Economic History Association
76th Annual Meeting

Boulder, Colorado
September 16-18, 2016

President Lee Alston

Economic History and Economic Development
# 2016 Economic History Association Annual Meeting

## Table of Contents

Concise Schedule .......................... 2  
Detailed Schedule ......................... 5  

Paper Abstracts
   Session 1 ............................. 9  
   Session 2 ............................. 10  
   Session 3 ............................. 11  
   Session 4 ............................. 12  
   Session 5 ............................. 13  
   Plenary Session: Gustavo Franco........ 14  
   Session 6 ............................. 15  
   Session 7 ............................. 16  
   Session 8 ............................. 17  
   Plenary Roundtable ..................... 18  
   Session 9 ............................. 19  
   Session 10 ............................ 20  
   Session 11 ............................ 21  
   Presidential Address ................... 22  
   Dissertation Session .................. 23  
   Session 12 ............................ 25  
   Session 13 ............................ 26  
   Session 14 ............................ 27  
   Session 15 ............................ 28  
   Session 16 ............................ 29  
   Poster Session Details ................. 30  
   EHA Announcements ..................... 31  
   Other Announcements ................... 41  
   Advertisements ......................... 43
## Concise Schedule

**Thursday, September 15**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:00-8:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Board of Trustees Meeting, cocktails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00-10:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Board of Trustees Dinner (Spruce)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Friday, September 16**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Tour 1: Walking Tour of Boulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 a.m.- 12:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Tour 2: Colorado Chautauqua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15 a.m.-12:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Tour 3: Denver Art Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Board of Trustees Meeting (breakfast served)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 a.m.-Noon</td>
<td>Workshop: Job Market Tips and Tales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00-5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Poster Displays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00-2:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Session 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30-3:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00-4:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Session 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:45-6:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Plenary Session: Gustavo Franco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30-8:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Reception (Koenig Alumni Center)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00-11:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Journal of Economic History Editorial Board Dinner (Spruce)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00-11:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Graduate Student Dinner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Concise Schedule

Saturday, September 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6:45-8:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Historians’ Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:45-8:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Teachers’ Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:15 a.m.-5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Poster Displays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:15-9:45 a.m.</td>
<td>Session 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45-10:15 a.m.</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15-11:45 a.m.</td>
<td>Plenary Roundtable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45 a.m.-1:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Women’s Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:15-2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Business Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:15-3:45 p.m.</td>
<td>Session 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:45-4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00-5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Presidential Address (Lee Alston)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00-5:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:15-7:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Dissertation Session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:45-8:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Cocktail Reception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:15-10:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Banquet and Awards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 p.m.-Midnight</td>
<td>President’s Party</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Concise Schedule

Sunday, September 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:00–9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Full Buffet Breakfast (sponsored by Global Financial Data)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30–10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Session 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00–10:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30–Noon</td>
<td>Session 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Session 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noon</td>
<td>Conference Ends</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OMNI INTERLOCKEN HOTEL CONFERENCE SPACES:

First Floor

Second Floor
Detailed Schedule

Friday, September 16

Local Tours

- **Tour 1** (8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.): *Walking Tour of Boulder* (bus leaves from the hotel lobby at 8:30 a.m. sharp!)
- **Tour 2** (8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.): *Colorado Chautauqua* (bus leaves from the hotel at 8:30 a.m. sharp!)
- **Tour 3** (9:15 a.m.-12:30 p.m.): *Denver Art Museum* (bus leaves from the hotel at 9:15 a.m. sharp!)

Workshop

- 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. **Job Market Tips and Tales**
  - Pine

Poster Session

- 1:00-5:00 p.m. **Interlocken Foyer**

Session

1. 1:00-2:30 p.m. **Conflict and the State in Europe**
   - Pine
   - Seth Gordon Benzell, Boston University, and Kevin Cooke, Boston University, “A Network of Thrones: Kinship and Conflict in Europe, 1495-1918”
   - Francisco J. Pino, University of Chile, and Jordi Vidal-Robert, University of Sydney, “Habemus Papam? Polarization and Conflict in the Papal States “
   - Jakob Schneebacher, Yale University, “State Formation and Social Conflict: The Political Economy of the Old Swiss Confederacy”

2. **Transportation and Development**
   - Fir
   - Dustin Frye, Vassar College, “Transportation Networks and the Geographic Concentration of Industry”
   - Santiago Pérez, Stanford University, “Moving to Opportunity: Railroads, Migrations and Economic Mobility”

Coffee Break

- 2:30-3:00 p.m.
- Interlocken Foyer

Session

- 3:00-4:30 p.m.

