries have been an object of cultural representation and stereotyping often highly Orientalist in character, the primary sources and the perspectives from the regions themselves are rarely investigated, let alone compared.

Being supervised by Joep Leerssen and Guido Snel, this research – grounded in a constructivist paradigm – applies the disciplines of imagology (a strand within comparative literature) and political geography on canonical and influential literary texts and cinema. The aim is to understand the effects of dominant, 'West-European' stereotypical images onto cultural 'bordering' and identity formation of both these peripheries (and thereby also European identity). "We are dealing here with the symbolic boundaries of imagined communities, boundaries that resist mapping" (Burke 2008: 119). To put it differently, this research investigates the complex, multidirectional relationship between social stereotypes, cultural production and identity formation of these border identities in the second half of the 20th century. For example, what are the cultural appropriations of Mérimée's *Carmen* in Spain? What are the self-representations in Kusturcia's *Underground*?

As for the aims of this research, there are four aspects that need to be emphasized:

1) Ethical: including cultural voices from Spain and the Balkans themselves are ethically

relevant in that it gives voice to 'subaltern', 'vanquished' regions of Europe, often depicted as a uncivilized and barbaric. Their perspectives may 'humanize' them and problematize the deeply ingrained distinction between East-West, North-South in Europe.

2) Empirical: including cultural products from these regions also provides insights into the cultural imaginations of regions whose stances are relatively unknown, partly due to linguistic limitations.

3) Conceptual: by assuming processes of representation and identity formation are constituted by the dynamics between Self and Other, this research seeks to distill mechanisms and strategies that transcend the case studies and, as concepts, can be employed as heuristic devices in other cases.

4) Theoretical: though each research inevitably requires some degree of empirical and/or conceptual generalization, we should resist the tendency to interpret cultural imaginations as an unified whole based on binary oppositions. It is this structuralist binarism and determinism Said himself attacked but ironically reproduced in his own work, we need to avoid. Though imagology seeks to distill patterns in cultural constructions, it is not structuralist (Levi-Strauss), but rather post-structuralist (Foucault and Derrida). The project's theoretical affinity with post-structuralism, has implications for the concrete methodology of reading concrete texts in that directs our attention to ambiguities, discontinuities, "inconsistencies and contradictions" (Eley, quoted in Green 2008: 76).

Klimova, Maria

Between Political Activism and 'l'Art pour l'Art': André Chénier (1762-1794) and Hellenistic Poetry

Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

Department of Romance Languages

Promotor: Prof. dr. Alicia C. Montoya

Aanstelling: Vanaf februari 2016

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This project proposes an in-depth evaluation of the Hellenistic poetry of André Chénier, the most paradoxical French poet of his time. His life and death made him a cult figure: A supporter of the French Revolution, but a critic of Robespierre, Chénier was executed at the guillotine three days before Robespierre himself was executed. While Chénier was known as a political satirist, in private he wrote lyric poetry in the Hellenistic tradition, which rejects any political engagement. This Hellenistic poetry typically favours a strong intellectualism with a preference for wordplay, literary allusions, metapoetical self-reflexivity, stylistic density and *brevitas*. By reworking these poetical ideas into his own poetry and poetics, Chénier acted as a conduit for later poets, and was a key figure in the transition from Romanticism to the 'l'art pour l'art' ideals of the late 19th century.

Research on Chénier is complex, because his lyric poetry was not published during his lifetime, and all editions of his work, even the most recent, are more or less defective. To get to grips with Chénier's work, in this research project we will examine the manuscripts on the basis of *génétique textuelle*. In order to investigate how Chénier incorporated Hellenistic poetry into his own poetry and poetics, we will make use of the concept of *imitation inventrice*, as defined in Chénier's metapoetical poem *L'invention*. The dissertation consists of three parts: 1) examination of the public-private and political-"l'art pour l'art" paradox of his work, the place and value of Hellenistic themes in his poetry; 2) theoretical discussion of his poetical principles and of the impact of Hellenism on Chénier's poetry and poetics; 3) case studies of Chénier's Hellenistic poetry.

Korkmaz, Aysenur

Local and diasporic family memories of the Armenian genocide: a transnational ethnography

University of Amsterdam

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Joep Leerssen, Dr Michiel Leezenberg

Aanstelling: vanaf december 2016

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My PhD project is on the connected family memories of the Armenian Genocide in which survivors lost contact with their families and were scattered into various countries across the globe. In the aftermath of the genocide, some families found opportunities to contact or reunite with their relatives through the efforts of later generations. In this PhD project, I am interested in how survivors reconstituted their family lives with different ethno-religious identities across borders in the post-genocide era. Through the stories of four survivor families from Istanbul, Diyarbakır, Yerevan, and Amsterdam, I examine the Armenian Genocide remembrance in three levels: the micro-level to look at individual memories and identifications of survivors, b) the meso-level to examine the relationship between collective memories marked by memory regimes in Turkey, Armenia and Armenian diasporas and narratives of survivor families, c) the macro-level to analyze the interfamilial networks of families and approach them from a transnational memory approach. Through this multi-scalar analysis, I offer to study the Armenian Genocide remembrances comparatively, rather than interrogating them only within the boundaries of nation states and diasporas. Focusing on the four family histories of the Armenian Genocide, I suggest to treat the mnemonic encounters of genocide survivors as connected across the national borders, cultures and languages.

Kortekaas, Eline

Publishing houses as brokers of knowledge

University of Amsterdam

Project: *Decolonizing Agricultural Knowledge is a subproject of Decolonizing Knowledge: Postcoloniality and the Making of Modern Indonesia's Knowledge Culture, 1945-1970*

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Lisa Kuitert, Prof. dr. Remco Raben

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

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This project is part of the overarching project *Decolonizing knowledge'. Postcoloniality and the making of modern Indonesia's knowledge culture, 1945-1970*. This specific project delves into the role of the publishing industry in Indonesia from the 1940s to 1960s in producing and distributing knowledge and hence the shaping of postcolonial knowledge cultures. The methodology is drawn from the discipline of Book Studies which investigates the production, distribution and consumption of books.

Publishing houses tend to have an ambiguous role in the distribution of knowledge. On the one the hand they are commercial companies that are aimed at generating Prof. dr.it but on the other hand they are also 'gatekeepers' which influence the cultural climate by determining what knowledge will be made available in print and what not. The Dutch publishing houses seem to have continued their operations until well after the transfer of sovereignty in 1949 by changing their policies and publishing strategies. This situation came to an end in 1957 when all the Dutch firms in Indonesia were nationalized. The Dutch publishing house Van Hoeve, which was specialized in books on technology and science, lays at the core of this project. After the independence of Indonesia this publishing house became a pivot in publications of Indonesian scholars work as well as also educational publications. In 1957 Van Hoeve was taken over by Indonesians, but still exists nowadays.

Krikken, Desirée

“My plot, your plot, our inhabited landscape”

University of Groningen

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Raingard Esser

Aanstelling: vanaf november 2016

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The project “My plot, your plot, our inhabited landscape”, investigates the relationship between early modern people and the European physical landscape. It is concerned with the expression of the cognitive representation of land in early modern (printed) texts, in an era when rapid and substantial agrarian changes took hold of Europe. The intention of the research is to move away from traditional scholarly views of a dehumanized landscape as a background of transformation that lacks a social historical understanding. Instead I argue a landscape that is inhabited by people who actively engage with their physical space by recording it, redefining and eventually reconfiguring it as a socially mediated environment.

Lee, Jolanda van der

Ecce homo: van verdoemde tot goed christen. De reactie van katholiek en protestants Nederland op de reïfificatie van homoseksualiteit in de eerste decennia van de twintigste eeuw

Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

Faculteit der Letteren, Vakgroep Nederlandse Taal en Cultuur

Promotor: Prof. dr. M.G. Kemperink en dr. G. Hekma

Aanstelling: Vanaf februari 2015

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Eind negentiende eeuw ontwikkelde homoseksualiteit zich van ‘anders doen’ tot ‘anders zijn’. Toen het bestaan van de homoseksuele identiteit doordrong tot buiten de behandelkamers van de psychiaters volstond het voor christelijk Nederland niet langer homoseksualiteit uitsluitend te beschouwen als een zonde: er bleken bijvoorbeeld homoseksuelen te zijn die helemaal geen homoseksuele daden wilden plegen. Katholiek en protestants Nederland zag zich daarmee voor de opgave gesteld de kennis van het bestaan van deze nieuwe identiteit te combineren met de eigen geloofsovertuiging. Doel van mijn onderzoek is - aan de hand van medische documenten, verslaglegging en publicaties in het kader van politiek en publiek debat en literatuur - vast te stellen hoe katholiek en protestants Nederland zich in de eerste decennia van de twintigste eeuw van deze opgave kweet. Mijn verwachting is dat het dit deed door de ontwikkeling van een christelijke ideologie rond homoseksualiteit die tot op de dag van vandaag bestaat.

Hoofdvraag van het onderzoek: Hoe gaf katholiek en protestants Nederland in de eerste decennia van de twintigste eeuw het discours rond homoseksualiteit een plaats en invulling binnen het eigen geloofsdiscours?

Leeuw-van Lierop, Karin de - buitenpromovendus

Nuns in the convent of Loosduinen in the sixteenth century and their ‘sisters’ in the world. A comparison about agency, religion and economic status of two groups of women in Holland

Universiteit Leiden

Promotor: Prof. dr. Manon van der Heiden

Aanstelling: Vanaf januari 2013

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How were women’s lives in Holland affected by religion and the changing scene of church and state in the sixteenth century. Comparison between women who lived in the

monastery of Loosduinen and those who stayed in the world. Focus on the following indicators:

- Demography
 - Law, civic and church, for singles, married women and widows
 - Economy and wages
 - Daily life
 - Agency
-

Leeuw, Thijs de

Entrepreneurs in Catholica. Paul Brand Publishing, 1911-1975

Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

Onderzoeksgroep Geschiedenis van het Nederlands Katholicisme

(Co-)promotoren: Prof. dr. Marit Monteiro, dr. Jan Brabers, dr. Mathijs Sanders

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2012

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The past twenty-five years witnessed a significant increase of scholarly interest in the history of publishers and their influence on culture and society in the twentieth century. Already in 1975 the American sociologist Lewis Coser considered publishers to be 'gatekeepers of ideas', an image which since then was used in many other studies about publishing. Coser, among others, reminds us that publishers decide what gets in and keeps out of the literary market; they shape and distribute knowledge and culture. This is why it is important to find out what factors determine the publisher's decisions. This interdisciplinary PhD-project brings closer together theory, concepts and methods derived from historical and publishing research (including business studies and empirical cultural sociology), with the purpose of unraveling what part publishers played in the history of Dutch Catholicism.

The project revolves around the question, in what ways the Catholic publishing company Paul Brand (1911-1975) contributed to the conceptualization of Catholic culture in the twentieth century. What was considered to be 'Catholic literature', by whom and for what reasons? What literature were Catholics allowed to and encouraged to read? What was this literature supposed to accomplish? Which specific groups of Catholics were the intended readership? Did these ideas change over time? Who else was involved in deciding about these questions, and how did Brand relate to these other authorities in the 'literary field'?

Paul Brand Publishing was established in 1911 by Paul Brand sr., taken over by his son Paul Brand jr. in 1959 and liquidated in 1975. Already in the first decades of its existence the company became one of the largest, if not the largest general publisher within the Dutch Catholic sphere. The only history of Paul Brand is dated 1951, a commemorative booklet written by Anton van Duinkerken on the occasion of its fortieth anniversary. It mentions Brand's contribution to the liturgical movement and the revival of the mystics in the Interbellum, his overall influence on the renewal of Roman Catholic literature and the cultural emancipation of the Catholic population in the Netherlands. Besides that, it was within the context of the Second Vatican Council (1962-1965) that Paul Brand jr. took the initiative in finding the International Theological Journal Concilium (1965-), which was published in Dutch and six other languages. Among the founders of this ecumenical, critical journal were, besides Brand, prominent theologians Hans Küng, Karl Rahner S.J., Yves Congar O.P., Joseph Ratzinger and Edward Schillebeeckx O.P. Brand sr. and jr., who found kindred spirits within the ranks of the higher educated laity but also the clergy, have become iconic for a critical, progressive Catholicism.

For the first time, the publishing company will now be subjected to a comprehensive and systematic examination. The complete archive of Paul Brand Publishing is stored at the Catholic Documentation Centre in Nijmegen. The backbone of this research is an analysis

and interpretation of the company's catalogue and its formation, but also what, according to the publishers, was the ideological, political and cultural 'profile' and the objective of their enterprise. How did Brand sr. and jr. combine their 'Catholic' identity with entrepreneurship? Next to Brand's intentions and actions, this research also focuses on how the public received the works it published. This will be done through an analysis of sales figures and periodicals containing review articles.

Leigh, James W.

Constructing Kosovo: Public and private narratives of identity and the nation-building process in the post-Yugoslav context

Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

Leerstoelgroep History of Governance and Politics in modern times

Promotor/co-promotor: Prof. dr. Dirk Jan Wolffram, dr. Janny de Jong

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2012

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Constructing Kosovo seeks to investigate the processes of nation-building in a newly-formed state of the former Yugoslavia, examined from the perspective of social identity rather than the political processes.

Following the 2008 declaration of independence, Kosovo is seeking to establish itself as a European state. As part of this process of nation-building it may be necessary that a collective notion of what it means to be Kosovar should also develop. This is a hybrid concept which is yet to be widely accepted, and in an ethnically-mixed state such as Kosovo, it is highly problematic. Conflicting narratives exist as to what Kosovo is and where it belongs, shaped by approaches to history, identity and memory.

This project begins with an expectation that narratives of identity amongst private citizens will vary from the narratives in public discourse, whether by politicians, historians, media, or other public actors (although these actors nevertheless influence personal narratives). Attitudes also differ within communities and across demographic groups. Through this research we should develop a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between the directions of public narrative and those at the individual level. Of particular interest for this project are:

- The levels of hybridity/divergence found in individual narrative formation
- The possible inclusion of European aspects within individual narratives; are private positions on European integration and 'being and becoming European' in evidence in Kosovo?

Identity will be approached as a narrative 'construction' (a story we tell, as suggested by Denis-Constant Martin) within which matters of history, or alternatively, memory and perception (both *individual* and *collective*) all have an important role to play. Identity, the story of 'who we are'¹, is creatively produced through memories and experiences.

The methodological approach involves gathering narratives of Kosovo's past as seen by individuals. Qualitative interviews will be conducted with a broad number of participants forming a representative cross-section of society. By sampling individuals' memories of the past it should be possible to gain an insight into how their positions on the present and future have been formed. Oral memories can then be effectively compared and contrasted with archival research and discourse analysis.

The hypothesis states that how strongly people relate to available public narratives of syncretistic 'national' identity is affected by their perspectives on community or ethnic-based identity formation within their own groups. Furthermore, it can also be influenced by personal experience and memory, aspects of *individual* identity. At this stage the following important research questions can be raised:

- What identity narratives do individuals construct for themselves following the violent

breakdown of the nation of Yugoslavia, and the subsequent transitions to successor states?

- What are the respective roles played by public narratives of history and/or personal memory within the process of individual narrative formation?
- Furthermore, how and why might this vary according to factors such as ethnicity, age, gender or social position?

¹ See Steph Lawler, *Identity: Sociological Perspectives*, Cambridge: Polity, 2008.

Liebrechts, Mirte

How 'to make the beauty and learning, the philosophy and the wit of the great writers of ancient Greece and Rome once more accessible': a history of the Loeb Classical Library

Radboud University Nijmegen

Promotor(es): Dr Helleke van den Braber, Prof. dr. Marchen De Pourcq, Prof. dr.

André Lardinois

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

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This project explores the persistent tension between classical scholarship and the democratisation of the classics in the twentieth century, by studying the history and development of the international book series that tried to bridge this gap: the Loeb Classical Library (LCL). Although classical scholars tend to take the worldwide presence and the constancy of this bilingual series for granted, I intend to uncover the LCL's contingent history by investigating the social circumstances and cultural practices that have shaped the series, and to show its cultural importance for making ancient literature available to the mass market on an unprecedented scale.

