

SCIENTIFIC SYNTHETIC REPORT FOR

The project PN-II-ID-PCE-2011-3-0305, entitled "Regional Economic and Community Development in Transylvania, Highland Banat and Bucovina in the 19th century (1800-1914)",
-period 2011-2014-

YEAR 2011

The objectives of the project for 2011 (three months) were:

Identify regional economic spatiality, based upon bibliography;

The research team assumed the following activities:

-studying of the existing literature for each case submitted for analysis.

Thus, they started to study the bibliography on economic regions of Transylvania which have emerged in the 19th century. Each project members researched the existing literature in university libraries in the country, as well as those available in electronic format in large databases in the country and abroad. Specifically, they studied the following issues:

- Literature on the economic history of Highland Banat in the 19th century.

- Archival sources on the subject existing in the archives of the country, namely SJAN Caras-Severin and Timișoara.

-Special Bibliography and archival funds on shaping an emerging regional economic complex in the Jiu Valley, from the second half of the nineteenth century; Archival sources were identified in SJAN Deva and Alaba Iulia and there is evidence of the existence of funds from the State Archives in Budapest and will be research in later stages of the project.

-Bibliography and archival sources on gold minning in the Apuseni Mountains region, the so-called "gold quadrilateral" –related localities where especially in the second half of the nineteenth century emerged a regional economic complex with specific characteristics

-Archive sources on issues regarding economic developments in the area of Bukovina in the nineteenth century; they were identified in SJAN Sceava and is studying the potential existence also in archives from Vienna and Chernivtsi, next year to be explored.

Following these investigations it was found that there are sufficient resources, mostly unpublished, for each of the regions to be analyzed. Archival sources will be complemented by numerous official statistics published at the time, so the Hungarian Royal Statistical Institute in Budapest and of each of the businesses and industrial capacities that worked in each of the regions under investigation (annual reports, balance sheets etc. .)

Each of the team members, in addition to studying the bibliography, has passed specific identification and archive statistical sources and switched to studying inventory of these funds and then in a later stage to move effectively in studying the documents.

Also, each of the team members involved in the project has established a work plan to study mainly unpublished sources that provide a broad range of historical information on regional economic areas which were formed and evolved in 19th Century in Transylvania and Bukovina.

Scientific level of results is consistent with the objectives set for this stage, obtaining results that have brought important new elements in the subjects studied, especially confirmed the potential of available documents, which provides strong guarantees for the future of the project results .

YEAR 2012.

The objective of the project for 2012 was:

the radiography of continuities and discontinuities and bridging regional specific realities;

Activities that were the basis for achieving this goal were represented by:

Analysis of the influence of state policies on the emerging specific economic profile of the regions studied;

Studying of the types and investment strategies in these regions;

Identify existing elements preserved, developed and transformed or adapted, and the foregone, depending on market impulses, economic realities, natural and social resources.

A. The activities performed by each member of Grant assumed on the one hand research bibliography older and newer and investigations in historical archives containing sources on the topics.

B. The results of these investigations have been published in the austrian journal, *Österreich in Geschichte und Literatur. mit Geographie*, Heft 3/2013, ISSN 0029-8743, where we present a thematic issue financed by our project entitled *Historische Regionen der östlichen Habsburgermonarchie. Ein Vergleich/ Historical regions of eastern Habsburg Monarchy. A Comparison*, published in Vienna by Insitut für Österreichskunde as follows:

Marin Iosif Balog, *Regionalität und Modernisierung. Der Goldabbau im Westgebirge (Siebenburgische Erzgebirge) im 19. Jahrhundert*, pp. 263-278

The study focuses on the Apuseni Mountains region of western Transylvania known and defined as "gold quadrilateral". The specifics of the region economically to print a particular evolution, primarily due to the economic structure, based almost exclusively on gold mining and metallurgy, and other specific features. One purpose of the study is to identify and analyze some of these specific features in their evolution. Finally, the study will seek an answer to the question yet explained the major discrepancy between the abundance of

natural resources in this region and reduced pace of economic development in the longer regarded throughout a century.

Robert Nagy, *Industrialisierung und regionale Entwicklung in südwestlichen Siebenbürgen 1867-1918*, pp. 279-286.

Jiu Valley had a special significance for the industrialization of Transylvania. Large-scale exploitation of coal was accompanied by a major investment flow in the region. At demographic spectacular growth was achieved through a process of massive colonization that has seen a increasing the population of 12000 to 50000 people ; both workers and specialized personnel were brought from various parts of the Monarchy.