3. **The Civil War: Long-Run Impact**
   - Pine
   - Philipp Ager, University of Southern Denmark, Leah Boustan, UCLA, and Katherine Eriksson, UC-Davis, “The Effect of Fathers’ Wealth on Sons’ Adult Outcomes in the Nineteenth Century: Evidence from the Civil War”
   - Shari J Eli, University of Toronto, Laura Salisbury, York University, and Allison Shertzer, University of Pittsburgh, “The Long-Run Effects of Losing the Civil War: Evidence from Border States”

4. **Banking Risk, Policy and Institutions**
   - Fir
   - Anna Grodecka, Sveriges Riksbank, and Antonis Kotidis, University of Bonn, “Double Liability in a Branch Banking System: Historical Evidence from Canada”
   - Geoffrey Fain Williams, Transylvania University, “‘Lending Money to People Across the Water’: The British Joint Stock Banking Acts of 1826 and 1833, and the Panic of 1837”

All papers will be presented in the order published in the program. Each paper (15 minutes), discussant's comments (10 minutes), including about 5 minutes for general discussion from the audience, will be presented separately in approximately 30-minute segments. Audience members should feel free to move between sessions.
Detailed Schedule

Friday, September 16

5. Trade and Migration in Formal and Informal Empire
   Spruce

Ellora Derenoncourt, Harvard University, “Atlantic Slavery's Impact on European Economic Development”

Daphne Álvarez Villa, Oxford University, and Jenny Guardado, Georgetown University, “The Long-Run Influence of Institutions Governing Trade: The Case of Colonial and Pirates' Ports in Mexico”

Edward Kosack, Xavier University, “The Long-Run Development Impacts of a Guest Worker Program: Evidence from the Bracero Program”

Plenary Session:
   Gustavo Franco: “Money, Institutions and Development: Brazil’s Experience in the Late 20th Century”
   Interlocken B

Session 4:45-6:00 p.m.

Reception 6:30-8:30 p.m.
   Koenig Alumni Center (first bus leaves the Omni at 6.15 pm)

JEH Dinner 8:00-11:00 p.m.
   Spruce (Journal of Economic History editorial staff only)

Graduate Student Dinner 8:00-11:00 p.m.
   Location: Rio Grande Restaurant (Boulder)

6. Science and Innovation
   Interlocken A

7. Water Quality and Economic Development
   Interlocken B


Gisella Anne Kagy, Vassar College, “Economic Consequences of Childhood Exposure to Environmental Toxins: A Case Study of Lead Service Pipes in Massachusetts”


Coffee Break 9:45-10.15 a.m.
   Interlocken Foyer

Saturday, September 17

Historian’s Breakfast 6:45-8:00 a.m.
   Interlocken D

Teacher’s Breakfast 6:45-8:00 a.m.
   Interlocken C

Session 8:15-9:45 a.m.

Margaret Charleroy, University of Warwick, and Katie Genadek, University of Minnesota, “Women in the Scientific Workplace: Life Course Experiences of Female Scientists in the Early 20th Century”

Alice Kuegler, University of Cambridge, “The Responsiveness of Inventing: Evidence from a Patent Fee Reform”

Barbara Biasi, Stanford University, and Petra Moser, NYU, “Effects of Copyrights on Science: Evidence from the World War II Book Reproduction Program”

8. Religion, Institutions, and Economic Growth
   Pine


Noel Johnson, George Mason University, and Mark Koyama, George Mason University, “Jewish Communities and City Growth in Preindustrial Europe”

Detailed Schedule

Saturday, September 17

**Session** 10:15-11:45 a.m.

**Plenary Roundtable: Economic History and Economic Development**
Interlocken A

**Panelists**
Gillian Hadfield, USC
Nathan Nunn, Harvard University
Christopher Udry, Yale University
Richard Hornbeck, University of Chicago

**Moderator**
Alan Dye, Barnard College

**Poster Session** 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Interlocken Foyer

**Women’s Lunch** 11:45 a.m.-1:15 p.m.
Interlocken D

**Business Meeting** 1:15-2:00 p.m.
Interlocken A

**Session** 2:15-3:45 p.m.

9. **Health and Nutrition**
Interlocken A


Stefan Bauernschuster, University of Passau, Anastasia Driva, LMU Munich, and Erik Hornung, University of Bayreuth, “Bismarck’s Health Insurance and the Mortality Decline”

Richard Steckel, Ohio State University, “Sweet Blood: A New Peril of Rapid Economic Growth”

**Coffee Break** 3:45-4:00 p.m.
Interlocken Foyer

**Presidential Address** 4:00-5:00 p.m.
Interlocken A

Lee Alston: “Beyond Institutions”

**Coffee Break** 5:00-5:15 p.m.
Interlocken Foyer

**Dissertation Session** 5:15-7:15 p.m.
Interlocken A

**Reception (cash bar)** 7:45-8:15 p.m.
Lobby Court & Terrace

**Banquet** 8:15-10:00 p.m.
Interlocken BCD

**President’s Party** 10:00 p.m.-12:00 a.m.
Interlocken A

Erin McGuire, University of Arizona, “Estimating the Impact of Local Conditions during the Great Depression on Asset Preferences in Adulthood”