The study involves the examination of unpublished archival material, the paratexts and contents of individual LCL volumes, and the series' reception in journals and magazines. The historical period under investigation (1911-1973) will be divided into three phases, with emphases on the LCL's early stages, the period after the series' bequest to Harvard University in 1933, and the years after the Second World War. I will explore the relationship between the series' multiple stakeholders; and the ways in which the publishers of this series positioned themselves in the market, in order to lay bare the complex relations of power, competition, and cooperation in which cultural institutions such as the LCL are situated. In this way, my research aims to attain a better understanding of the affairs underlying scholarly publications and of the on-going process of the democratisation of the classics.

Linden, Heleen over de

Ukraine as a pawn between EU and Russia

Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

Faculteit der Letteren

Promotor/begeleider: Prof. dr. Hans van Koningsbrugge, Prof. dr. Huub Willems

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2015

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The main objective to write this thesis is to find answers to the following questions: Why is Ukraine so important for the EU, why former president Yanukovich made in 2013 the U-turn and why Russia reacted so fiercely? What is the purpose of invoking economic sanctions and their intensification?

After the first year of the EU sanctions (March 2014- March 2015) against Russia, Eastern-Ukraine and Crimea, there is an observation that the international political situation has changed dramatically and even became dangerous. The main objective of de-escalation has

not been reached at all. What can be the reason(s) thereof? Formal signing of the association agreement by Ukraine with the EU at the summit of 28/29 November 2013 in Vilnius, turned out in a currently unpredictable situation. Why the Kremlin felt obliged to annexe Crimea and to intervene in Eastern Ukraine? The objective of this thesis is to analyse from the EU perspective, the Ukrainian and the Russian perspective how decisions were made on political level, how misconceptions could come into existence, and what role Ukraine played in this conflict. In order to reach this goal, the situation as of the Orange revolution in Ukraine in 2004 will be analysed. Moreover there is the other interesting question: why has the EU initially chosen for Ukraine? After all, Ukraine had a rather bad reputation in the EU circles: the country has been seen corruptly, governed by politicians and oligarchs with limited political conscience.

Llano Martinez, Manuel

The structure of the networks of the Republic of Letters, 1400-1800

Utrecht University

Project: *SKILLNET: Sharing Knowledge in Learned and Literary NETWORKS. The Republic of Letters as a pan-European Knowledge Society*

Promotor(es): Dr Dirk van Miert

Aanstelling: vanaf februari 2018

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This project shall study the topological structure of the correspondence networks of the Republic of Letters. The Republic of Letters was a network of correspondents active from the early 15th to the late 18th century that functioned as a self-perceived transnational, transconfessional and interdisciplinary learned community. In the late 18th century the community became increasingly disentangled and by the 19th and 20th centuries the term was used to nostalgically refer to a bygone ideal rather than an actual letter-exchanging community. While the notion of a Republic of Letters was born in the context of Renaissance scholars, by the 17th century it already encompassed all educated letter-writers, both male and female, of different station and extraction.

In recent years there have been several attempts at collecting comprehensive digital data from the extant letters and the already published printed editions. Using the aggregated metadata of different repositories¹ (as of January 2018, amounting a total of 226.193 letters), this thesis will map the structure of the Republic of Letters using computational tools from Social Network Analysis (SNA) and theoretical insights drawn from Actor-Network Theory (ANT), such as the role of non-human agents (for instance, institutions) in the understanding of networks. Regarding its subject matter, this project falls within the research focus of constructed communities and performance studies, as demarcated by Burke: the chronological patterns of reciprocity, exclusion, clustering, degrees of separation, geographical distribution, and gender division will be brought to light and contextualised in their cultural, social and material setting.

By doing so, this project shall assess the received qualitative accounts of the constitution, structure and dissolution of the Republic of Letters from a quantitative standpoint, addressing the following questions: does the structure of its network reveal certain clusters which can be associated with discrete disciplines or with certain social groups defined by specific knowledge ideals? Were knowledge boundaries solidified by linguistic barriers? Is it possible to note a separation between science and the humanities, and if so, did this division enlarge over time? What were the boundaries of this imagined community? Was some kind of centre-periphery model in place, or was the fabric of the network much patchier?

Lysen, Flora

Models and metaphors of the brain: interactions between art and science in twentieth-century neuroculture.

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Instituut voor Cultuur en Geschiedenis

Promotor/begeleider: Prof. dr. Patricia Pisters, Prof. dr. ing. Rob Zwijnenberg

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2012

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This PhD project will research the role of models and metaphors for the representation and production of knowledge on the brain in the twentieth century, in four comparative case studies. Focusing specifically on the two-way influence between practices of artists and scientists in the production of such models and metaphors, I will ask what conditions and collaborations foster the creation of particular representations of the brain and why it is that particular practices of brain-representation disappear to be replaced by new practices. Comparing the representation of the brain in three different time periods (turn of the 20th century, mid-20th century, turn of the 21st century) will allow an analysis of patterns of Transatlantic and European interactions between practices of art, popular culture and scientific scholarship in the mediation and creation of neuroscientific knowledge and will thus gain new insight in the concept of 'neuroculture' in the 20th century. The final part of the thesis will examine the recent emergence of new paradigms for representing the brain in relation to artistic practice. In this way, comparisons between different historical formations of models and metaphors in neuroculture will provide historical background to the omnipresence of brain imaging practices today.

MacMurphy, John

Jewish Alchemy

University of Amsterdam

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Wouter Hanegraaff, Dr Peter Forshaw

Aanstelling: vanaf maart 2017

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Further information will follow soon.

Maessen, Enno

Beyoğlu: the capital of many Istanbuls. Beyoğlu's urban identities and discursive representations in history and space, 1950-2010

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Amsterdam School for Regional, Transnational and European Studies (ARTES).

Promotor: Prof. dr. Luiza Bialasiewicz, dr. Guido Snel

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2014

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The objective of my project is to provide insight in the relationship of identity, space, and history in the context of historical and spatial imaginings of Beyoğlu, a pivotal district in Istanbul. Beyoğlu is commonly represented as the cosmopolitan district par excellence in the Ottoman city, until the foundation of the Turkish Republic transformed it into a monocultural space.

After World War II, Istanbul was subjected to urban renewal projects that had a dramatic impact on the city's urban fabric. Industrialization, moreover, resulted into a large inflow of labour migrants. Both developments had a strong impact on the cultural, social, demographic and spatial dimensions of Beyoğlu. Furthermore, since the 1980s a gradual

process of gentrification transformed the district; it became the city's most vital cultural zone and an influential spatial and historical symbol in the identity politics of sociocultural groups in Istanbul.

In the summer of 2013, Beyoğlu became the focal point of several weeks of nation-wide anti-government demonstrations, after the municipal government tried to destroy a park in order to rebuild Ottoman barracks. My analysis of the volatile developments and contestations in the area will yield new insight into the strategies these sociocultural groups use when imagining their ties or kinship with their urban district, Beyoğlu.

Manteufel, Katharina

The making of the scholarly self: teacher-pupil relationships in the humanities, 1860-1930

Universiteit Leiden

Instituut voor Geschiedenis, Vakgroep Algemene Geschiedenis

Promotor: Prof. dr. Herman Paul

Aanstelling: Vanaf november 2013

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What did it take to cultivate a *wissenschaftliche Persönlichkeit*? That was a crucial question, for both teachers and students, in the fiercely competitive climate of European academia in the decades around 1900. In this time of rapid professionalization, rivaling ideals of scientific conduct tended to concentrate on the character of the scholar himself. Professors often took pains to establish networks of promising and disciplined pupils, and sometimes succeeded to press their stamp on their field as a whole.

To this day, the historiography of the humanities focuses rather narrowly on the methodological drill in the newly established research seminars. However, a much wider range of teaching and mentoring practices, from lectures to private meetings and life-long relationships, can be traced in the correspondences and auto-biographies of professors and their (former) students. From such a broadened perspective, it appears that professional socialization was never a straight-forward matter of teachers implementing their own ideals, or pupils conforming to a role model. More often than not, the best of intentions either way produced contingent results.

In the next few years, I am going to investigate the characteristic "family dynamics" of influential teachers-pupil networks, in several humanities disciplines between 1860 and 1930. My research area is German-speaking Europe, and my case studies include the fields of ancient studies in Berlin, art history and musicology in Vienna, and German and Romance studies in Munich and Strasburg.

Medin, Jasminka – buitenpromovendus

Transnational dimensions of Transitional Justice. Diaspora and social remittances, a new reconciliation opportunity for Bosnia and Herzegovina?

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Promotores: Prof. dr. Luiza Bialasiewicz, Dr. Lia Versteegh

Aanstelling: Vanaf 2015

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According to the UN the process of transnational justice encompasses a full range of processes and mechanisms associated with the entire society's attempt to come to terms with a legacy of large-scale past abuses, in order to ensure accountability, serve justice and achieve reconciliation. In the case of Bosnia-Herzegovina with about 26% of the total population living abroad, one can question whether society means more than the people on the national territory only. Looking at the citizenship policies of Bosnia-Herzegovina it can be argued that a new form of post-territorial citizenship is emerging, centered around the inclusion of "diasporas" and the re-configuration of the

nation as “global”. For that reason it can be stated that the Bosnian diaspora is a part of Bosnia’s society but importantly, because of the diaspora’s own displacement-experience, the Bosnian diaspora needs to be actively involved in the transitional justice process. Not only because of diaspora’s own displacement-experience, but also because of their possible role as cultural mediator in the ‘homeland’. The role of diaspora as a cultural mediator, however, remains understudied. A significant amount of research in the diaspora field focuses on the practices of diaspora residing in the host country, particularly the sending of financial remittances, neglecting social ones. Little attention has been paid to the conditions under which reconciliation in war-generated diaspora communities through activities other than economic may be achieved; the nature and extent of their transnational social activities; and whether and to what extent these social ‘external’ activities can impact the persistence of conflictual beliefs and attitudes of the ‘homeland’ population. This research wants to establish why a more nuanced understanding of diaspora and peace and conflict is so important for policy and practice in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Meijer, Fons

The Nineteenth Century: Nationalist Disaster Discourses (1807-1890)

Radboud University Nijmegen

Project: *Dealing with Disasters in the Netherlands. The Shaping of Local and National Identities, 1421-1890*

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Lotte Jensen

Aanstelling: vanaf januari 2018

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Current scholarship has the tendency to focus on politics, in particular war and conflict, as the decisive factors in processes of community building. This project develops a new approach by studying processes of identity formation from the perspective of disaster studies. The main hypothesis is that the issue of identity formation can be understood properly only when the impact of disasters (floods, storms, famines, plagues) is taken into account. The project *Dealing with Disasters in the Netherlands. The Shaping of Local and National Identities, 1421-1890* investigates the way local (civic / regional) and national identities were shaped in response to natural disasters in the Netherlands, starting with the St Elisabeth’s Flood of 1421 and ending with the Severe Winter of 1890. By studying the media coverage of these disasters, we seek to understand how Dutch society coped with catastrophes in the past.

The nineteenth century marks a new era in two respects: firstly, the Netherlands was transformed into a kingdom with a centralised government; secondly, nationalism became the dominant paradigm pervading writings throughout the century. These elements play a major role in disaster discourses as well, which both reflected and propagated a growing tendency to perceive disasters from a national, politicised perspective.

This project will investigate what elements were characteristic for Dutch nationalist discourse. At the same time, it must pay attention to the extent to which local and regional identities persisted, as some of the narratives were embedded in a local context, and some regions were more vulnerable than others. Furthermore, it must take into account that new genres were introduced such as the illustrated magazine and that new technological inventions such as the telegraph and the railway system made news travel much faster than before. There was a commercial side to this as well: disasters sold well, then as now. The more shocking the news, the higher the sales figures).

Miedema, Christie

Oppositie in ballingschap: Oost-Duitse en Poolse emigranten en de Westerse hulp aan de oppositie in hun thuisland

Universiteit van Amsterdam / DIA

Promotor: Prof. dr. Ton Nijhuis

Aanstelling: Vanaf november 2009

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De jaren tachtig van de twintigste eeuw was zowel in Polen als in de DDR een tijd van verhoogde oppositionele activiteit. Deze oppositie vond met name plaats in de landen zelf maar werd ook vanuit het Westen ondersteund door oppositieleden in ballingschap en hun westerse sympathisanten. Deze 'hulp van buitenaf' heeft tot nu toe niet de aandacht gekregen in onderzoeken naar de oppositie die haar toekomst. Daarnaast waren deze ballingen een belangrijke schakel tussen 'Oost' en 'West'. Zij legden contacten met sympathisanten en Oost- Europese ballingen in andere Westerse landen en creëerden daarmee een Europees netwerk. Binnen dit netwerk werden al lang voor de val van de muur discussies gevoerd en contacten gelegd tussen Oost- en West-Europa. Deze contacten waren vooral belangrijk vanwege de misverstanden die er bestonden tussen basisbewegingen in Oost en West over belangrijke begrippen als vrede en mensenrechten. De discussie in West-Europa over de omgang met Oost-Europa werd beheerst door begrippen als ontspanning en ontwapening en controverse over met wie in Oost-Europa men contact op zou moeten nemen. Oost-Europese ballingen in West-Europa konden een rol spelen in dit debat en de stem van achter het IJzeren Gordijn laten horen. Dit onderzoek wil een antwoord formuleren op de vraag hoe Oost-Duitse en Poolse ballingen in de jaren tachtig zich in dit debat hebben gemengd en vervolgens sociale bewegingen in het Westen hebben gemobiliseerd voor de oppositie in het thuisland. Hierbij komt zowel de eigen activiteit van de ballingen, het Oost-West-debat in de gastlanden en de verhouding van de westerse sociale bewegingen met Oost-Europa aan de orde: de nadruk ligt op het spanningsveld hiertussen.

De gastlanden die in mijn onderzoek centraal staan zijn Nederland en de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland. West-Duitsland had door zijn geopolitieke situatie een bijzondere relatie met Oost-Europa. Nederland is daar tegenover enerzijds een was neutraler voorbeeld. Anderzijds was Nederland als spil in de internationale vredesbeweging een zeer belangrijke speler in de onstane Oost-West-dialoog. De sociale bewegingen die aan de orde komen in de gastlanden zijn: de vakbewegingen FNV en DGB, de sociaal-democratische partijen PvdA en SPD en de Nederlandse en West-Duitse vredesbewegingen. Daarbij ga ik in op verschillende manieren van omgang met de oppositie in Oost-Europa door deze bewegingen en bemiddeling door de ballingen: zoals het interne debat over Oost-Europa, praktische hulp aan en protesten voor de oppositie aldaar en het Oost-West debat.

Mijn onderzoek beoogt e inzicht bieden in de debatten die in West-Europa over Oost-Europa bestonden en de contacten die tijdens de Koude Oorlog (of het laatste decennium ervan) van onderop 'over de muur heen' ontwikkeld werden. De brugfunctie van de ballingen staat hierbij centraal.

Mochida, Aomi

Travelling War Memories: National and Global Dynamics of Japanese WWII Sites Since 1945 Radboud University Nijmegen

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Jan Hein Furnée, Prof. dr. Marjet Derks, and Dr. Eveline Buchheim

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2018

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As the bloodiest global war in history, World War II has generated numerous narratives and memories among the different nations affected. In recent years these often nationally framed

narratives and memories have been subject to major processes of transformation. Now that the war-generation is demographically fading out, 'living' memory is definitely shifting to 'cultural' memory. At the same time, globalization of tourism, media and expertise increasingly fuels the global circulation and interaction of narratives and 'travelling memories'.

Building on these developments, this PhD project analyses the interaction between various global and national layers and players of WWII memory in late twentieth-century and contemporary Japan. It focuses on three major heritage sites - Nagasaki (atomic bombing site), Noborito (ill-famed science institute) and Kure (WWII naval base) - each attracting annually hundreds of thousands of Japanese and foreign tourists. The project first scrutinizes how, in the historical construction of these sites into both commemorative and tourist sites, various stakeholders have struggled and negotiated to strike a balance between Japanese victimhood and aggression in a national and international context. Then, with the uses of interviews and surveys, the project explores how contemporary tourists from various national backgrounds integrate their own national and personal memory culture within the dominant narrative framework of the sites, creating new layers of meaning.

