

Abstracts

Maria Stella Chiaruttini (University of Vienna, Department of Economic and Social History), **Central Banking in the Provinces: a New Database for Italy, 1850-1936**

This presentation provides a brief overview of the first dataset collecting the most relevant data on the provincial credit activities of the Italian banks of issue from national unification to the complete transformation of the Banca d'Italia into the country's central bank. Once completed, the dataset will include data on discount volumes, average bill size, average bill maturity, volumes and types of advances on securities, discount rates and interest rates on advances and branch profitability plus detailed information on the banks' networks of banking correspondents. For the first time, this will enable a thorough study of the competition between partly overlapping networks of oligopolistic banks of issue in Italy, a country that has always been characterised by both significant regional economic divides and an extensive penetration of local markets by banks with a distinct regional character. The project is being jointly carried out by the Banca d'Italia, the Department of Economic and Social History of the University of Vienna and the Paris School of Economics. It has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement no. 898910.

Gábor Demeter (Hungarian Academy of Sciences) and **Péter Földvári** (University of Amsterdam), **Convergence or Divergence? What Factors Determined the Development of Hungary and Transylvania between 1785 and 1910 and How Did Development Patterns Change? A Statistical Analysis of the Data of the GISta Hungarorum**

In the last 10 years several efforts had been made to create a settlement level database of historical conscriptions referring to the socio-economic and demographic features of the former Hungarian Kingdom. By 2017 the first results, the key data of the censuses between 1870 and 1910 were integrated into a database and published online at www.gistory.hu together with the shape files of the basemap.

Since then, beyond the 1910s and 2010s additional time horizons from 1330, 1720, 1785 and 1880 were incorporated to illustrate and analyze the socio-economic features of 12,500 settlements, including more than 50 variables (of different relevance, social and territorial coverage) for the 18th c., 200 variables for the period between 1865-1910, and 12 variables for the 2010s covering 270,000 km². The cca. 7 million data are visualized on a webmap-server (<http://gistahungarorum.abtk.hu>).

The original goal of the project was to trace the historical roots of present day inequalities and peripheries and to answer disputed historical questions using the tools of geography and econometrics.

In this study the *Conscriptio Regnicolaris* from the 1720s, the Josephinian census of 1785 and the conscription of serfs from 1786 was used for the 18th century beyond the censuses from the 19th c. Additional data on religion, ethnicity, cultural level and landuse problems were processed based on the *Lexicon locorum* 1775 and Vályi's description (1796).

In this study we focused on

1. Estimating a complex measure of the level of development (wellbeing) relying on the settlement level historical data of censuses and conscriptions for the end of the 18th century, 1880 and 1910 (in order to substitute missing GDP-data) for the Kingdom of Hungary

(1.a) to illustrate the spatial pattern of regional development levels, thus identifying centers and peripheries for 3 time horizons at settlement level,

(1.b) to compare temporal changes under different political and socio-economic regimes of the 18th and 19th century, by

(b1) tracing the shift or persistence of core and backward areas

(b2) by analyzing the extent/depth of inequalities (testing the Williamson hypothesis on *longue durée*, fine resolution historical data) for the 3 time horizons

2. Carrying out a model-based estimation (OLS, SPARE) in order to estimate of the effect of various factors (geography, railway accessibility, raw materials, soil quality, ethnicity, religion) on the regional disparities in terms of development and relying on the results above, we investigate certain historical contradictions, popular beliefs.

Mátyás Erdélyi (University of Vienna, Institute of Austrian Historical Research), **Legal Statistics in the Habsburg Monarchy after 1910: Challenges and Lessons**

The surprisingly rich and detailed legal statistics in the late Habsburg Monarchy provide an excellent ground to examine the social uses of civil justice between 1880 and 1914. Legal statistics help us to understand specific patterns of legal behaviour in the Habsburg Monarchy that varied significantly between the different crownlands. Combined with the available census data, legal statistics allow to analyse the effects of macro-social, economic, and demographic factors on the regional use of civil justice. The paper presents the methodological and conceptual issues encountered while building the legal statistics database, while combining it with the 1910 census data, and showcases the potentials of the multi-variate analysis of the database and its geographical presentation. The paper focuses on two sets of empirical results: 1) the extremely high litigation rate in certain crownlands (Bukovina, Galicia, Dalmatia); 2) the economic and social factors contributing to high litigation.