Eugene N. White, Rutgers University, “How to Prevent a Banking Panic: the Barings Crisis of 1890”

11. **Human Capital and Industrialization**
Pine

Alexandra de Pleijt, LSE and Utrecht University, Alessandro Nuvolari, Sant’ Anna School of Advanced Studies, and Jacob Weisdorf, University of Southern Denmark and CEPR, “Human Capital Formation during the First Industrial Revolution: Evidence from the Use of Steam Engines”

Anton Howes, King's College London, “The Relevance of Skills to Innovation during the British Industrial Revolution, 1651-1851”

William Maloney, World Bank, and Felipe Valencia, Bonn University, “Engineers, Innovative Capacity and Development in the Americas”
Detailed Schedule

Sunday, September 18

**EHA Breakfast**

7:00-9:00 a.m.
Interlocken A

Open to all. Sponsored by *Global Financial Data*.

**Session**

8:30-10:00 a.m.

12. **Long-run Economic Growth: Macro and Micro Perspectives**
Interlocken B

Daniel Bernhofen, American University, and John C Brown, Clark University, “Understanding the Gains from Trade through the Window of Japan during the 19th-Century Globalization: Analysis of a Natural Experiment”

William Easterly, NYU, Laura Freschi, NYU, and Steven Pennings, World Bank, “A Long History of a Short Block: Four Centuries of Development Surprises on a Single Stretch of a New York City Street”

John Wallis, University of Maryland, and Stephen Broadberry, Oxford University, “Shrink Theory: The Nature of Long Run and Short Run Economic Performance”

13. **Patronage and Administrative Capacity**
Interlocken C

Morgan Henderson, University of Michigan, “The Economic Consequences of Immigrant Disenfranchisement”

Andrea Papadia, LSE, “Fiscal Capacity, Tax Composition and the (in)Stability of Government Revenues in the Interwar Period”

Debin Ma, LSE, and Jared Rubin, Chapman University, “Weak Administrative Capacity as a Solution to Principal-Agent Problems in Tax Collection”

14. **Culture and Social Norms**
Interlocken D

Andrew Dickens, York University, “Ethnolinguistic Favoritism in African Politics”

Sara Rachel Lowes, Harvard University, Nathan Nunn, Harvard University, James A. Robinson, University of Chicago, and Jonathan Weigel, Harvard University, “The Evolution of Culture and Institutions: Evidence from the Kuba Kingdom”

Yu Hao, Peking University, and Melanie Meng Xue, UCLA Anderson School of Management, “Friends from Afar: Migration, Cultural Proximity and Primary Schooling in the Lower Yangzi, 1850-1949”

**Coffee Break**

10:00-10:30 a.m.
Interlocken Foyer

**Session**

10:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

15. **Political Disorder and Revolution**
Interlocken B

Mathias Iwanowsky, Institute for International Economic Studies, and Andreas Madestam, Stockholm University, “Surviving the Killing Fields: The Long Term Consequences of the Khmer Rouge”

John V. Nye, George Mason University and NRU-HSE, Maxym Bryukhanov, NRU-Higher School of Economics, Sergiy Polyachenko, NRU-Higher School of Economics, and Vasily Rusanov, NRU-Higher School of Economics, “Social Mobility in the Russia of Revolutions, 1850-2015: A Surname Study”

Craig Ogden Palsson, Yale University, “Land Markets and State Capacity in Haiti, 1928-1944”

16. **Infrastructure and Development**
Interlocken C


Joshua Lewis, University of Montreal, and Edson Severnini, Carnegie Mellon University, “The Value of Rural Electricity: Evidence from the Rollout of the U.S. Power Grid”

Eric Edwards, Utah State University, and Steven M. Smith, Haverford College, “The Role of Irrigation in the Development of American Agriculture”

12:00 p.m. Conference ends.
Seth Gordon Benzell, Boston University, and Kevin Cooke, Boston University, “A Network of Thrones: Kinship and Conflict in Europe, 1495-1918”
We construct a database linking European noble kinship networks, monarchies, and wars. We show that monarchs who share kinship ties, such as through the marriages of their children, fight fewer wars. To establish causality, we exploit randomness in the timing of deaths of individuals important to the kinship network. Decreases in kinship between rulers, resulting from these deaths, are associated with an increased frequency and duration of war. Additionally, over our period of interest, we document a three-fold increase in the percentage of European monarchs with kinship ties. Together, these findings help explain the well-documented decrease in European war frequency.