Molen, Berrie van der

Drugs and public perception in The Netherlands. The regulatory imperative, drug use and governmentality in the public debate since 1945

Universiteit Utrecht

Promotor: Prof. dr. Toine Pieters

Aanstelling: Vanaf januari 2016

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Drawing on Michel Foucault's concept of governmentality, this project seeks to understand the ways in which shifts in public perception of drugs, drug users and drug uses are intertwined with oscillations between tolerance and repression of drug use in post-war Netherlands. Public and professional debates in audiovisual and print media will be scrutinized in order to examine how public debates and local and national rhetoric interact with the evolution of Dutch regulatory regimes.

Moss, Alan

A Traveller's Identity in Dutch Grand Tour Accounts of the Seventeenth Century

Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

Promotor: Prof. dr. Johan Oosterman en dr. Lotte Jensen

Aanstelling: Vanaf 1 september 2013

E-mail: a.moss@let.ru.nl

In the early modern period, it was an accepted practice for wealthy families to send their heirs on a lengthy journey through the European continent. During this so-called Grand Tour, young travellers maintained travel journals, in which they noted their confrontations with new and strange people, places, and customs. In this PhD project, I would like to focus on a corpus of seventeenth-century Grand Tour accounts and investigate how travellers reflected on their Dutch and religious identities. Although contemporary travel guidebooks advised a cosmopolitan position of tolerance and uncritical observation, tourists often negatively judged foreign societies and Catholic churches. This project will focus on this interrelationship between cosmopolitan thought and national and religious identities. In answering these questions three methodological angles will be used: cultural memory studies, imagology, and self-fashioning. Travel texts have interested me for many years now. I am curious about the minority position of tourists, a position in which they were disconnected from their Dutch and religious roots. Instead of focusing on the many cultural and political events of Holland, this project highlights individuals during new and self-shaping events abroad. This point of view

might propose new ideas in the field of nationalism and national identity studies.

Muller, Sabine

Het Amsterdams theater als arena van vroegmodern cultureel ondernemerschap

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Instituut voor Cultuur en Geschiedenis

Promotor: Prof. dr. Lia van Gemert

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2011

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Dit onderzoek wil de sociaal-economische netwerken rond de Amsterdamse Schouwburg in de Gouden Eeuw blootleggen. De Amsterdamse beurs institutionaliseerde vanaf 1609 een vrij handelsklimaat waarin economische belangen behartigd werden. De beurs was dan weliswaar het formele instituut dat verantwoordelijk was voor de economische transacties van Amsterdam, de hypothese van dit onderzoek is dat het Amsterdamse theater de katalysator was bij de ontplooiing van zowel sociale, economische, artistieke en politieke belangen. In de context van het theater ontmoette men elkaar juist informeel, van handelaar tot burgemeester, van kunstenaar tot magistraat, van uitgever tot Godshuisregent.

Regenten, handelaren, scheppende kunstenaars, uitgevers en non-native Amsterdammers zochten hun plek in de vrije corporatie waar sociale, economische en politieke belangen speelden onder de paraplu van cultuur: het theater. De sociaal-economische machtsmechanismen rond het theater draaien om het spel tussen gezamenlijk en individueel belang. De eerste hypothese is dat de theaterwereld van invloed is op het economische circuit in Amsterdam. De instelling wordt door alle partijen gedragen, zij stappen in de onderneming met een doel, een eigenbelang. Welke mechanismen bieden toegang tot dat theaterbedrijf en welke effecten gaan uit van de koppeling aan dat netwerk?

Het onderzoek bestaat uit drie fasen. In de eerste fase wordt toegewerkt naar een inventaris van de betrokken partijen. Vervolgens worden de onderlinge contacten tussen individuen en groepen geanalyseerd waarbij de focus ligt op verbanden, verschuivingen en identificatie van belangen. Hoe kom je binnen bij het theaterbedrijf en wat gebeurt er binnen de corporatie wanneer er nieuwe elementen toetreden? Fase drie is de analyse van het verworven kapitaal. Wat zijn de effecten van deelname aan het culturele instituut? Dat kan economisch van aard zijn, maar ook sociaal, cultureel en symbolisch, en vaak een combinatie ervan. Deze eigenbelangen worden zichtbaar gemaakt aan de hand van diepteonderzoek naar personen die op basis van fase 1 en 2 een centrale rol spelen. Om de veronderstelling te onderzoeken dat de Amsterdamse theaterwereld als vrije corporatie in een sterk handelsklimaat een bijzondere positie innam ten opzichte van andere Europese theaters, wordt op het punt van de bevindingen een vergelijking gemaakt met het theater in omringende Europese landen.

Mukhopadhyay, Mriganka

Occultism in the Orient: Dissemination of the Theosophical Ideas in Bengal and the Role of Bengali Theosophists

University of Amsterdam

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Wouter J. Hanegraaff, Dr Marco Pasi

Aanstelling: vanaf april 2017

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This research project seeks to explore the process of dissemination of Occultism in oriental society – as a modern western esoteric current – and the role of the Indian theosophists within the given context of British colonialism and neo-Hindu spiritual climate of late nineteenth and early twentieth century Bengal. The study of the theosophical movement in Bengal remains an

uncharted territory. This project will try to examine the historical development of Theosophy in Bengal in the colonial socio-spiritual space thus locating it within the broader understanding of Western Esotericism.

The Theosophical Society started operating in India from 1879 under the leadership of H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott. The Bengal Theosophical Society was established in Calcutta in 1882. The Central Lodge in Calcutta, one of the earliest and highly significant branches of the Theosophical Society across the world, drew large numbers of members from the intellectual and social elites of Bengal and infused a curiosity among the Bengalis regarding occultism and Western Esotericism in general. This led to the appropriation of occult sciences from the West within indigenous colonial society and also refashioning of modern Hindu thought-world. The dissemination of western esoteric ideas to the society and culture of Bengal created a profound impact upon religion, politics, art and literature.

This project will examine that what was the process by which Occultism –as a western esoteric current –disseminated in the oriental society and culture of Bengal through the activities of the Bengal Theosophical Society during the colonial period and what was the role of the Indian, and specifically Bengali, theosophists in this process. This project will also try to find out that how Theosophy created a closer interlink between Occultism and Religious Nationalism in colonial society under the guidance of Annie Besant and her Indian associates

Nijhuis, Lilian

Coping with Crisis in the Dutch Republic, 1570-1700

Radboud University Nijmegen

Project: *Dealing with Disasters in the Netherlands. The Shaping of Local and National Identities, 1421-1890*

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Lotte Jensen

Aanstelling: vanaf februari 2018

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The late sixteenth and the seventeenth century witness many catastrophes, including floods and fires. In this period, disaster discourses become increasingly marked by political topics and vocabulary due to the Eighty Years' War, the subsequent wars against the English, and the long-lasting war against the French (from 1672 on). Disaster discourses are intrinsically connected with the struggle against foreign enemies and the fight for independence.

In this research a number of disasters will be selected, from throughout the period, including at least the heavy storms of 1573 and 1574, the severe winter (1608), the storm along the Dutch coast (1653), the flood in Coevorden (where at least 1200 German soldiers died, 1673), All Saints' Day Flood (1675), and the St Martin's Flood in Groningen (1686). The project will analyse the disaster discourses in close connection with the political events of these days. The year 1672 is often characterised as a year of disasters, because of the foreign invasion of English, French and German troops, and the internal political changes in the Republic (Reinders 2010); previous research suggests that disaster discourses were affected by these events (Sundberg 2015), but an overarching analysis of the popular reactions to natural disasters in this period has not yet been undertaken.

This subproject will pay attention to the interplay between local identities and the way a 'national narrative' is being constructed at the same time. In what ways were these calamities configured as disasters that connected communities across the Republic and called for empathy and identification with the afflicted? Special attention will be paid to songs and sermons, in which metaphors were used which connected the fight against the foreign enemy and the fight against natural forces.

Noord, Willemijn van

The Chinese Impact: Images and Ideas of China in the Dutch Golden Age

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Amsterdam School for Culture and History

Promotor: Prof. dr. F. Grijzenhout; dr. M.A. Weststeijn

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2014

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My research focuses on the consumption and appropriation of Chinese objects in the Low Countries during the long seventeenth century, and is part of the larger interdisciplinary project entitled 'The Chinese Impact: Images and Ideas of China in the Dutch Golden Age' funded by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO).

The main research questions:

- Which images of China developed in art and writing in the Dutch Golden Age? How did these images express current artistic, literary, religious, and philosophical discussions in the Low Countries?
- Which themes/persisting visual conventions do we see in Netherlandish depictions of China and the Chinese? Which of these preconceptions of China endured in the depictions of China?
- What was the style of Chinese applied art made for the European market? Which stylistic aspects regarded as 'Chinese' were imitated in Dutch applied art?
- Which art-theoretical conceptions of the period expressed purportedly 'Chinese' themes and styles? What motivation for choosing Chinese these and styles can we detect from these art theories?
- How was Chinese art received and altered in the Low Countries?

Oldenburger, Jesper

Scientific innovation in Dutch sheep breeding, 1900-2000

Universiteit Utrecht

Instituut voor Geschiedenis en Grondslagen van de Natuurwetenschappen

Promotor: Prof. dr. Bert Theunissen

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2012

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Scientific knowledge is sometimes thought to be practical working man's Holy Grail: the top-down delivery of knowledge which he immediately can use in his everyday work and make his job more efficient, easier and, eventually, more profitable. But a more thorough look at how scientific knowledge, in general, is received by those who actually are expected to use it, makes clear that reality is, as it often is, far more complex. Through a detailed case-study on Dutch sheep breeding in the twentieth century I aim to gain an understanding of the dynamics of the often troubled relationship between the worlds of science and daily practice. How did the changing knowledge of genetics influence the way breeders made their choices regarding which ewe to breed with which ram? Did, for example, the Mendelian Revolution, which theoretical foundations lies primarily in research on the much less complex organisms of pea plants, have a fundamental impact on the way Dutch sheep breeding was practiced? Or did knowledge regarding the heredity of desirable characteristics resided primarily, through years and years of daily experience, with the breeders themselves? How did the innovation of artificial insemination, and all the opportunities it theoretically provided, influence the daily practice of breeding sheep?

Knowledge rarely operates on its own and answers to these and similar questions are likewise imbedded in all kinds of, for want of a better word, cultures. Each with different ideas regarding what exactly constitutes a perfect sheep, and how this should be accompli-

shed. Besides the frequently changing economic incentive (there is in general a trend from breeding for wool to mutton production) and the related use of different breeds of sheep to improve the indigenous ones, there is the growing importance of show breeding and focusing on the exterior of the sheep. This means that, for example, the products that are economically interesting loose out to more fashionably characteristics like the general look of the sheep or the presence of an overbite. This becomes especially important in the second half of the twentieth century when breeding sheep as a hobby becomes more dominant and these so-called hobby-breeders start winning prices at shows.

Furthermore, practical breeders also need sheep that remain healthy, are easy to keep and in general fit into the way they run their businesses, while these sheep are not always the ones that scientifically produce the most wool or mutton. This led to frequent accusations of breeder not being 'rational' by the scientific community and similar rebukes that scientists 'did not know what breeders need'.

To summarize: through a thorough look into the way knowledge moves through and influences a very specific discipline, both the requirements and constraints of innovation will be analyzed. This focus is in line with the turn many historians of science have made during the last decades towards a more cultural approach, but this will be punctuated with understanding the activities of knowledge making, innovation and application as primarily social activities. Which are embedded in a particular time, economy and (sub)culture and need to be understood within that context. Burke en Green both seem to glance over the sometimes problematic, and therefore interesting, relationship between cultural history and social history within the history of science, while this seems to be the crux of this specialization. This, I think and I hope as a freshly started PhD-student, will be my personal focus- point during this course.

Olijslager, Karlijn

Spektakels van Burgerschap. Herinneringspraktijken van het Nederlands feminisme, 1913-2013

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Leerstoelgroep Nieuwste Geschiedenis

Promotor: Prof. dr. Mieke Aerts

Aanstelling: Vanaf mei 2012

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In het project *Spektakels van burgerschap* wordt onderzocht op welke manier Nederlandse feministen hebben geprobeerd hun doelstellingen te realiseren door middel van politieke tentoonstellingen in de twintigste eeuw. In 1898 betekende de Nationale Tentoonstelling van Vrouwenarbeid de doorbraak van het feminisme in Nederland. In 1913 werd naar aanleiding van het eeuwfeest van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden *De Vrouw 1813-1913* georganiseerd. Na deze tweede tentoonstelling van formaat in de geschiedenis van het Nederlands feminisme leek de tentoonstelling tot het vaste repertoire van Nederlandse feministen te behoren, want in 1948 werd *De Nederlandse Vrouw 1898-1948* georganiseerd en in 1975 volgde de *Emancipade*. Ook vandaag de dag behoort de tentoonstelling nog tot de actiemid delen van feministen en worden er zelfs webtentoonstellingen en online musea opgezet om vrouwen in het heden en verleden zichtbaar te maken.

Het organiseren van een tentoonstelling roept waarschijnlijk geen directe associaties op met feministen die de barricades opgaan, want tot nu toe zijn deze cultuurhistorische en politieke verschijnsels grotendeels aan de aandacht van historici ontsnapt met uitzondering van de tentoonstelling van 1898. Dit onderzoek probeert deze lacune in de geschiedschrijving op te vullen door in de eerste plaats de tentoonstelling als terugkerend politiek instrument van het Nederland feminisme te onderzoeken. De nadruk van het project ligt daarbij niet zozeer op de politieke ideologie van het feminisme, maar op de specifieke praktijken waarmee deze ideologie wordt vertaald naar een groter publiek.

Feministen toonden letterlijk wat ze wilden en konden bijdragen aan de Nederlandse samenleving. De tentoonstelling was op deze manier niet alleen een spektakel, maar het vormde ook het bewijs dat vrouwen volledig burgerschap verdienden. De vrouwententoonstellingen kunnen in het verlengde hiervan worden beschouwd als feministische interventies in de publieke sfeer waarbij nieuwe voorstellingen van vrouwelijk burgerschap werden verbeeld.

In de tweede plaats wordt de tentoonstelling onderzocht als onderdeel van de historische cultuur van het Nederlands feminisme. Vanaf het begin van de twintigste eeuw is er binnen de vrouwenbeweging een groeiende behoefte te signaleren om het eigen verleden te bewaren en zo levend te houden voor toekomstige generaties vrouwen. Vanuit het perspectief van de historische cultuur en gender wordt bestudeerd hoe in en rondom de tentoonstellingen verschillende herinneringspraktijken tot stand kwamen om de geschiedenis van vrouwen vast te leggen in woord en beeld met het oog op de toekomst. Het doel van deze bredere historische benadering is om inzicht te verkrijgen in de manieren waarop feministen hun eigen erfgoed actief construeerden, controleerden en inzetten als emancipatie-instrument in een historiserende politiek.

Ooijen, Iris van

Kampen als betwist bezit. De naoorlogse ontwikkeling van de Nederlandse kampen als lieux de mémoire

Vrije Universiteit

Vakgroep Politieke Geschiedenis

Promotor/co-promotor: Prof. dr. Rob van der Laarse, Prof. dr. Jan Kolen

Aanstelling: Vanaf mei 2010

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Doel van dit project is een onderzoek naar de vraag hoe de herinnering van de Tweede Wereldoorlog zich heeft ontwikkeld met betrekking tot de materiële en immateriële overblijfselen van 'de kampen'. Voor jongere generaties zijn herinneringsplaatsen in de omgang met het verleden steeds belangrijker geworden. Dit is zeker het geval voor de drie voormalige concentratiekampen Vught, Amersfoort en Westerbork, aangezien de herinnering aan de Tweede Wereldoorlog in ons land en daarbuiten steeds meer lijkt samen te vallen met de Holocaust. Het onderzoek beoogt de omgang met die traumatische periode te plaatsen in het perspectief van, enerzijds, de betekenis van deze (herinnerings) kampen voor meerdere bevolkingsgroepen (niet alleen de uiteenlopende categorieën slachtoffers en hun nabestaanden, maar ook geïnterneerde Duitsers en collaborateurs, Indische Nederlanders en Molukse KNIL-soldaten, en - niet in de laatste plaats - de inwoners van de streek), en anderzijds, de betekenis van de kampen als nationale sites van de internationale *Holocaust memory boom*. Meer dan andere herinneringsplaatsen bevinden de kampen zich hierdoor in een lastig spanningsveld van publieke herdenkingen, persoonlijke herinneringen, en toeristische 'beleving'. Deze verschillende omgangsvormen met het verleden vragen om een zeer verschillende inrichting en inscenering van deze plaatsen, hetgeen niet zelden gepaard gaat met heftige emoties en debatten. Het onderzoek zal resulteren in een monografie, een conferentie voor betrokken organisaties, historici en andere onderzoekers, mediapubliciteit, en een bijdrage in de vorm van een gezamenlijke tentoonstelling van Nationaal Monument Kamp Vught, Herinneringscentrum Kamp Westerbork en Nationaal Monument Kamp Amersfoort over de plaats van de kampen in de Nederlandse herinneringscultuur.