Michael Hödl (University of Vienna, Department of Economic and Social History), **Die Geographie der Wiener Industrie: Eine historische Mikrodatenanalyse der räumlichen Struktur und Entwicklung der Stadt Wien (1880-1936)**

Die Industrialisierung erfasste im 19. Jahrhundert weite Teile Europas und löste einen grundlegenden sozioökonomischen Wandel aus. Auch die Haupt- und Residenzstadt Wien wuchs in dieser Zeit zur modernsten und bedeutendsten Industriestadt der Habsburgermonarchie heran. Hier kam es einerseits aufgrund des Raumbedarfs zu Wanderungsbewegungen der Industrie an den Stadtrand oder aufs Land, andererseits suchten innovative und arbeitsintensive Unternehmen das innerstädtische Umfeld. Dieser Strukturwandel wurde bisher über Industrie- und Gewerbestatistiken verfolgt.

In meiner Dissertation verfolge ich einen neuen Ansatz zur Erforschung der Wirtschaftsgeschichte Wiens, indem der Quellenkorpus auf Individualdaten aus Adressbüchern ausgeweitet wird. Mithilfe eines Python-Skripts wird der Firmenabschnitt des Adressbuchs "Adolph Lehmann's allgemeiner Wohnungs-Anzeiger" in eine Datenbank überführt, wodurch eine jährliche Zählung aller Wiener Firmen sowie deren Adressen verfügbar wird. Die resultierende Datenbank enthält jährlich 5.000 bis 23.000 in Wien registrierte Unternehmen – insgesamt über eine halbe Million Datenpunkte. Dadurch sollen Veränderungen im innerstädtischen Wirtschaftsgefüge auf Mikroebene nachvollziehbar gemacht und ein besseres räumliches Verständnis für die wirtschaftliche Dynamik der Stadtindustrie während der Industrialisierung in Wien gewonnen werden. Das Ziel des Projektes ist es, den Standort der Industrie in Wien von 1880 bis zum Ende der Ersten Republik Österreich 1934 zu untersuchen. Die zentralen Forschungsfragen lauten: Wie hat sich die räumliche Verteilung der Unternehmen zwischen 1880 und 1934 verändert? Welchen Einfluss hatte diese Veränderung auf die verschiedenen Industriezweige? Wie lässt sich die mögliche Konzentration, Abwanderung oder Beständigkeit der städtischen Produktion erklären?

Durch die kontinuierliche Verfolgung der Firmenstandorte wird es möglich sein, die Dynamik der städtischen Wirtschaftsstruktur zu verstehen. Dadurch soll diese Arbeit einen wichtigen Beitrag zum Verständnis städtischer Produktionssysteme während der Industrialisierung und der Durchsetzung der kapitalistischen Marktwirtschaft leisten.

Werner Stangl (EHESS-CRH, Paris, TopUrbi, Projet-ANR-21-CE27-0023), **From the Cadastral Sheet to the Table: Envisioning a Traceable and Interoperative Spatiotemporal Datascape for Habsburg History**

In the talk, I will present a vision for how to create an ecosystem of historical data using space and time as explicit vectors for the frame, controlled

vocabularies and ontologies as mortar, historical entities and individual data points as bricks.

At its heart, the proposed Datascape shall enable the tracing of historical data points to where they originated, as far back as possible (“the physical location of the publication that contains the data point as an element of a table, which exists as an image, has been extracted into a spreadsheet where the data point sits in row 12, column 15”). Also, interventions on datapoints need to be traced ([dis-]aggregations, corrections, interpolations...“), and they must be linked to shared common elements and concepts to make the data environment not only traceable but also interoperative. These elements, spatiotemporal objects of entities and conceptual vocabularies, need either to be created or harmonized into a common systematic, and the dissonance between “explicit”, “historical” and “analytical” categorizations must be taken into consideration.

I will outline how such a data ecosystem or datascape helps mitigate the problem of garbage in-garbage out in big data analysis and minimizes problems of conceptual dissonance in entity-matching, using examples from current and previous projects outside of Habsburg history. I will also show how it can help to organize data in ways that make data exploration accessible and intuitive, allowing to see parallelisms and correlations between variables; to lower the opportunity costs for including more variables in analysis; and to identify gaps or problems in the data.

In the final part, I will present my conclusions on possible paths for reaching such an advanced state for the Habsburg Empire, with a focus on the recreation of spatiotemporal entities, massive extraction of structured data, and provide input for discussion on appropriate ways to present and facilitate the data: although “Linked Open Data for the Semantic Web with direct API access using FAIR principles” may be a state of the art, betting exclusively on this horse can lead to a reduced impact for the historiographic field as a whole.

Thomas Wallnig (University of Vienna, Institute of Austrian Historical Research), **Re-Usable Data Resources Regarding the Late Habsburg Monarchy, as Viewed from a Perspective of Source Criticism and Methodological Reflection**

Algorithmic analyses rely on the availability of clean, meaningful and processable data - also in the case of the Habsburg Monarchy. Which resources are currently available, or will be in the mid-term? How does their modelling reflect their provenance and institutional context? And what does that mean for historians working with them, given the tension between traditional quantitative methods, and more recent machine learning-oriented techniques?