Ioan Lumperdean, *Siebenbürgen zwischen 1850-1914: Erkundungen und Geoökonomische Positionierungen*, pp. 250-262.

Transylvania's economy was inextricably linked to and influenced by political realities and national middle and second half of the nineteenth century, the interaction between the economy and political space. Economic and social radiography of eastern territories of the Austrian Empire and Austria-Hungary, and Transylvania as a part, reveals a transition economy, marked by the coexistence of traditional and modern, bureaucratic centralism provincialism, invoice noble liberalism at European origin. Against this background, in Transylvania can be detected developing policies toward regional economy with a growing interest in natural resources, labor and supply markets and outlets. The economy of Transylvania opened and was trained, and more, to the capitalist economy, being influenced by a huge market impulses, circumscribed area of Central Europe, with openings and connections through trade and financial arteries through investment and human capital, both to the west and to the east of the continent.

Kurt Scharr, *Der griechisch-orientalische Religionsfonds der Bukovina als regionaler Moernisierungsfaktor*, p. 287-303.

In his study, the author points out as a regional underdeveloped region compared with other provinces of the Monarchy, Although, Bukovina experienced a series of "islands of modernity" through expansion of mining, railways. It must be added particularly strong economic position of the Orthodox Church which was the largest landowner in the region and that helped quite substantially in the modernization process.

YEAR 2013

For 2013 the project objective aimed at first assumed:

- Reconstitution of regional space as operational system.

To achieve this goal the specific activities carried out by members of the research team consisted of analysis that goes beyond the purely economic phenomena, extrapolating approaches to issues related to socio-demographic developments, ethno-religious, cultural, each region taken as a unit of analysis: Apuseni Mountains, Mountain Banat, Jiu Valley, Bucovina.

For 2013 the results of research have resulted in the development of following published results:

Robert Nagy: "*Industrialization and Regional Development in the Jiu Valley in the period 1867-1918*", in Yearbook of the Institute of History George Barițiu in Cluj Napoca. Series Historica, LII, 2014, pp. 167-176.

Situated in the South-Eastern part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, in Transylvania the western-type industrialization process begun only at the 2nd half of the 19th century. After the construction of the railways that connected the Jiu Valley with the market of the double monarchy, the mining industry attracted the most important amount of capital invested in the region. The rich coal fields of the valley were discovered before the 1848th revolution, but the industrial type exploitation begun only after the construction of the railway. The real take off happened in the 1880th. The most important entrepreneurs of the valley became the Salgótarján Coal Mining Company, the Uricani-Valea Jiului Hungarian Coal Mining Company, the Upper Jiu Valley Coal Mining Society and the Royal Hungarian Coal and Graphite Mining Company. As a direct result of the investment in the production equipment and infrastructure, at the beginning of the 20th century the Jiu Valley became the second most important coalfield of the Hungarian half of the double monarchy. As the result of the colonization the population of the region increased from 12 671 in 1869 to 50 015 in 1910.

Iosif Balog Marin: "*Socio-economic effects of mining in the" quadrilateral "of the Apuseni Mountains in the second half of the nineteenth century, early twentieth century (1850-1914)"*", in Yearbook of the Institute of History George Barițiu in Cluj Napoca. Series Historica, LII, 2014, p. 147-166.

In his study, the author shows that we are dealing with a multitude of factors influencing the economic and social life of the inhabitants of the region. Wages of workers does not take advantage of the region and although their income compared to the amount produced was tiny, there were a number of benefits for the region in which socio-economic conditions of the time do not find in other regions of Transylvania. Providing medical services, pension, widows and accidents at work were the competence and especially the employer's obligation. Also in the power companies was the establishment of the church and school employers in the area of activity and even for cultural associations that can talk with enough illustrative arguments about a genuine corporate social responsibility that type, except Banat other regions Transylvania not have known it at the time.

Towards the end of the 19th century, companies with foreign capital continued and expanded these services for their workers and for communities. They took employers, built hospitals or own expense, medical offices, elementary schools, food stores. On the other hand, the authors conclude that we do have in the region a self-sustainable development: When natural resource disappears when it reduces the interest or availability of exploitation, practically disappears the source of sustainability economic growth and ultimately, the wellbeing of the people in the region one finds very hard to diversify alternatives and resources to alternative areas.