Peeters, Thérèse

Trust in the Counter-Reformation

Universiteit Leiden

Promotor: Prof. dr. Judith Pollmann

Aanstelling: Vanaf februari 2015

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Sinds februari 2015 werkt Thérèse Peeters als promovenda aan een onderzoek naar het belang van vertrouwen tijdens de Contrareformatie. Ze richt zich met name op het succes of falen van (nieuwe) religieuze ordes in zeventiende-eeuws Genua. In 2008 ben ik vanuit het zuidelijke Den Bosch naar Leiden gekomen om Italiaans te studeren. Ik had een voorliefde voor Italië vanwege de rijke cultuur en de vriendschappen die ik er door de jaren heen had opgedaan. Omdat ik tijdens het eerste jaar meer uitdaging zocht, ben ik ook eerste- en tweedejaarsvakken geschiedenis gaan volgen. Mij trok vooral het feit dat alle aspecten van het leven in de studie aan bod komen (politiek, cultuur, religie, filosofie, economie etc.) en dus besloot ik ook geschiedenis te gaan studeren.

Mijn interesse in het doen van historisch onderzoek is eigenlijk pas ontstaan tijdens de researchmaster Medieval and early modern European history. Als student-assistente heb ik gedurende die tijd gewerkt aan een transcriptieproject onder leiding van dr. Felicia Roşu. Doel van dat project was om alle zeventiende-eeuwse bronnen uit de Vaticaanse archieven die te maken hebben met de Lazaristen (een congregatie van priesters en lekenbroeders, ontstaan begin zeventiende eeuw) online beschikbaar te maken. Hiervoor moesten honderden stukken in vroegmodern Italiaans en Latijn getranscribeerd en geanalyseerd worden. Met name de brieven die over en weer gingen tussen Propaganda Fide – het departement van het Vaticaan dat over missie gaat – en de missionarissen in oorden als Madagaskar, de Schotse Hooglanden en Noord-Afrika, fascineerden mij. Voor mijn masterscriptie heb ik uitgezocht hoe deze communicatie precies verliep en wat de invloed van de vaak heel moeizame correspondentie was op de missies zelf en op het moreel van de missionarissen.

Vertrouwen bleek essentieel om het succes of falen van de communicatie tussen Rome en de missies te begrijpen. Maar ook op andere gebieden tijdens de zeventiende-eeuwse Contrareformatie, die toch een soort antwoord was op de grote vertrouwensbreuk van de Reformatie, spelen vertrouwen en wantrouwen een belangrijke rol. Dit komt duidelijk naar voren als je de ontwikkeling van een nieuwe orde als die van de Lazaristen onderzoekt, met name hoe deze zich weet te vestigen in andere gebieden (zoals in Genua) en vertrouwen weet te winnen binnen de verschillende lagen van de kerk. Ik ben erg blij dat mijn voorstel om onderzoek te doen naar het belang van vertrouwen tijdens de Contrareformatie is verwelkomd binnen het instituut en dat ik in februari in Leiden heb mogen beginnen aan mijn onderzoek.

Peverelli, Tymen

De stad als vaderland. De dynamiek tussen stedelijke en nationale identiteiten in Nederland en België, 1815-1914

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Vakgroep: Geschiedenis

Promotor/co-promotor: Prof. dr. Joep Leerssen, Prof. dr. Jan Hein Furnée

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2014

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Tijdens de negentiende eeuw werd de mentale wereld van Nederlanders en Belgen sterk beïnvloed door de verspreiding van nationale cultuur. Dit proces van natievorming was echter allerm minst allesomvattend, aangezien individuen uit alle lagen van de bevolking de natie op verschillende wijzen ervaarden. Zo bleven ook naast de natie andere culturele referentiekaders bestaan, waaronder steden. De Lage Landen waren bij uitstek een regio waar, vanwege de lange en sterke traditie van stadsculturen, deze stedelijke identiteiten hun

relevantie behielden, ook in de zogenaamde 'eeuw van de natiestaat'.

Tegen deze achtergrond analyseert dit promotieonderzoek de relatie tussen (oude) stedelijke en (nieuwe) nationale identiteiten door te kijken naar de cultivering van lokale helden in verschillende Nederlandse en Belgische steden tijdens 'de lange negentiende eeuw'. In hoeverre waren deze identiteiten elkaars concurrenten, of juist niet? En in welke mate waren deze ontwikkelingen specifiek voor bepaalde steden of regio's? Om deze vragen te beantwoorden concentreert dit onderzoek zich op verschillende herinneringspraktijken als musea, standbeelden, muziek en publieke spektakels, waarmee het uiteindelijk moet leiden tot een diepgaand begrip van natievorming en stadsgeschiedenis.

Pierik, Bob

Gender and urban space in early modern Amsterdam

University of Amsterdam

Project: *The Freedom of the Streets. Gender and Urban Space in Europe and Asia (1600-1850)*

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Geert Janssen, Dr Danielle van den Heuvel

Aanstelling: vanaf maart 2017

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This NWO-project will investigate the gendered use of urban space in Amsterdam over the extended period of 1600 to 1850. The questions are how men and women took informal ownership of the streets and how gendered norms such as the ideal of domesticity for women influenced gendered presence and movement in streets. It provides a case study of Amsterdam in the context of the NWO VIDI project *The Freedom of the Streets. Gender and Urban Space in Europe and Asia (1600-1850)*, in which Amsterdam and Edo (early modern Tokyo) are compared. The aim of the project is to provide a global history approach to assess the idea that women withdrew from public life and that separate spheres of life for men and women emerged in the modern city. For Amsterdam, issues of contestation between men and women of different social positions will be compared with social norms and regulations through the use of both textual and visual records on everyday use of urban space. Furthermore, street use in Amsterdam throughout the early modern period and into the modern period will be reconstructed and compared by mapping the locations mentioned in Amsterdam's notarial archives.

Plessius, Iris

Imposed Consensus? An Examination of the Relations between Dutch Settlers and Native Americans in North America between 1674 and 1783.

Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

Historical, Literary and Cultural Studies of the Faculty of Arts

Promotores: Prof. dr. J.T.J. Bak, dr. M. Roza, dr. P. Hovens, dr. J.L. Krabbendam

Aanstelling: Vanaf oktober 2015

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When the peace of Westminster was signed on November 10, 1674, the Dutch colony formerly known as New Netherland came into the hands of the British after a ten year struggle. The moment the Dutch surrendered, the victors began to write the history of the United States from a British perspective. They mainly focused on the thirteen original colonies, largely ignoring the influence of other European countries, including the significant role the Dutch had played during these formative years. In *The Island at the Center of the World* (2004) Russell Shorto argued that removing the Dutch from the history of the United States was unjustifiable and that New Netherland had indeed "contributed to the settling of North America." The impact the Dutch may have had on the history of the United States in the period after New

Netherland is yet to be examined.

The objective of this research project is to assess the role the Dutch played in the genesis of the United States during the formative years of the 17th and 18th centuries by exploring the relationship that existed between the Native Americans and the Dutch from 1674 till 1783, partly in analogy with and partly in opposition to their British and French counterparts. Contrary to what has been previously assumed, the Dutch as cultural entity did not disappear when they surrendered their colony New Netherland to the British in 1674. They recognized the new political order and by doing so, were able to maintain their distinctive ethnic identity which influenced their relationship with the indigenous people. By researching the relationship that existed between the Natives and the Dutch from 1674 till 1783 this project hopes to contribute to a better understanding of Dutch-American history and assess the extent to which the Dutch influenced the genesis of the United States during the 17th and 18th centuries.

Poppe-Noort, Cora van de

Language Dynamics in the Dutch Golden Age: linguistic and social-cultural aspects of intra-author variation

Utrecht University

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Els Stronks, Dr Feike Dietz, Dr Marjo van Koppen

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2016

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16th and 17th century Dutch was a mixture of fading linguistic properties from the preceding language phase, Middle Dutch, and upcoming new ways to construct words and sentences. Within these language dynamics we observe a type of language variation that has rarely been addressed before: variation within individual language users (*intra-author variation*). The overarching project will chart and explain the grammatical properties, as well as the social- and literary-cultural factors that influenced intra-author variation. My job is to investigate the way individual authors used their variation from social- and literary-cultural perspective, combining the fields of historical sociolinguistics and historical literary studies.

Porte, Eleá de la

Enlightenment and history. Changing views of the past in the Dutch Republic, 1715-1795

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Nieuwe Geschiedenis

Promotor: Prof. dr. Wyger Velema

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2012

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By describing their present as 'enlightened', eighteenth-century intellectuals inevitably altered their relationship to the past. In search of an explanation for this Enlightenment, eighteenth-century *philosophes* created a historical narrative which connected European countries in a linear history from antiquity, through the barbarous Middle Ages, to the progress of the scientific revolution and, finally, to the enlightened present in which seventeenth-century knowledge was perceived as increasingly benefiting society as a whole. Even though this narrative served as a shared European history and identity, national varieties soon emerged.

Within this European 'enlightened narrative', the Dutch Republic formed an extraordinary case, which has not yet been adequately researched from a broad international perspective. Here, the narrative of progress collided with a simultaneous debate about national decline and a deeply rooted humanistic tradition. Dutch intellectuals, moreover, were forced to reconsider their national identity. The Batavian myth, which had

been the primary historical foundation of national identity for two centuries, increasingly came to be viewed as 'barbaric'. Consequently, the concept of a seventeenth-century Golden Age – which remains today – was invented. It replaced the Batavian myth with a celebration of seventeenth-century Dutch economic prosperity, commercial politeness and moral rectitude more in keeping with enlightened historical thought.

Post, Anna-Luna

Claiming Fame for Galileo: The Mechanics of Reputation and its Impact in Early Modern Europe

Universiteit Utrecht

Faculteit Geesteswetenschappen

Promotor: Prof. dr. Arnoud Visser, Prof. dr. Floris Cohen

Aanstelling: Vanaf oktober 2015

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This project investigates how Galileo Galilei's fame and reputation influenced his credibility as a scholar in different networks in Early Modern Europe. Different groups, operating inside as well as outside of scholarly circles and driven by both scholarly and non-scholarly motives, tried to strengthen or damage Galileo's reputation and credibility from the very start of his career. Adopting a comparative perspective, the project will contrast and compare the motives of different people in these different contexts so as to determine the diverse considerations that underlay the making of Galileo's reputation internationally. What purpose did his fame serve to the mainly Protestant network of scholars in the Dutch Republic and how did this differ from that of aspiring courtiers in Florence or of Vatican clergy in Rome? With this scope, the project will fill three conspicuous gaps in existing scholarship: it will illuminate the creation of Galileo's fame, explain the social mechanisms behind reputation building, and assess their impact on the development, formation and success of new ideas.

Recourt, Annemiek

Jan Greshoff: literaire bruggenbouwer binnen en buiten de landgrenzen.

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Vakgroep Boekwetenschap en handschriftenkunde

Promotor/co-promotor: Prof. dr. Lisa Kuitert, Prof. dr. Ena Jansen

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2011

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Dit onderzoek beoogt inzicht te krijgen in de betekenis van het netwerk en de activiteiten van Jan Greshoff (1888-1971) voor de Nederlandse literatuur in enkele politiek gevoelige perioden. Greshoff heeft bijna elke positie in het 'literaire veld' (zie o.a. Bourdieu, Dorleijn & Van Rees), wel bekleed: hij was onder meer dichter, literair criticus, uitgeversadviseur en tijdschriftredacteur, en bevriend met en mentor van tal van belangrijke auteurs. Daar waar de schrijvers en dichters de materie van de literatuur vormen, vormde Greshoff de specie, aldus Martinus Nijhoff. Zo drukte Jan Greshoff een belangrijk stempel op de twintigste eeuwse literatuurgeschiedenis.

Naast zijn extensieve gepubliceerde oeuvre, heeft Greshoff een rijkdom aan ongepubliceerd onderzoeksmateriaal nagelaten, bestaande uit dagboeken, manuscripten, beeldmateriaal en minstens zo'n 3500 brieven. Hiervan zijn slechts onderdelen onderzocht en nog niets is met elkaar in verband gebracht. Een synthetisch onderzoek naar Greshoff vanuit met name een biografische en institutionele benadering kan helpen om nieuwe terreinen en verbindingswegen in kaart te brengen.

Enkele voorbeelden daarvan.

Doordat Greshoff een van de weinige literaire fakkeldragers die het interbellum en WOII

overleefde en daardoor een *trait d'union* vormt met de naoorlogse periode, zal hij ons helpen bij een betere interpretatie van de Nederlandse literatuur in het interbellum, een onderzoeksbied dat pas de laatste jaren aan een inhaalslag bezig is.

Zijn kritisch en beschouwend werk zal zicht geven op zijn (literatuur)opvattingen, die, onder meer door zijn functie als criticus, maar ook als adviseur en redacteur, van belang geweest voor de hele Nederlandse literatuur. Dat geldt ook voor het in kaart brengen van zijn contacten en activiteiten die zijn invloed als 'gatekeeper of culture' bepaalden.

Greshoff is bovendien de enige literaire sleutelfiguur van Nederlandse bodem die zowel in Nederlandse, Vlaamse als Zuid-Afrikaanse literaire circuits thuis was. Hij bracht daartussen tal van verbindingen tot stand en je zou kunnen zeggen dat hij in die zin de Groot-Nederlandse gedachte, die in het interbellum sterk in zwang was en een bredere 'Dietse' cultuur op het oog had, wat dat betreft belichaamde. Hij spande zich daarbij in voor de introductie en verspreiding Nederlandse literatuur, juist op een moment dat de band Nederland-Vlaanderen-Zuid-Afrika, en daarmee het ideaal van een gedeelde identiteit, onder druk kwam te staan, toen het nationaalsocialisme Europa en later het Apartheidsdenken Zuid-Afrika veroverde. Meerdere studies geven aan dat de intermediaire rol van Greshoff meer aandacht verdient.

Reichgelt, Marleen

Making the colonial child visible. Children moving between Indo-European and local cultures on Netherlands New Guinea (1905-1962)

Radboud Universiteit

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Geertje Mak, Prof. dr. Marit Monteiro

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

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Over the last two decades, journalists, politicians, and historians have increasingly scrutinised the position of children in colonial contexts. Following the 1997 'Stolen Children' National Inquiry in Australia, historical research has disclosed practices in which indigenous and mixed-raced children were removed from their families to be 'civilised' and raised to Euro-American standards. In Dutch colonies too, children functioned as instruments of socio-political change.

Indigenous children were not just passive objects of colonial policies. Recent scholarship has shifted from viewing colonisation as a one-way process, to becoming aware of the complex processes of interaction between colonial actors. The dynamic engagements between missionaries and children were defined by mutual dependence and entanglement. Preliminary research on the mission on Netherlands New Guinea gives evidence to various 'civilising' practices, and hints at the interesting fact that children employed missionary knowledge and connections for purposes unintended by the missionaries.

This PhD project will examine how the Catholic mission addressed and engaged local children in the 'civilising' project on Netherlands New Guinea between 1905 and 1962 and what kinds of agency children developed in response. Practices shaped by encounters, interactions, and negotiations are analysed using a combination of textual and visual sources.

Reyes Elizondo, Andrea – buitenpromovendus

Reading spaces: reconstructing the reading possibilities in a society

Universiteit Leiden

Faculteit Geesteswetenschappen

Promotor: Prof.dr. Paul Hoftijzer

Aanstelling: Vanaf 2015

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Reading is a demanding cognitive activity realised in a specific context and which follows

certain expectations. As a cultural and social practice closely connected to knowledge and power the activity has been studied from different perspectives—from the manners and forms of reading to its reciprocal influence with religion and politics.

Uncovering the readers from the past is a laborious—albeit rewarding—undertaking. Since the well-to-do have left plenty of sources, many studies have focused on these groups. In the last fifty years, researchers have unveiled the history of ordinary readers by using both primary and secondary sources. Understandably, both approaches leave out groups of which there are few-to-no direct documentary traces. This gap in the history of reading impedes outlining a more detailed place of the activity in a society as a whole.

My research project aims at reconstructing the reading possibilities—reading spaces—in a society by analysing the wider context of the activity for different groups. The methodology proposed goes beyond the basic divide of the literate and the illiterate by exploring the various conditions that can affect reading per social group.

This approach was developed during my research on the reading possibilities in seventeenth-century New Spain. My doctoral project will expand on it by applying it to four distinct places during the eighteenth century: the Dutch East Indies, the Netherlands, New Spain, and Spain. The contrast between the different contexts will allow me to refine my methodology as a tool for reading research and to provide further insights of the activity in these societies.

Rotmans, Jan

The historical Republic. Historical and political thought in the late eighteenth-century Dutch Republic

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Amsterdam School for Culture and History

Promotor: Prof. dr. N.C.F. van Sas

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2011

E-mail: j.rotmans@uva.nl

This NWO-project analyzes the relationship between Dutch political thought and historical consciousness at the end of the eighteenth century. Claims about fundamental conceptual change in this period can be challenged through a study of the conceptual tensions in the intellectual world of Dutch enlightened republicans. While they understand themselves to be enlightened moderns, their concerns are often surprisingly classical. An enlightened narrative on the rise of European commerce and civilization coexists in the Dutch Enlightenment with the classical image of the rise and fall of republics. As a consequence, linear and cyclical images of history are inconsistently combined by Dutch enlightened republicans. That undermines the idea of the birth of a modern historical awareness at the end of the eighteenth century.

Saarloos, Léjon

Scholarly Selves: How to Discipline One's Body, Heart, and Mind

Universiteit Leiden

Instituut voor Geschiedenis, Vakgroep Algemene Geschiedenis

Promotor: Prof. dr. Herman Paul

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2013

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Mijn onderzoek maakt deel uit van het grotere project *The Scholarly Self: Character, Habit, and Virtue in the Humanities, 1860-1930*, waarin ook Christiaan Engberts en Katharina Manteufelwerken. Mijn deelproject 'Scholarly Selves: How to Discipline One's Body, Heart and Mind' richt zich op de volgende vraag: 'How were 'scholarly selfhood' and, more specifically,

the acquisition of 'character', 'habit', and 'virtue' envisioned by scholars in a time of discipline formation (late 19th, early 20th centuries)?

Het onderzoek dat ik de komende vijf jaar zal doen, richt zich dus op het ideaal van de wetenschapper rond 1900 en specifiek op de manieren waarop geleerden/wetenschappers in de geesteswetenschappen zich naar dat ideaal probeerden te vormen en welke obstakels daarbij overwonnen moesten worden. Welke waarden, deugden, eigenschappen en gewoontes behoorde een goede wetenschapper te bezitten en waarom lag hier zo de nadruk op in de laat negentiende-eeuwse wetenschap?

Op basis van een groot aantal necrologieën uit Nederland, Duitsland, Frankrijk en België zal ik onderzoek doen naar deze wetenschappelijke deugden. Het gebruik van necrologieën is vaak gezien als 'gevaarlijk' –ongetwijfeld vanwege haar lovende en uitermate subjectieve karakter-, maar door deze bronnen te beschouwen als dragers van betekenis in plaats van vehikels van feitelijke informatie bieden ze een uniek inzicht in de waarden van de wetenschap. Bovendien bieden de vele anekdotes over het leven van een overleden geleerde een interessante inkijk in de eigenschappen en eigenaardigheden van het geleerde leven en de geleerde *habitus*.

Santiago Belmonte, Beatriz

Spanish Heroes in the Low Countries. The Experience of War during the First Decade of the Dutch Revolt (1567-1577)

Universiteit Leiden

Algemene Geschiedenis

Promotor: dr. Raymond Fagel

Aanstelling: Vanaf augustus 2014

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Among the big amount of studies about the History of the Eighty Year's War we hardly find approaches that help us understand the day-to-day of the soldiers involved in the conflict. For this reason I'm focusing on the analysis of the personal correspondence of twenty commanders present in the Low Countries between 1567 and 1577. Their descriptions and opinions on particular events lay at the core of my research and will be compared to information given by the political elite. It is to be expected that the information provided by the commanders on the one hand and the political elite on the other hand differ greatly. These discrepancies and contrasts will offer new insights into the Dutch Revolt and its protagonists.

This research is part of Raymond Fagel's NWO-project 'Facing the Enemy. The Spanish Army Commanders during the First Decade of the Dutch Revolt (1567-1577)'.

Savelkouls, Jorieke

The making of the Friesian horse

Utrecht University

Promotor(es):

Aanstelling: vanaf januari 2018

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This PhD project focuses on the making of the Friesian horse in the wake of (agricultural) modernisation, and 'the making of a cultural icon'. The dissertation hinges on breeding culture and breed politics, as well as cultural, political, scientific, economic and social change in relation to regional horse breeding since circa 1800. The research involves a wide variety of source material such as state documents, minutes belonging to breed registries and committees, agricultural periodicals and newspapers, films, photographs and interviews.

Schaap, Jesper

Reason of State versus Interest of Princes? The rhetoric of intérêt and raison d'état in the New Monarchy of France: Henri Duc de Rohan (1579-1638) and Gabriel Naudé (1600-1653)

Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam

Vakgroep vroegmoderne Geschiedenis

Overkoepelend project: *'Reason of State' or 'Reason of Princes'? The 'New Monarchy' and its Opponents in France, Germany and the Netherlands, during the Seventeenth Century*

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. R.C.F. von Friedeburg, Prof. dr. H.J.M Nellen

Aanstelling: Vanaf augustus 2013

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I completed my Research Master thesis 'Offence is the best defence? Gabriel Naudé as Cardinal Mazarin's apologist in the *Mascurat*' on Gabel Naudé, the secretary of cardinal Mazarin, and a major proponent of 'reason of state' arguments. Naudé employed these arguments in his attempt to defend Cardinal Mazarin in his dialogue commonly addressed as *'Le Mascurat'*, one of the two characters of this conversation, appearing in two editions in summer 1649 and spring 1650. A major, if not the major issue in these two editions is the way in which Naudé sought to defend the government of Cardinal Mazarin as a proper realisation of the 'reason of state' of the kingdom of France.

For this Research Master thesis, I had to read the general and more specific secondary research literature on reason of state and (later sixteenth and seventeenth century) French history, and religious and political history of the sixteenth and seventeenth century in particular, for example on the French wars of religion, the succession of Louis XIII, the various crises of his government, and finally on the temporary breakdown of government in the wake of his death, the Fronde of the years 1648-53. Having completed this thesis on Naudé, I will now pursue my research on the usage of 'reason of state' arguments in France in the 1620s till early 1650s in the project that was originally designed to focus on the work of Henri de Rohan.

The aim of the Rohan project is to understand Rohan's employment of the terminology of 'reason of state' partly as intellectual innovation, but also as innovation motivated by his own ambition to gain high office under Richelieu to fight France's (Spanish) enemy – hence the question whether we find, in his work, a royal or rather his own, princely, reason of state; hence also the question what we can learn from his work about the true nature of the 'New Monarchy' rather than about 'state building' conventionally understood.

Similarly, Naudé defended the actions of his employer, Richelieu's successor, Mazarin, with the help of arguments about 'reason of state', and I already answered the question what that 'reason of state' meant, whether it was really France's or rather Mazarin's 'reason of state', and whether it tells us more about the nature of the emerging 'New Monarchy' than about state-building, conventionally understood.

Given the identity of subject-matter (reason of state), time and place (France, 1620s to early 1650s), politics (the rule of Richelieu and Mazarin) and the issue of covering individual aims by employing a new and fashionable terminology ('reason of state' to argue politics serving the interests of Rohan [or Richelieu?] and Mazarin, respectively), the design of this project is now improved by adding a comparison between Naudé's employment of 'reason of state' (to defend his employer, Mazarin) and Rohan's employment of 'reason of state' (to further his own career, or something bigger, the interests of France).

In comparing these men and their works, light will be thrown on differences between Naudé (the learned secretary of Mazarin, spending his time reading and collecting books and writing more than a seven hundred pages on the two editions of the *Mascurat* alone) and Rohan (the ambitious princely Huguenot warrior, who travelled with books and wrote in time of 'compulsory' leisure, but who preferred being employed on the battlefield); between 'reason of state' as employed as an argument to identify the interests of whole polities (Spain, France, Sweden and so forth) and 'reason of state' as legitimizing the incarceration and possibly even killing of subjects within a single kingdom; and between genres of writing. However, for both

books, Rohan's *De l'interest des princes* and Naudé's *Mascurat*, the question can be posed to what extent they left, or remained bound to, the limits of Christian morality, and to what the relation was between the employment of the argument of reason of state and the specific personal aims for which the respective treatises were written.

Scholten, Koen

Mining for learned identities in the Republic of Letters, 1400-1800

Utrecht University

Project: *SKILLNET: Sharing Knowledge in Learned and Literary NETWORKS. The Republic of Letters as a pan-European Knowledge Society*

Promotor(es): Dr Dirk van Miert

Aanstelling: vanaf februari 2018

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This project is part of the ERC project *Sharing Knowledge in Learned and Literary Networks: The Republic of Letters as a pan-European Knowledge Society*, and asks how the scholarly networks and community in the early modern period -- commonly referred to as the Republic of Letters -- formed. In particular, this project focuses on how scientific and scholarly identities were collectively (re)defined, and which ideals of knowledge they stood for. Text-mining early modern correspondences, manuscripts, and other manifestations of memory (such as posthumous editions or scholarly life-writing) will point out if certain memories are shared in particular groups, places, disciplines, or languages. All in all, this project will show how, where, and when the identification with the ideal of sharing knowledge was transmitted through the networks of the Republic of Letters.

Schulte-Nordholt, Larissa

What Is an African Historian? Negotiating Scholarly Personae in UNESCO'S General History of Africa

Leiden University

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Herman Paul

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

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Although the phrase 'provincializing Europe' was coined by Dipesh Chakrabarty in 2000, the general idea that scholarly studies on non-western pasts need to move away from western explanations has existed for several decades. This project examines how African scholars shortly after decolonization tried to put this 'provincialization' of Europe into practice by looking at UNESCO's *General History of Africa* (1964-1999). The GHA envisioned to create an African historiography. I aim to investigate the strategies that were used to achieve this intellectual aim and to assess whether they helped to produce the desired outcome. The working hypothesis is that while the GHA produced highly valuable results, many of its higher-level intellectual ambitions were never realized, because it proved difficult to escape from the hegemony of western historical explanation, but also because the projects' pan-African approach created practical and ideological difficulties.

A key observation is that the GHA entailed the synthesis of new ideals and practices of what it meant to be a scholar. For this reason the project's methodological starting point is that it is through the prism of the 'scholarly-self' that the creation of a new African historiography can be best understood. The primary focus will therefore be on the authors and editors of the GHA. In analyzing this negotiation of the scholarly-self the project will not only examine how pan-Africanism became a guiding ideal, and the practical and ideological difficulties arising from this approach, but also the retrospective perception of the project as perceived by both contributors and critics.

Schutter, Sam de

The Global Workings of Disability in the Two Congo's, 1960-2009

Leiden University

Project: *Rethinking Disability: The Global Impact of the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981) in Historical Perspective*

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Monika Baár

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2016

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My research is part of the project "Rethinking Disability: The Global Impact of the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981) in Historical Perspective". This project aims at examining the political, societal and cultural implications of this International Year and the subsequent International Decade of Disabled Persons (1982-1993). In my own research, I will focus on how, in the second half of the 20th century, disability became a 'global' concern with a universal definition, how this then translated into programs and interventions aimed at the so-called 'developing countries' and how this global flow of ideas and actions impacted the way disability has been conceptualized and experienced locally. This will be done on the basis of two case studies: the two Congo's, and more specifically their two capitals, Kinshasa and Brazzaville.

By examining the discourses and activities of different actors (local, national, transnational), I aim at bringing a more nuanced image of the history of disability in the 'Global South'. Instead of thinking about this history in a dichotomous way, as either a neocolonial project exporting Western modes of thought, or purely local, authentically 'African' conceptions, I will approach disability as a dynamic field of negotiation, where different actors (people with disabilities, disability 'experts', NGOs, international organizations, etc.) propose different ways of thinking about and dealing with disability.

Ultimately, the question I want to answer is how the global flow of ideas, definitions, organizations and experts, instigated by the 'globalization' of disability and its framing as a human rights issue since the 1970s, has played out on the ground in concrete projects on disability in the two Congo's.

Serrano Martinez, Sara

Forensic practices in Spain, 1930-2000

Utrecht University

Project: *FORCE – Forensic Culture in Europe, 1930-2000*

Promotor(es): Dr Willemijn Ruberg

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2018

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This PhD project will analyse forensic practices in court cases of rape, homicide and infanticide in Spain, and their representations and lay receptions, during the period 1930-2000. It combines a social and cultural approach with a history from below approach, centred in material practices. In this sense, firstly, it seeks to analyse the role of forensic sciences and forensic expertise through the analysis of the practical day-to-day practices of scientists in court cases. Secondly, it also seeks to analyse forensic culture, and it will consider the media representations and lay discourses about the studied court cases.

Slegtenhorst, Laurie

Omgaan met oorlogserfgoed. De Tweede Wereldoorlog in populaire cultuur
Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam
Erasmus School of History, Culture and Communication (ESHCC)
Vakgroep Center for Historical Culture
Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Kees Ribbens, Prof. dr. Maria Grever.
Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2013
E-Mail: slegtenhorst@eshcc.eur.nl

Steeds vaker worden verschillende thema's van de Tweede Wereldoorlog gepresenteerd in populaire vertolkingen. Zo wordt het verhaal van *Soldaat van Oranje* vertolkt in een spectaculaire musical, het bombardement van Rotterdam is te zien in een speelfilm met Jan Smit en verbeeldt het stripboek *De Zoektocht de Holocaust*. In dit promotieproject staan populaire vertolkingen - romans, films, theaterstukken/musicals, re-enactments, social media, comics, games en websites - van de Tweede Wereldoorlog centraal. Onderzocht wordt op welke manier de populaire herinneringscultuur van de Tweede Wereldoorlog in Nederland zich heeft ontwikkeld en hoe deze populaire cultuur verbonden is met de erfgoedsector. Daarnaast wordt er gekeken welke invloed de populaire cultuur heeft op educatie.

De centrale vraag van dit onderzoeksproject luidt: *Wat is de impact van de transnationale populaire representaties van de Tweede Wereldoorlog op de omgang met dit erfgoed in Nederland sinds ca. 1990, en wat zijn de mogelijke effecten op de inscenering ten behoeve van educatie?*

In dit onderzoek ligt de nadruk op Nederland en de periode vanaf 1990, maar in het project zal tevens een overzicht worden gegeven van de veranderingen in de populaire cultuur die zich vanaf 1945 hebben voorgedaan en worden deze ontwikkelingen geplaatst in een internationaal perspectief. Het doel van dit onderzoek is informatie te verzamelen over de visie(s) van de erfgoedsector en het gebruik van populaire media bij exposities en andere presentaties over de Tweede Wereldoorlog. Daarnaast beoogt dit onderzoek de erfgoedsector en het onderwijs te informeren en te adviseren over inhoudelijke effecten van populaire media.

Het project is een samenwerking tussen het Center for Historical Culture (ESHCC, Rotterdam) en het NIOD, Instituut voor oorlogs-, holocaust-, en genocidestudies (KNAW) en wordt gefinancierd door het voormalige instituut voor erfgoed (erfgoed Nederland).

Smits, Thomas

Transnational Images, National Texts. The production of (trans)national identity in European Illustrated Newspapers, 1842-1870
Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen
Historical, Literary and Cultural Studies
Promotor: Prof. dr. Sophie Levie, dr. Lotte Jensen
Aanstelling: Vanaf September 2013
E-mail: t.smits@let.ru.nl

My research aspires to provide a new perspective on the simultaneous and interconnected formation of national and transnational identity, by researching seven European illustrated newspapers between 1842 and 1870. Benedict Anderson famously argued that the dissemination of vernacular languages in books and newspapers is a primary exigency for the emergence of a national 'imagined community'. However, the highly successful medial form of the mid- nineteenth century illustrated newspaper does not only consist of 'national' texts but also of 'transnational' illustrations: a language that could be universally understood.