Kurt Scharr, *The Greek-Oriental religious fund – cultural struggle and national construct as seen in the fate of one institution*, in, Yearbook of the Institute of History George Barițiu in Cluj Napoca. Series Historica, LII, 2014, pp. 227-242

The purpose of this article is to correlate the situation of Ruthenian- Ukrainian identity struggles in Austrian Bukovina to similar Romanian struggles in the context of a common religious fund and Church. Starting from this situation of Bukovinian society at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, the author formulates the following questions: What was the cause of this tendency towards separate national identities of Ruthenians and Romanians in Bukovina, despite their predominantly Orthodox heritage? Did the Greek-Oriental religious estate of Bukovina and the Bukovina Orthodox Church of the second half of the nineteenth century become an “instrument” in the cultural-national struggle? Who influenced the discourse of the time dealing with the religious estate, and with the Church, respectively? What spheres and levels of influence were involved? One of the major conclusions of the author is that the Greek-Oriental Religious Fund, its value and the access to it became, starting with 1849, one of the stakes of the “cultural struggle” between the Ruthenians and the Romanians in the province; that struggle inexorably led to an ethnically motivated fragmentation of the formerly unifying Orthodox faith, even before World War I.

YEAR 2014

For 2014 the scientific objectives of the project were:

Synthesizing essential phenomena that defines the regional development.

Each team member has prepared a study by summarizing research results, in accordance with the general and specific methodology proposed. To this, will be added in 2015 a volume that will summarize the issues addressed and the four cases in terms of concepts and theories related to the regional economy.

Due to the reduction in funding and hence the extension project for 2015, practically project objectives and activities that were carried out in 2014 will be carried out during 2015 too.

Activities and scientific results.

To achieve the stated objective, activities performed by team members were both continuing documentation in archival sources and processing, analysis and synthesis of information.

Dr. Iosif Balog Marin conducted an internship in Germany at Bochum German Mining Museum where he studied documentary funds of German engineers who worked in the gold mining of the Apuseni Mountains in the period 1900-1914 –unpublished data revealing about gold mining in the region and socio-economic effects as they were considered and perceived foreign specialists who worked in the area. Also, Dr. Balog Marin focused in this phase of the research, study and analysis of two main aspects: the concept of "social –region- mining region", ie studying theoretical and methodological aspects and in particular those phenomena and mechanisms that define the Apuseni from this point of view. According to its findings, first, a mining region is individualized and there where mining is the dominant activity in the area. The main objective of his research was to delineate and define as comprehensively studied region (Golden Quadrilateral of the Apuseni Mountains), qualitative and quantitative measurement of the degree of modernization and development, the relationship modernization / industrialization - social -Change population growth, socio-effects cultural. However, the research sought to determine the effects of mining activities in the area in all aspects, especially the "multiplier effect" tertiary sectors of the economy in the area (trade, services, education). His study entitled *School, economy and society in the Apuseni quadrilateral 1850-1914* examines the impact of the relationship between economic activities in the area and changes in the number of schools, both elementary, vocational and religious, their role in advance literacy in the region. The author's conclusion is that if both the elementary schools and the mining schools had a beneficial role, although limited in number, the minning schools in the area have long been in a precarious situation caused by the lack of teachers and supporting material of school and little interest. The comparison made by the author with other regions of Transylvania reveals that changes in the number of schools in general, regardless of their type, it was not better in the studied area than in other regions of Transylvania.

Dr. Robert Nagy continued research of the Jiu Valley region, namely, the economic impact of this on the economy and society in the region: in this respect has completed a period of research at archives and specialized libraries in Budapest. During the internship he researched in following archives: The National Archives of Hungary (Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár, Magyar Országos Levéltár): 295 Z-Zsilvölgyi Urikány Kőszénbánya Magyar Rt. Tisztviselői, altisztjei és Szolga nyugdíjintézete (Pension Fund of the Hungarian Society of Coal Mining Jiu Valley Uricani-SA). Z-292 Urikány Zsilvölgyi Kőszénbánya Magyar Rt. Titkárság (Secretariat of the Hungarian Society of Coal Mining Jiu Valley Uricani-SA). Kőszénbánya SALGÓTARJÁN Z 223 Rt. Titkársága (Society of Mining Coal Secretariat of Salgótarján SA).