Building on recent historical inquiry, which shows that different kinds of identity were formed at the same time and in an interconnected manner, my research aims to show that the illustrated newspapers are an excellent source for a better understanding of the shaping of

identity in the nineteenth century. By closely examining the representations of the so-called 'communication revolution' of the mid-nineteenth century, a process which has a specific transnational character, I aspire to show that the nation was 'imagined' in a transnational context and that, vice versa, a new transnational identity was formed in interaction with the boundaries of the national community.

Smitskamp, Fieke

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Geschiedenis
Promotor: Prof. dr. Inger Leemans
Aanstelling: Vanaf januari 2015
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This research project aims to achieve a cultural historical analysis of the role of sound patterns (vowels) in Early Modern (Dutch) theater plays, supposing that sound is used as a tool for expressing emotions. Theater strives to express emotions on stage (among other things). While in music and the fine arts, emotional aspects are expressed and guided by, for example, colour, pitch, tempo, rhythm, speed and pause, the question addressed here, is whether there is a correlation between vowel sounds patterns in theater plays and the emotions being expressed.

This project focuses on the Early Modern period and starts with the analysis of vowel sounds and sound patterns in theater plays in the Netherlands (ca 1600-1830), making use of the same corpus of the project 'Embodied Emotions' carried out by the ACCESS Group of VU University Amsterdam. Part of the project will be to see how the results in Early Modern Dutch plays correspond to Early Modern plays in other languages.

If we assume that there is a correlation between vowel sound patterns on the one hand and emotions being expressed on the other hand - particularly in performative texts - the question that emerges from historical perspective is: What role do sounds and sound patterns play in the expression of emotions theater plays? How do sound patterns develop through time, what trends can be distinguished? What is the relation, if any, between vowel patterns and emotion words (words that explicitly address an emotion, such as sad, angry, surprised, etc.). What is the relation, if any, between vowel patterns and physical emotional expressions? Is there a significant relation between sound patterns and metrics? More specific: do plays written in Alexandrines differ from plays written in other metrics as it comes to the relation with sound patterns? Are there any significant differences in vowel patterns between the lines of socially higher-level characters and socially lower-level characters - in a contemporary context.

Cracking the code to vowel sound patterns in early modern theater plays could help to locate emotions in big data for this genre, starting with the 200 Dutch theater plays of the Embodied Emotions corpus. On top of that, these patterns may also be useful to contribute to identify period, author and character.

Snieckute, Marija (external PhD candidate)

Nation-Building in Imperial Borderlands: The Case of Lithuania
University of Amsterdam
Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Joep Leerssen, Prof. dr. Luiza Bialasiewicz
Aanstelling: vanaf mei 2017
E-mail: M.Snieckute@uva.nl

The research project is cultural, transnational historical study of Lithuanian nationalism and Lithuanian national identity in the 19th c. Particularly, it will study the cultural construction of the Lithuanian national language as the key "ingredient" of the Lithuanian national identity, by

way of three research questions: How was Lithuanian made into a national language? How was the Lithuanian national identity, with the language as its core element, constructed? What trans-national (e.g., Baltic, European, cross-imperial) identities were articulated in the process?

Due to its importance and impact, the focus will be on the published work of intellectuals (Lithuanian and others) who significantly contributed to Lithuanian nationalism and reflected on the ideas of nation and language. The analysis will highlight cultural transfers in the transnational networks of ideas and intellectual centres, identify the changes in the key nationalist concepts in use, delineate linguistic ideologies at work, and spell out articulations of the Lithuanian ethnotype. The project will chart the emergence of the Lithuanian nation-state on the map of Europe out of the activities mostly carried out in the Russian and German Empires. As a result, I expect not only to provide a rich cultural historical account of Lithuanian nationalism, but also to enrich the understanding of the formations of the European identities in the 19th century and reveal the dynamics of identity politics in Europe's multi-ethnic borderlands.

Striekwold, Robbert

Collection Building: Ichthyology in the Netherlands During the Nineteenth Century

Leiden University

Project: *A New History of Fishes: A Long-Term Approach to Fishes in Science and Culture, 1550-1880*

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Paul Smith, Dr Martien van Oijen, Prof. dr. Menno Schilthuizen

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2016

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My project is concerned with the development of Dutch 19th century ichthyology (the study of fishes), as part of a larger NWO-funded project called "a new history of fishes: a long-term approach to fishes in science and culture, 1550-1880". I look at three fish collections that came to the National Natural History Museum in Leiden (the RMNH, now Naturalis) in the period 1820-1880. These are the collections of Kuhl & van Hasselt, two naturalists who spent time on Java under the auspices of the "Natuurkundige Commissie" of the East-Indies; that of Philipp Franz von Siebold, whose studies of Japanese animals led to his famous *Fauna Japonica*; and of Pieter Bleeker, a Dutch army surgeon stationed in the East-Indies, who collected and described fishes from all over the Southeast Asian archipelago.

Approximately half the project is concerned with ichthyological publications produced at the RMNH based on these collections. I mainly look at the way in which they deal with systems of classification, and how text and image interact. For instance, halfway through the nineteenth century images in natural history texts often functioned as substitutes for the most valuable museum specimens, thus greatly reducing the need for naturalists to physically manipulate them. In order to do this, the images had to emphasize all characteristics of animals that were relevant for naturalists to properly study them. This part of the project is fairly straightforward methodologically, and chiefly relies on detailed analysis and comparison of natural history publications.

The other half of the project is more oriented towards the practice of collecting in the broadest sense. That is, I aim to sketch the trajectory of the collection of objects from the formation of collecting policies by the government and the RMNH to the actual acquisition of the fishes and their preservation and transport to the museum. This will at times no doubt require rather broad strokes, lest the project explode in size beyond manageable proportions. I've only just started working on this bit, and the methodology is far from clear at this point. The policy aspect is fairly straightforward however, and involves the study of correspondences between the government, museum, and collectors, and the museum's year reports.

In the end, I hope to be able to say something sensible about the ways in which collecting activities influenced natural history publications, and vice versa, in the context of 19th century ichthyology.

Trijp, Didi van

Enlightened Fish Books: A New History of Eighteenth-Century Ichthyology (1686-1828)

Universiteit Leiden

Faculteit Geesteswetenschappen

Overkoepelend project: *A New History of Fishes: A Long-Term Approach to Fishes in Science and Culture, 1550-1880*

Promotores: Prof. dr. Paul J. Smith, Prof. dr. Eric Jorink

Aanstelling: Vanaf oktober 2015

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The study of fish and other aquatic creatures (ichthyology) occupied a place of esteem within early modern study of nature, and many 'fish books' were written from the fifteenth century onwards. This project, which is part of the NWO-funded project 'A New History of Fishes: A Long-Term Approach to Fishes in Science and Culture, 1550-1880', focuses on the development of ichthyology as a scientific discipline between the late seventeenth and early nineteenth century. The French naturalist Georges Cuvier (1769-1832) distinguished four different phases in the shaping of ichthyology as a field of expert knowledge. The beginnings of this professionalization lay, he stated, in the methodological approach adopted by Francis Willughby and John Ray. This phase was followed by Carl Linnaeus' system of classification. The precise and colorful illustration policies of Marcus Elieser Bloch heralded yet another phase, whereas Comte de Buffon and Comte de Lacépède, lastly, employed distinct rhetorics of description in their works on aquatic animals. This PhD project reflects on each of these phases and includes assessment of Cuvier himself, who regarded his own ichthyological work as the logical conclusion of the developments he described. Furthermore, this project recognizes the societal context in which these naturalists produced their works, thus paying attention to matters of patronage, institutionalization and networks of knowledge.

Veen, Anne van

The History of Animal Testing and Alternatives

Utrecht University

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Toine Pieters, Prof. dr. Bert Theunissen, Dr David Baneke

Aanstelling: vanaf november 2016

E-mail: a.c.vanveen@uu.nl

My research will focus on the history of animal testing and alternatives in the Netherlands in general and at the RIVM in particular, during the time period 1950-2016. Special attention will be given to the public debate and how this debate interacts with developments in science and policy. I will also consider how these historic developments are related to changes in public-science and human-animal relations since the 1950s.

Veltman, David

Biography Felix De Boeck (1898-1995)

University of Groningen

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Hans Renders, Prof. dr. Jo Tollebeek

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2016

E-mail: d.veltman@rug.nl

The artist Felix De Boeck (1898-1995) lived and worked most of his life on his farm at Drogenbos, near Brussels. He wanted to be seen as the artist who had to earn his living as a farmer, and dismissed the Romantic image of a painting farmer. Therefore, he could only work

on his paintings on Sundays. In egodocuments, contributions to periodicals and interviews he used to present himself as the loner, who did not belong to an artist's group or movement, and wanted to present his work preferably in solo-exhibitions.

During his life, De Boeck's work developed in the direction of greater abstraction. At the beginning of his artistic career, he was greatly influenced by movements such as fauvism, cubism and futurism. But in this early work also a religious factor and an interest in nature's treasures was already an essential feature. He did not only choose a physical distance between the metropolitan art centres – Paris, Antwerp - of his time. He also tried to give a new interpretation to modernism itself, with its rejection of the 'natural' or the use of religious themes in art.

In this biography attention will be given to the tensions arising in culture and society after De Boeck's decision to live his life as a farmer. How did he join the artist's debate on modernism and the Flemish activism? How was his opinion on this art influenced by World War I and II? How could he be influenced by Van Gogh or Picasso? Which position did he have in the group surrounding the art periodicals *Les Sept Arts* and *Het Overzicht*? And how did he live during his self-chosen retreat from public life after the death of his parents, brother and children? How did this life as a hermit contribute to the mythologization of De Boeck's person? The research is of importance for the knowledge of the history of modernist art in Belgium. Did this art develop only in the metropolitan cities, in which many of the avant-garde groups searched for renewal of the arts, or is there something like an 'arcadian modernism' in Belgian 20th century art?

Verbeek, Caro

In Search of Lost Scents. Reconstructing the Aromatic Heritage of the Avant-garde

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Faculteit Geesteswetenschappen

Promotores: Prof. Dr. Inger Leemans, Prof. dr. Katja Kwastek, Prof. dr. Frits Scholten

Aanstelling: Vanaf april 2015

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Geuren zijn vluchtig en in onze visuele cultuur lange tijd genegeerd. Toch zijn er uit het verleden verschillende voorbeelden te vinden van 'geurkunst': avant-garde kunstenaars ontwierpen en gebruikten geuren om herinneringen op te roepen, te provoceren en hun kunst levensecht te maken. In samenwerking met de geurindustrie en diverse musea in binnen- en buitenland gaat Caro Verbeek historische geuren reconstrueren en opnieuw 'ten neuze' brengen.

Vergeer, Tim

The Theatre of Emotions: Spanish Drama in the Seventeenth-Century Low Countries

Leiden University

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Wim van Anrooij, Dr Olga van Marion

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

E-mail: t.vergeer@hum.leidenuniv.nl

The Dutch Golden Age had its own Hollywood: Spain. Like today's film blockbusters, Dutch versions of Spanish plays were performed on the stages of Amsterdam, Antwerp and Brussels where they attracted large audiences. The theatres of these metropolises showcased the latest international vogues and innovations of the European literary entertainment industry.

The greatest innovation was the Spanish *comedia nueva* adapted for Dutch theatre. It was so popular that it dominated Dutch theatres for some hundred and fifty years between 1617 and 1772, especially in the seventeenth century. Unlike local theatre traditions, the comedias did not conform to the dominant neo-stoic and 'classicist' literary discourse in the

Low Countries, but were essentially baroque and spectacular. Theatre-goers preferred the emotional experience of the imported Spanish plays to the staid tragic plots of Vondel, Hooft, 'Nil Volentibus Arduum' or even Vos.

This development raises the question of why the *comedia nueva* was so popular in the Low Countries. By analysing the tension between neo-stoic discourse and theatrical practices, this PhD research will examine the emotional culture in the seventeenth-century Low Countries and account for the emotionality of the comedias as opposed to the 'stoic' experience of emotions. The project will shed new light on the seventeenth-century Low Countries and our (still nineteenth-century biased) perception of the period. Through this, Vergeer will reveal the emotional multiculturalism of the Golden Age. He will draw from the field of the History of Emotions, and shed new light on the entertainment industry of the Dutch Golden Age.

Vermeeren, Simone

Christine Mohrmann (1903-1988). Anchoring Emancipation Through the Study of the Classics Radboud University Nijmegen
Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Marjet Derks, Prof. dr. Maarten Depoortere
Aanstelling: vanaf september 2018
E-mail: s.vermeeren@let.ru.nl

My research concerns classicist Christine Mohrmann (1903-1988), who in 1953 was appointed the first female lecturer at Radboud University – the 'Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen' at the time. Her appointment came rather late, as she had already gained international prestige as the co-founder of the *École de Nimègue*, and for her ground breaking research on the language in early Christianity.

Being a woman, a scholar and a Catholic, Mohrmann found herself engaged in several heated debates and controversies during most of her life, both societal and academic. To what extent did she regard herself as a role model for women and Catholics, and how were these two identities compatible? How did she respond to progressing democratisation at the university in the 1960's? And how did she defend the importance of the humanities in an academic climate that increasingly leaned towards the exact sciences?

Building on her personal archives and formidable oeuvre I will determine Mohrmann's position(s) in the emancipatory processes of the 20th century, and analyse her rise to fame in the international classical field. Together this will result in a biography of Mohrmann's life and work on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Radboud University in 2023.

Verriet, Jon

Fitter, Stronger, Faster: The Athlete's Diet and the Pursuit of Healthy Lifestyles in the Netherlands and the UK (1945-2016)
Radboud University Nijmegen
Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Marjet Derks, Prof. dr. Jan Hein Furnée
Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017
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In our present age, both scientific and popular interest in the 'athlete's diet' is at an all-time high, although its ambiguous ideals have not gone unnoticed: is the sport nutrition hype creating healthier consumers, or is it fostering new eating disorders? Less noted, however, is that this broad interest in the food choices of athletes has a surprisingly long history. While post-war Western governmental institutions and scientists increasingly struggled to strengthen and hold their grip on consumers, athletes' biographies, cookbooks and popular sport media provided an influential guidance in the public's pursuit of a healthier lifestyle. The 'athlete's diet' therefore symbolizes a quest for the perfectly constructed ('killer') body, while offering the promise of total nutritional control.

This project focuses on the cultural history of the athlete's diet and analyzes its influence on modern ideas and practices regarding lifestyle and health. A sociocultural historical analysis of its mediation and reception – based on sport magazines and related media – helps us understand the complex interplay between various agents – athletes, commercial food producers, governmental agencies, mediators, and audiences – in the shaping of ambiguous cultural ideals. In this way, the project will explain how athletes were able to utilize their increasing celebrity status to encourage lifestyle changes among the population.

Visscher-Houweling, Martha

A digital perspective on developments in the twentieth and twenty-first century Dutch Bible Belt

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Department Art and Culture, History, Antiquity

Promotoren/begeleiders: Prof. dr. Fred van Lieburg, Prof.dr. Els Stronks, dr.ir. Steef de Bruijn

Aanstelling: Vanaf juni 2015

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The subject of this research project is the Dutch Bible Belt in the twentieth and twenty-first century. The Dutch Bible Belt is a strip of land in the Netherlands which is inhabited by a large number of orthodox Protestants. According to recent studies several processes take place in the Bible Belt, for example emancipation, the growth of evangelical influence and the influence of digital media. The digitization of a large corpus of orthodox Protestant documents, like church periodicals, sermons, conversion stories and even a daily newspaper, provides the opportunity to take a closer look at several processes. Digital research methods make it possible to research such a large corpus of texts and to find patterns which probably were not thought of before.

A first research theme is the use of language. Traditionally orthodox Protestants are known for their specific language use, called the language of Canaan. If orthodox protestant texts are compared with other texts, is indeed a specific use of language detectable? If so, how did this language develop over time? Are there differences in the use of language which depend on the specific denominations? An in 1972 published lexicon of Protestant language provides a good basis for comparison. Besides language some other, still to be determined, phenomena and developments in the Dutch Bible Belt will be researched. Possible topics are network formation, public opinion about hot issues in the societal and religious debate, remembrance culture, emotion management and the formation of traditions.