His research have resulted in the article entitled: *Jiu Valley's place in regional economy form perspective of Dual Monarchy from 1880 to 1918*. Its findings show that since the early 80' of nineteenth

century in Jiu Valley began a development process which resulted, after the amount of coal mined, first coalfield Hungarian dual monarchy party. Busy place in the rankings and role in the economy of the Austro-Hungarian deserves a more detailed analysis of data and processes during this period. Production results reported by coal companies indicate that at the outbreak of the First World War large they have been in competition with working coal companies in other mining areas of the Hungarian Kingdom. Even the operating units of the Company Jiu Valley Salgótarján parent company units exceeded Salgótarján Basin in northeastern Hungary.

Prof. dr. Ioan Lumperdean has focused his researches, as assumed in the project objectives, theoretical aspects involved in regional economic concept. His study entitled *History of the regional economy: diagnosis and research methodology* revealed that the regional economy are issues of great complexity and topical strongly debated today, with pros and cons, sometimes even passionate and sentimental in public, academia, and scientific from all over. And it is natural to be so, because life and our existence, people are almost inevitable and preponderant related and conducted under local-regional-national triptych with European and international reverberations. It is clear that the region as a geographical and administrative space with some human and relief features, climate, natural resources and economic activities generates characteristics and regional political economy and history and marks existence of urban and rural settlements. Undoubtedly, we must recognize that nothing can be built without taking into account this reality. Meanwhile, local realities, represented by representative urban and rural settlements and / or primarily by their social subjects remain deeply rooted in regional development with implications for national, European and international. In this process, openings historical, current and future (re) find vectors of solidarity and sociability which may present options to configure regionalism and development / urban and rural organization, and vectors can deny, reject, tension and even destructuring. In these circumstances it was natural that the whole issue and is being addressed and historically. Preocupările for such approaches are not new in the literature. From ancient times until today the area local, regional, national, European and international aroused extensive and controversial debate. Just think of the old and new research, which try to define regions and regionalism, or processes that identifies today, regional and local actors involved in the development and growth of national and European competitions. Just as interesting as are attempts to define or remove it generates conceptual ambiguities identity and regional economy and the granting, in 1998, the Nobel Prize for Economics, Indian scholar Amartya Sen Kumar, proves the importance, timeliness and specificity research on the subject. Historians and historical science have concerns thorough and lengthy (and dilettante) in historical research and presentation of local and regional realities. Since the 1960s, operational approach deepened, from a historical perspective, investigations into the regional economy or about what was then the national economy "miniature" or scale.

Dr. Kurt Scharr dealt with cadastre and its relevance as a historical source regarding Bukovina as provincial and regional socio-economic space. Given that the sources are often related to economic data

relating to the province are inconsistent and incomplete cadastral maps made in the early 19th century and updated throughout the decades that followed, can serve as a credible and concrete source for reconstitution of many aspects of socio-economic life in the region. The research undertaken by Kurt Scharr, in collaboration with other specialists in Austria on studying and putting into scientific circulation by digitizing the data are of exceptional importance as it provides an extremely rich documentary basis for systematic study of the economic and social history of the region where quantitative data are often lacking both in content and in terms of chronological continuity. From this point of view, we can say that have been put into scientific circulation one of the most relevant categories of historical sources needed to study regional history. The data are printed in the volume *Der Franziszeische Kataster im Kronland Bukowina / Czernowitzer Kreis (1817-1865). Statistik und Katastralmappen / Franciscan cadastre in province Bukovina Chernivtsi circle (1817-1865). Statistics and cadastral maps*, published together with Helmut Rumpler, accompanied by a CD-ROM achieved by decisive contribution which brought Kurt Scharr and which was published with funds and acknowledgment of the the grant. Among the aspects studied and analyzed by dr. Kurt Scharr and in the above mentioned volume we mention: *Der Kampf um den politische Kataster in der Bukowina / political struggle and introducing cadastre in Bucovina; Czernowitz im Bild. Im Spiegel der Katastralmappen Stadtentwicklung von 1820 und 1854 / Chernivtsi city development between 1820-1854 reflected in cadastral maps; Die Entwicklung des "ländlichen Raumes" Am Beispiel der Ansiedlerorte Fontinaalba und Klimoutz / Rural development: Case Studies and Fanatana Alba and Climauti.*

In accordance with the above mentioned, we believe that all scientific and management targets of the project for 2011-2014 were achieved, as they were preparing to the initial setting of the project.

Cluj Napoca, November 2014

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