Vlies, Tina van der

Historical scholarship and school history: national narratives in Dutch and English textbooks, 1920-2010.

Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam

Erasmus School of History, Culture and Communication, Center for Historical Culture

Promotoren: Prof. dr. Maria Grever, dr. Jacques Dane, dr. Stephan Klein

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2011

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A frequent complaint in Western society is that young people are ignorant of the history of their country of residence. Politicians as well as some prominent historians blame school history for not offering a convincing vision of the national past. Most history educators, however, are of a different opinion. Why the relationship between historical scholarship and school history is problematical is not clear. This research project seeks to analyze specific aspects of this relationship: the narration of the nation in history textbooks. The research question is: How have developments in historical scholarship influenced the construction of

national narratives in Dutch and English history textbooks for secondary education between 1920-2010, and what were possible dynamic interactions between scholarship and school history?

Since the nineteenth century the nation-state is the most influential socio-cultural framework in the Western world, providing large communities with memory, meaning and identity (Wertsch 2004; Berger et al ed. 2008; Lechner 2009). School textbooks function as instruments for socialization and identity construction, but they are also products of discourses (Lässig & Pohl 2009). Despite the impact of new media and educational technologies on teaching practices (De Keyser 1998), textbooks are still important components of school curricula (Repoussi & Tutiaux 2010; Haydn 2011). With respect to theory and methods, textbook research is an emerging field (Nicholls 2003; Foster & Crawford ed. 2006). It is important to realize that the current position of national history in textbooks and school curricula was shaped by specific national histories as well as by national historical cultures (Seixas ed. 2004; Grever 2009). As a rule, major social and political transformations leave their marks on the contents and perspectives of school history. Another influence is the changing relationship between historical scholarship and school history, a subject that has been hardly studied.

A comparative method is needed to discover whether developments have been the result of national circumstances. The project compares textbooks from the Netherlands and England because both countries share some important historical and educational characteristics. The research period covers major developments since the 1920s, apart from the history profession: 1. Global transformations on domestic issues and the public self-image of both countries (since 1920 continuation of colonial framing of both nations; after 1945 decolonization; in the 1960s a mellowing of nationalism in post-war Europe; since the 1990s re-nationalization); 2. National education policies and regulations; 3. The rise of educational studies; 4. The changing textbook market and emerging new media.

The project seeks to elucidate the relationship between historical scholarship and school history. It will investigate continuities and discontinuities in presenting national history in Dutch/English textbooks, and will support teachers by enhancing their insights in the changing contents and standards of history textbooks.

Vlugt, Debby Esmeé de

Black Power in the Dutch Caribbean, 1960s-1970s

Leiden University / Roosevelt Institute for American Studies

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Damian Pargas

Aanstelling: vanaf januari 2019

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This project explores the influence of African American Black Power ideology on cultural and political resistance in the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname in the 1960s and 1970s. Although the Black Power movement has traditionally been studied in North American context, a relatively recent historiographical shift has made room for a more transnational approach to this radical campaign for black pride and solidarity. This shift has been embraced by a number of historians, who have now published widely on the presence of Black Power ideology abroad. Especially historians of the Caribbean have started to explore this topic in depth, as many African Caribbean activists openly identified as Black Power advocates. However, current literature on Caribbean Black Power is heavily dominated by studies of the Anglophone Caribbean. Very little has been written about the popularity of Black Power in the Dutch Caribbean, even though local newspapers from the 1960s and 1970s suggest that Black Power was highly debated and that, for example, local revolutionaries visited Black Power conferences in the United States. By focusing on Black Power ideology in the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname, I hope to contribute to our understanding of transnational movements and to current debates on race and resistance in Dutch colonial history.

Voeten, Hans

The Kolyvan-Voskresensk Plants and the Russian Integration of Southern Siberia, 1725-1783

Universiteit van Amsterdam/Universiteit Leiden

Overkoepelend project: *Eurasian Empires. Integration processes and identity formations*

Promotor: Prof. dr. Jeroen Duindam

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2011

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The period covered by my research runs from the founding of the first factories and mines in 1725 until 1783, when the region became part of the much larger Kolyvan Province. During this period, the Russian presence in southern Siberia remained insecure. The region was the stage for the struggle between three Eurasian empires – Russia, Qing China, and the Zunghar Khanate. How were the Russians, under early modern conditions, able to incorporate this distant, undeveloped and, because frequent nomadic attacks, dangerous territory? And what role did the Kolyvan-Voskresensk plants play in this process?

During the seventeenth century the Russian presence in Siberia was limited to the tundra and taiga zones. Powerful nomadic tribes like the Zunghars, Kazakhs, Teleuts and Yenisei Kirghiz prevented the Russians from conquering the Siberian (forest) steppe regions in the south. From the early eighteenth century onwards, this situation gradually changed. Using Tomsk, Kuznetsk, and Krasnoyarsk as bases, various forts were slowly built in, for example, the Altai and Sayan regions in an attempt to subdue the local native communities and to bring an end to the constant nomadic attacks on Russian villages and towns in the north.

But economic motives also played an important role in Russia's eighteenth-century expansion into southern Siberia. The expansive and fertile steppe region gave the tsarist authorities the opportunity to further develop Siberia's agricultural sector. At the same time, the Russians were attracted by the mineral wealth of the Altai region in particular. Already in the seventeenth century local Russian governors had – on the basis of, for example, indigenous stories about 'silver mountains' – sent some expeditions to the Siberian borderlands in search of mineral resources. As a result of the declining fur revenues in Siberia and Russia's ongoing wars in the west, the interest in minerals in southern Siberia increased even more at the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1725 the famous Russian industrialist Akinfii Demidov was given permission by the court to establish some mines and processing plants in the 'wild Tatar places' (*dikie tatarskie mesta*) of the Altai region. Because of the riches of the region's natural resources, the authorities confiscated Demidov's property with all surrounding land and their populations after his death in 1747. Until 1917, the region would be ruled by the tsar's private *Kabinet*; all incomes derived from the region would flow directly into the imperial family's treasury.

By drawing inspiration from new insights that were gained over the past decades by, amongst others, scholars who concern themselves with other frontier regions, both in Russia and in other empires, I will try to answer these questions. I will focus on three especially productive lines of recent scholarship: the history of center-periphery relations, environmental history, and the ethnohistory of colonial and native peoples. On the basis of these three fields of research, I hope to contribute to a better understanding of how early modern Eurasian empires tried to integrate their borderlands.

Vries, Wouter de

Imagining Earth. Prints as Evidence in Natural Philosophical Discourse, 1650-1750

VU University Amsterdam

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Inger Leemans, Prof. dr. Reinier Munk, Prof. dr. Fokko Jan Dijksterhuis

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

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This PhD-project analyses the use of prints in research on the history of the Earth, between 1650 and 1750. Topics such as the Creation and the Deluge were highly debated by natural philosophers as well as by historians and theologians. Images came to play an important role in publications on this topic, as scholars aimed to make the invisible visible and depict that which cannot otherwise be witnessed. Scholars, engravers and publishers such as Willem Goeree, Thomas Burnet and Pieter de Hondt experimented with the use of prints both to elucidate their points as to serve as evidence for their claims. For not only did the amount and intended function of images change, their mode of representation changed as well: what appear to be 'allegorical' representations are replaced by seemingly more 'realistic' scenes over the course of the seventeenth century.

This project aims to map developments in the representation of the earth in natural philosophical, theological and historical discourse, in order to investigate how prints and the visualization of ideas came to play a central role in the practice of science and scholarship. It moves beyond a conception of prints as mere visualizations or carriers of knowledge, claiming that prints and visualization came to lie at the heart of the natural philosophic process on this topic. The study combines art-historical, historical and philosophical theories to research the historical representation and understanding of the earth, while simultaneously providing innovative insights and methodologies for studying the history of knowledge, prints and images.

Vulto, Renée (external PhD candidate)

Singing Communities: Dutch Political Songs and the Performance of National Identity (1775-1825)

Ghent University

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Cornelis van der Haven, Prof. dr. Isabella van Elferen

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

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Early modern songs were broadly considered as effective instruments to strengthen the formation of collective identities. This project aims to better understand how this function was attributed to Dutch political songs (1775-1825). Its focus is on communal song practices, specifically on the possible tensions between the desired effect of songs and the harsh political reality of disunity and crisis.

Waasdorp, Sabine

The Hour of Spain. Literary Hispanophobia and Hispanophilia in England and the Netherlands, ca. 1550-ca. 1620

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Amsterdam School for Regional, Transnational and European Studies

Overkoepelend project: *Mixed feelings. Literary Hispanophilia and Hispanophobia in England and the Netherlands in the Early Modern period and the 19th century*

Promotores: Prof.dr. Joep Leerssen, dr. Yolanda Rodríguez Pérez

Aanstelling: Vanaf januari 2016

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Although there existed older literary relations between these countries, the first project starts with the arrival of the young Philip II in the north, as heir to the realms of his father Charles V in the Low Countries and the new husband of Mary Tudor, queen of England. It stops at the end of the Twelve-Year Truce in 1621 and the breaking off of the Spanish Match in 1623, after which both England and the Dutch Republic re-entered a period of open warfare with Spain. This research will analyze how Spanish images are used and negotiated in different genres in an historical period which has always been deemed one of prevailing anti-hispanism. Playwrights of this prolific Elizabethan and Jacobean period (Marlowe, Jonson, Sir Philip Sidney) fought in the Low Countries. Anti-hispanic plays were staged by the chambers of rhetoricians in the Netherlands and appeared on London stages, including Kyd's Spanish tragedy. At the same time William Shakespeare was inspired by Spanish contemporaries; think of the mystification around his long-lost play *Cardenio*, based on Cervantes. Dutch playwright Theodore Rodenburgh, who had lived in Spain and in England, introduced the Spanish comedia in the Netherlands. Though little research has been done on the flow and influence of Spanish translations in these countries, patterns seem to differ. In the Netherlands, translations of Spanish plays and novels are not abundant for this period, while in England translations begin to appear early in the period. Drama translation studies is a relatively new sub-discipline. Recent scholarship on English drama translation has overlooked the role of Spanish plays during the first half of the seventeenth century, while there are no in-depth studies of the Dutch scene and its relation to Spain.

Wallage, Hans

Jewish Diasporas

University of Amsterdam

Project: *The Invention of the Refugee in Early Modern Europe*

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Geert Janssen

Aanstelling: vanaf februari 2019

E-mail: h.wallage@uva.nl

The VICI project *The Invention of the Refugee in Early Modern Europe* led by Prof. dr. Geert Janssen will attempt to answer why, when, and how specific religious migrant groups labeled themselves as refugees. It will also investigate how the label of refugee influenced the creation of empathy and humanitarian help in the host countries. Three PhD students will each study one religious refugee group. Hans will focus on Jewish refugees.

To encounter the main question, Hans will separate his research into three sub-questions: 1. When, where and why did Jews start to label themselves as refugee? 2. Which transnational ties were set between different Jewish societies? 3. To what extent did Jewish refugee groups contribute to the creation of early modern state formation?

This research is relevant because it will provide further understanding of the concept of refugees and the development of negative and positive connotations in host countries.

Walma, Lisanne

Debating Crime and Drugs: The United States as a Reference Model for Dutch Concepts and Practices, 1890-1990

Universiteit Utrecht

Descartes Center for the History and Philosophy of the Sciences and the Humanities

Promotor: Prof. dr. Toine Pieters

Aanstelling: Vanaf maart 2013

Email: l.w.b.walma@uu.nl

In this project I use digital humanities tools to examine the emergence of the United States as a

reference culture for Dutch news discourse on controlled drugs throughout the twentieth century.

In the twentieth century, the United States became an active player on the stage of international drug control. Politicians and diplomats from the United States put the country and its drug control policies in the spotlight because of significant contributions to international treaties and conferences, and also strong forms of drug control domestically. America's prominent focus on domestic and international drug control throughout the century has presented images of drugs and their handlers that could become references for Dutch concepts and practices. I analyze the trajectory of the United States as a reference culture in the formation of identities of controlled drugs and their handlers in news discourse in the Netherlands from 1890 - 1990.

I look at news media through combinations of close and distant reading, and show how these two can come together to work in a synergistic manner to empower the researcher to map out the complex web of actors that contribute to identity formation in news discourse. Moreover, the news discourse will continuously be compared with sources from the fields of medicine, criminal justice and works of popular culture relevant to the time period, in order to establish an interdisciplinary perspective on how America features in the identity formation of controlled drugs and their handlers.

This research is part of the project Digital Humanities Approaches to Reference Cultures: The Emergence of the United States in Public Discourse in the Netherlands, 1890-1990.

More information about this project can be found on www.translantis.nl

Weber, Lina

Trust and Dependency. British and Dutch discourses on Public Credit in the Eighteenth Century

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Capaciteitsgroep Geschiedenis

Promotor: Prof.dr. Wyger Velema

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2013

E-mail: L.Weber@uva.nl

The PhD project aims at a cultural history of public credit in the time when this financial instrument was invented. It focuses on contemporary Dutch and British reactions to the evolving international capital market and to the occurrence of the first financial crises, and relates them to economic developments and investment practices. As a result of extensive Dutch investments in British funds throughout the eighteenth century, the two countries had an extraordinarily close and entangled financial relationship. Contemporaries were keenly aware of this financial correlation and expressed their worries about their mutual entanglement in a broader context which included various political and social issues. Opponents clearly dominated this discourse and focused on constructing mutual "dependency" and ruining Britain's reputation in order to threaten both countries' perceived "liberty" and to destroy the very basis of any credit economy, "trust", and, thereby, bringing this financial relationship to an end.

Weerd, Jos de

The Veluwe reformed. Regional power shift and religious change in the sixteenth century
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Vakgroep: History of Religion
Promotores: Prof. dr. F.A. van Lieburg, Prof. dr. K. Goudriaan
Aanstelling: vanaf september 2015
E-mail: cjdeweerd@gmail.com

This research project forms a regional casestudy of radical political and religious changes in the sixteenth century. It is mainly focused on a specific part of Guelders, The Veluwe, that played a strategic role within power shifts in the Low Countries. The question is: on which points and to what degree were secular and clerical changes influenced by and visible within local communities. To what extent and why the sacral space of the Veluwe and the religious life of her inhabitants around 1600 differed from the sacral space and religious life around 1500? The thesis will led to a new view on the history of the Dutch reformation.

Weiss, Antonia

Crafting Nature, Cultivating Gender: Gender and Urban Nature in Berlin and Amsterdam
University of Amsterdam
Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Erik de Jong, Dr Daniëlle van den Heuvel
Aanstelling: vanaf september 2018
E-mail: A.R.F.Weiss@uva.nl

How does space construct social difference? How do cities shape the possibilities and identities of different groups of people? These questions hold great relevance today as urban inequality is increasing. Women, especially, continue to face significant vulnerabilities in cities worldwide. However, urban gender inequality has a long history. Green spaces have played a crucial, albeit largely overlooked, role in producing these disparities. To date, historians have operated under the assumption that urban nature lacked the segregating powers of the built environment. Yet, there resides a connection between the seclusion of green spaces and the longstanding association of these spaces with women. This project explains how the evolution of urban nature at the birth of the modern city was implicit in women's exclusion from urban space.

This project pursues a pioneering approach to study the gendered uses of green spaces in the modernizing city. My research focuses on the long 18th century as a transformational period in both the relationship between urban and natural space and between the sexes. The project takes the form of a systematic comparison of two major cities following distinct trajectories of urban development: Amsterdam and Berlin. By considering gardens, public green and the urban fringes concurrently, the project is the first to offer a comprehensive analysis of the gendering of urban nature in relation to the city in its entirety. Through a multidisciplinary approach combining the methodologies of architectural and social historians, this project makes a crucial contribution to our knowledge on the history of urban gender inequality.

Wessels, Leon

The Perception of Political Elites in the Netherlands, 1650-1950
Utrecht University
Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Joris van Eijnatten, Prof. dr. Franciska de Jong
Aanstelling: vanaf januari 2018
E-mail: l.c.wessels@uu.nl

The research focuses on the perception of political elites in the Netherlands between 1650 and 1950. The main research questions are: Which characteristics were attributed to elites? How

did the concept of elites change over time? How can the shifting perception of elites be explained? The PhD candidate intends to shed a new light on the introduction and adoption of modern ideas about politics and human equality by studying the perception of elites. For this research computational methods will be combined with a more traditional hermeneutic approach.

Wilde, Anna E. de

Jewish books in private Dutch libraries (1665-1820)

Radboud University Nijmegen

Project: *MEDIATE (Middlebrow Enlightenment: Disseminating Ideas, Authors, and Texts in Europe)*

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Alicia C. Montoya, Prof. dr. Irene Zwiep

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

E-mail: a.dewilde@let.ru.nl

This PhD research project will examine the circulation of Jewish books in the eighteenth century Dutch Republic. The research focuses on religious reading material and its interaction with the new ideas of the Enlightenment. Data from private Dutch library catalogues, both Jewish and non-Jewish-owned, will be collected. By including them in a database, the research will analyse the presence, content and significance of religious works that circulated in the eighteenth century.

This research is part of *MEDIATE (Middlebrow Enlightenment: Disseminating Ideas, Authors, and Texts in Europe)*, an ERC-funded digital humanities project that seeks to study the circulation of books and ideas in eighteenth-century Europe by drawing on a database of eighteenth-century library auction catalogues.

Wormsbecher, Manon

'Unity in Diversity' and a European Concept of Equality beyond the Labour Market: the possibilities of establishing freedom, equality and justice for all

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Instituut voor Cultuur en Geschiedenis

Promotor/co-promotor: Prof. Dr. Michael Wintle, dr. Lia Versteegh

Aanstelling: Vanaf september 2011

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The central topic of this research project is EU equality regulation and policy in the context of minority protection.

The central theme running through this research project is 'unity in diversity'. The European Union unites 490 million people and 27 states. By bringing together such diversity, the EU in fact clusters entities with diverging cultural and historical backgrounds and brings them together in a single 'unity in diversity'. At first glance, 'unity in diversity' seems to be a *contradictio in terminis*. Nonetheless, on closer study, both terms indeed seem to characterize the process of European integration. On the one hand, the Treaties include a majority of provisions which underline the supranational character of the EU and the need for legal and political homogeneity (unity); simultaneously, many other provisions stress the intergovernmental aspects of European integration and the importance of fostering cultural, political and legal differentiation (diversity). But can these two diverging concepts – unity and diversity – really result in coherent and effective policies? To what extent does this constellation affect the course and future prospects of European integration? In this study, an answer to this question will be provided, by studying the way in which the interaction between culture, politics, history and practice shapes national and EU equality law in the context of minority protection.

The project revolves around a comparative analysis of the (constitutional) traditions of the Member States, notably the Netherlands, France and Hungary, in the area of minority protection. In this context divergences and convergences between equality regulation and policy in the member states of the EU will be investigated. The comparative analysis is intended to demonstrate the possibilities of developing a European concept of equality. Attention will be paid to the implications and importance of that concept for enhanced minority protection in EU member states. In this regard, the position of Roma minorities throughout the EU will serve as an important case-study.

Wubs, Jacolien

To Proclaim, to Instruct and to Discipline. The Visuality of Texts in Calvinist Churches in the Dutch Republic

Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

Vakgroep Vroegmoderne Geschiedenis

(Co-)Promotoren: Prof. dr. Raingard Esser, dr. Justin Kroesen

Aanstelling: Vanaf 2015

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Door de Reformatie werden niet alleen de leer van de kerk en de liturgie maar ook de interieurs van kerkgebouwen hervormd. In de late 16e en vroege 17e eeuw werden teksten in allerlei soorten en maten aangebracht in protestantse kerken: in sierlijke letters op houten panelen, geschilderd op doek en bevestigd aan pilaren, als inscriptie op koorbanken of op de preekstoel, vaak omgeven door houtsnijwerk of geschilderde afbeeldingen. De meeste borden zijn van het type 'geloof-gebod-gebed', met daarop de geloofsbelijdenis, de Tien Geboden en het Onze Vader. Op andere borden zijn Bijbelcitaten of andere religieuze teksten weergegeven. Voorbeelden van profane teksten zijn borden met huisregels of rouwborden.

De functie van tekstborden wordt in deze studie onderzocht door de tekstborden materieel, theologisch en in de context van de kerk als ruimte voor liturgie en samenkomst te analyseren. Daarbij wordt uitgegaan van een samenhang tussen de rituelen die in de kerk voltrokken en beleefd werden, de gemeenschap die samenkwam in het kerkgebouw en het ruimtelijke gebruik van het kerkinterieur waarin tekstborden een plaats hadden. De tekstborden worden in dit onderzoek benaderd als het protestantse equivalent van de katholieke crucifixen, beelden en schilderijen van heiligen en andere devotionele kunst, die met de Reformatie werden vernield of verwijderd. Daarmee vestigt het onderzoek aandacht op continuïteit in de kerk voor en na de Reformatie, als tegenwicht voor de traditionele nadruk op de Reformatie als een cesuur in de kerkgeschiedenis. Het historische protestantse kerkinterieur in de Republiek der Zeven Verenigde Nederlanden wordt ook bekeken in de context van het Europese geografische grenzen overschrijdende Calvinisme. In gebieden als Oost-Friesland in het noorden van Duitsland en Schotland was het Calvinisme van invloed. Binnen die context krijgt het specifieke karakter van het protestantse kerkinterieur zoals het ontstond in de vroege Republiek kleur. Door de tekstborden in eerste plaats als visueel en materieel interessante objecten te beschouwen, wordt het klassieke beeld van Protestantse kerkinterieurs als sober of zelfs kaal genuanceerd. Aantonen dat het protestantse kerkinterieur niet alleen een theologisch- en cultuurhistorisch buitengewoon rijke bron is maar evenzeer een lust voor het oog, is urgent en essentieel in deze tijd van secularisatie en bezuinigingen in de culturele sector. Door het krimpen van kerkelijke gemeenschappen moeten kerkgebouwen sluiten en dringt de vraag zich op hoe om te gaan met het religieuze erfgoed. Dit onderzoek levert een unieke bijdrage aan de kennis van het historische protestantse kerkinterieur en is daarmee waardevol voor het maatschappelijke debat over religieus materieel erfgoed nu en in de toekomst.

Xu, Guanmian (Victor)

Exotica in Chinese Taste, 1300-1800

Leiden University

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Anne Gerritsen, Dr Fan Lin

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2018

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I am interested in the history of exoticism and capitalism in early modern Asia. My Ph.D. project aims to rethink the history of early modern globalisation from the perspective of Asian reception and consumption of the things from the other (the so-called exotica). It will investigate how and why three "exotic things" (pepper, trepang and edible bird nest) became essential part of Chinese taste from the late medieval to early modern period, and how that process was entangled with the well-known historic events in early modern globalization, such as the expeditions of Zheng He into the Indian Ocean, the building of the Portuguese and Dutch empires in early modern Asia, and the expansion of Chinese network in Southeast Asia.

Yüksel, Ümmü

Rezeption von vier niederländischen Autoren in deutschsprachigen Gebieten

Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

Afdeling Duitse Taal en Cultuur, Instituut voor Historische, Literaire en Culturele Studies

Promotor/co-promotor: Prof. dr Guillaume van Gemert, dr. Harm-Jan van Dam

Aanstelling: Vanaf 1 januari 2010

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Werden literarische Werke eines Landes in einen anderen Kontext transportiert, so kommt der Dynamik von Latein und der jeweiligen Landessprache eine andere, völlig neue Dimension hinzu, besonders wenn Autoren und deren Werk für kulturell-politische Anlässe genutzt werden. Dieser Umstand erfolgte, mit mehr Nachdruck als in anderen westlichen europäischen Ländern, mit der Rezeption von Literatur aus den Niederlanden in deutschsprachigen Ländern, wo niederländische Literatur auf der Basis der bereits stark empfundenen Verwandtschaft eine spezifische Rolle in der Entwicklung der deutschen Kulturnation annahm - etwas, was in der Tat bis etwa 1750 ein Desideratum blieb. In diesem Prozess war die ursprüngliche Selbstpositionierung der Autoren der deutschen Poetik und den kulturell-politischen und sozialen Zwecken untergeordnet. Im deutschen, höfisch orientierten Kontext wurden die bürgerlichen Autoren der Niederlande in einem neuen Licht betrachtet. Als Ergebnis dieser Entwicklung ergab sich eine spezifische Form der Interaktion zwischen der (deutschen) Volkssprache und der Latinität. Im Rahmen der Bemühungen um Selbstrepräsentation und Selbst-Präsentation der Autoren formten sich ihre eigenen individuellen Rollen im Prozess der Wechselwirkung, die zur Entwicklung des eigenen Selbstbildes führte.

Dieses Phänomen wird in meiner Untersuchung anhand der deutschen Rezeption von vier niederländischen Autoren aus dem 17. Jahrhundert veranschaulicht. In meine Untersuchung sind die Autoren Hugo Grotius, Daniel Heinsius, Jacob Cats und Joost van den Vondel aufgenommen. Diese Autoren wurden in deutschsprachigen Gebieten innerhalb der volkssprachigen sowie der lateinischen Kontexte auf ihre eigene spezifische Weise rezipiert. Die Dynamik dieser Entwicklung kann als höchst komplex beschrieben werden: Beispielsweise ist in einigen Fällen die Dichtung auf Niederländisch von zweisprachigen niederländischen Autoren mittels einer deutschen Übertragung ins Lateinische übersetzt worden. Allgemein ist festzuhalten, dass die genannten niederländischen Autoren unterschiedliche Intensität bezüglich ihrer Rezeption erfahren haben, sodass sie eine ausgezeichnete Veranschaulichung nicht nur der unterschiedlichen deutschen Rezeption von Literatur, die in den Niederlanden geschrieben wurde, sondern auch der Spannungen

zwischen Latein und der Volkssprache bieten. Der Fokus meiner Untersuchung liegt dementsprechend nicht in der Rezeption an sich; vielmehr wird vor dem Hintergrund der neuen sozialen und kulturellpolitischen Erwartungen in deutschsprachigen Gebieten erforscht werden, welche Motive der Sprachwahl und der Funktionalisierung des Bildes des niederländischen Autors zugrunde liegen. Die niederländisch-deutschen Beziehungen im 17. Jahrhundert werden somit im Rahmen des kulturellen Austauschprozesses bewertet.

Zaepffel, Céline

The Illustrated Fable in Education in France (1500-2010)

Project: *Aesopian Fables 1500-2010: Word, Image, Education*

Leiden University

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Paul J. Smith

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

E-mail: c.v.zaepffel@hum.leidenuniv.nl

This PhD research is part of the *Aesopian Fables 1500-2010: Word, Image, Education*-project. With an interdisciplinary approach, this research analyzes the relationship between texts and images in different fable books from 1500 to 2010, but also its paratexts in order to understand the project and choices of fable books' authors, illustrators and editors and their place into French pedagogy. Furthermore, it asks questions about the evolution of such an old source as illustrated fables in pedagogy, used in moral classes, but also to improve memory or even to make French pupils aware of this huge part of their culture.

Zande, Iris van der

The power of the Prisoner. Emotions, Gender and Agency in Nineteenth-Century Dutch Prisons

Open University

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Gemma Blok

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2018

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In the international research on the history of prisons, the powerlessness and passive attitude of prisoners is often assumed. This project will question this assumption by considering how prisoners reacted on and influenced changes in Dutch criminal law and prison system. I use a multidimensional perspective on power that pays attention to both collaboration, conflict and manipulation caused by ordinary people. This research concentrates on patterns, networks, emotional expressions and interactions of prisoners with the people around them. By examining the impact prisoners had on other people, for example their visitors, the prison board and staff, this research concentrates on the following question: How and to what extent did prisoners influence the Dutch prison system? The changes in the nineteenth century prison system are connected to larger developments just as social reform movements and the emergence of human rights. With this research I hope to increase the understanding of the ignored active role of prisoners in nineteenth-century Dutch prison reform.

Zondag, Jelle

Een ondernemende geest in een gespierd lichaam. Bewegcultuur en weerbaarheid in Nederland 1890-1940

Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

Afdeling Geschiedenis

Promotor/begeleider: Prof. dr. M.E. Monteiro, dr. M.E.B. Derks

Aanstelling: Vanaf januari 2014

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Sport is altijd meer geweest dan een plezierige vrijetijdsbesteding. Het was een instrument ten dienste van een hoger doel. Vanaf eind 19e eeuw werd het gebruikt door artsen, academici, pedagogen, politici, schrijvers en soldaten, ieder met hun eigen bedoelingen. Opvoeders vonden dat op het sportveld het karakter gevormd werd, medici zagen het als middel ter verhoging van de volksgezondheid en voor militairen was het een mogelijkheid om sterke soldaten te kweken.

Gemeenschappelijke overtuiging was dat sport het Nederlandse volk “weerbaar” moest maken. Weerbaar tegen ziekten, in geval van oorlog, maar ook voor de ‘strijd om het bestaan’ en om de uitdagingen van de moderne tijd aan te kunnen. Dit onderzoek draait om de verschillende invullingen van het idee van weerbaarheid en achterliggende opvoedkundige, geneeskundige, nationalistische, militaristische, imperialistische en darwinistische idealen. De koppeling tussen weerbaarheid en sport, gymnastiek en andere vormen van sportieve beweging zal daarbij centraal staan.

Nederlanders werden in hun opvattingen geïnspireerd door het buitenland. Het Engelse opvoedingssysteem op de public schools, de Duitse turnbeweging en de Olympische Beweging van de Fransman Pierre de Coubertin waren belangrijke voorbeelden. Onderzocht zal worden hoe centrale figuren in de Nederlandse sport- en bewegewereld zich ideeën uit het buitenland toe-eigenden en hoe zij deze in praktijk probeerden toe te passen. De vakvereniging van gymnastiekonderwijzers, het Nederlands Olympisch Comité, de padvinderij en de vereniging “Volksweerbaarheid” zijn organisaties die bestudeerd zullen worden in dit onderzoek.

De Tweede Wereldoorlog maakte een einde aan de weerbaarheidgedachte als uitgangspunt achter sport en sportieve beweging. Ideologisch geladen is sport echter nog steeds. Tegenwoordig is het hogere doel de strijd tegen overgewicht, de bevordering van sociale participatie of de nationale eer die op het spel staat.

Zurné, Lise

Performing Urban Pasts: Historical Reenactments with Sensitive Heritage

Erasmus University Rotterdam

Project: *War! Popular Culture and European Heritage of Major Armed Conflicts*

Promotor(es): Prof. dr. Maria Grever, Prof. dr. Stijn Reijnders, Dr Robbert-Jan Adriaansen

Aanstelling: vanaf september 2017

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Historical re-enactments are usually seen as merely entertaining: a hobby of ‘boys and toys’. Academic historians are often sceptical of such practices, as they can easily generate simplified and distorted representations of the past. But what do historical re-enactments tell us about how people interpret the past? What happens when ‘historical reality’ and imagination merge? Some scholars have argued that we re-enactment and other bodily practices provide us with a different kind of historical knowledge, namely an embodied one. Many of those scholars draw on R.G. Collingwood’s book *The Idea of History* (1946). In this book, he argued that one should go beyond analysing relics, ruins and testimonies, by ‘immersing’ into the past, trying ‘to discover the thoughts and motivations of historical actors at the time the event is unfolding’. However, for him, this was a purely intellectual activity, not physical.

Several scholars have argued that we should understand historical re-enactments according to this principle. Not only does it contribute to historical understanding, it can also be seen as a process of critical examination: the performer is both subject and object, actor and audience. Jerome De Groot argues that this duality opens the way for ‘unseen’ history. Rather than the organized, chronological and structured narrations we find in textbooks, re-enactment exposes ‘a complexity of historical interaction which is missing in much academic or official history’. Vanessa Agnew goes even further by stating that re-enactment ‘democratises’ knowledge by finding modes of historical representation that invite participation.

The proposed research uses a comparative method in order to research those tensions and negotiations that arise while representing the past through re-enactment. It will therefore specifically focus on images of the enemy in regard to sensitive heritage performed in an urban context. I've chosen to limit this research to the period 1940-1949, and will explore the re-enactment of the Second World War in Brielle (the Netherlands), the re-enactment of the decolonization in Yogyakarta (Indonesia), and and the re-enactment of the Second World War in Diest or Bon-Secour (Belgium).