Francisco J. Pino, University of Chile, and Jordi Vidal-Robert, University of Sydney, “Habemus Papam? Polarization and Conflict in the Papal States”
We study the effect of divisions within the elite on the probability of internal conflict in the Papal States between 1295 and 1846. We assemble a new database using information on cardinals that participated in conclaves during this period, and construct measures of polarization and fractionalization based on the cardinals’ birthplaces. We find that an increase of one standard deviation in our measure of polarization raised the likelihood of internal conflict by between 3 and 4 percent in a given year and by up to 24 percent in a given papacy. The effect is largest in the initial years after the conclave, to gradually vanish over time. Our results confirm that cardinals’ influence on the politics of the Papal States decreased after reforms introduced between 1586 and 1588. These reforms successfully attenuated the political consequences of divisions among cardinals, the elite of one of the largest and oldest organizations.

Jakob Schneebacher, Yale University, “State Formation and Social Conflict: The Political Economy of the Old Swiss Confederacy”
Can judicious accession rules balance social groups and thus avoid social conflict? In this paper, I examine - theoretically and empirically- the formation of the Old Confederacy in Switzerland between 1291 and 1526. The paper shows now the political rules governing accession to the so-called Eidgenossenschaft” mitigated costly political conflict within the Confederacy between rich city-states and rural communes. I use cooperative game theory to model the political accession game, paying particular attention to two institutions, a veto right and a two-tiered membership structure, to explain how social balance was maintained within the Eidgenossenschaft. Using two novel data sets, a cross-sectional data set of potential member territories and a time series data set of region-specific instruments, the paper estimates key parameters. Analytical and numerical results show in which sense the Swiss rules dominate other possible candidate rules, and also predict expansion under alternative policies.

Discussants
Benzell and Cooke: Philip T. Hoffman, Caltech
Pino and Vidal-Robert: Álvaro La Parra Pérez, Weber State University
Schneebacher: Cihan Artunç, University of Arizona
Paper Abstracts

Session: Friday, September 16
1:00–2:30 p.m.

2: TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT
Chair
Richard Hornbeck, University of Chicago

The transition from agricultural employment to manufacturing and services is one of the hallmarks of the industrial revolution. This paper uses sector data on male employment across more than 9500 parishes in England and Wales to examine the effects of railways and coal on structural change. The variables of interest are the growth of employment in manufacturing, services, mining, and agriculture between 1817 and 1881, and indicators for whether parishes had coal and their distance to railway stations by 1881. Proximity to a railway station is found to increase employment growth in all sectors with the largest effect on mining and services. Access to coal increased all employment but especially mining and manufacturing. We also use distance to principal roads in 1675 and elevation minimizing paths between major cities in 1801 as instruments for railways. The second stage results continue to show a large effect from distance to railway stations.

Dustin Frye, Vassar College, “Transportation Networks and the Geographic Concentration of Industry”
This paper examines the effect of expanding transportation networks on changes in industry location within the United States. I use the construction of the Interstate Highway System, from 1962 to 1997, to measure how improvements in transportation infrastructure and market access alter industry concentration. To address the endogenous placement of highways, I instrument for eventual highway locations using a military map designed after the First World War. To address the endogeneity surrounding the timing of highway construction, I use a network theory algorithm to predict when each segment of the highway network should have been constructed. Results indicate the expansion of transportation infrastructure led to substantial employment growth in highway counties. This employment growth was concentrated in fewer industries and induced highway counties to specialize more after the expansion of interstate highways. The results demonstrate that expanding transportation networks are important for reshaping the spatial arrangement of economic activity.

Santiago Pérez, Stanford University, “Moving to Opportunity: Railroads, Migrations and Economic Mobility”
Persistent regional inequalities can explain part of the association between the economic outcomes of parents and their children. The strength of this influence will in turn depend on the cost of geographic mobility. In this paper, I exploit the expansion of the railroad network in 19th century Argentina to study the relationship between migration costs, migrations and economic mobility. I take advantage of newly collected data linking a large sample of males across the 1869 and 1895 national censuses of population of Argentina. I find a large effect of railroad construction on geographic mobility. In addition, I find that internal migrations were associated with higher rates of intergenerational occupational mobility.

Discussants
Bogart, Shaw-Taylor and Satchell: W. Walker Hanlon, UCLA
Frye: Taylor Jaworski, Queen’s University
Pérez: James Feigenbaum, Harvard University
Paper Abstracts

Session: Friday, September 16
3:00–4:30 p.m.

3: THE CIVIL WAR: LONG-RUN IMPACT
Chair
William Collins, Vanderbilt University

Philipp Ager, University of Southern Denmark, Leah Boustan, UCLA, and Katherine Eriksson, UC-Davis, “The Effect of Fathers’ Wealth on Sons’ Adult Outcomes in the Nineteenth Century: Evidence from the Civil War”

We use the expropriation of slave wealth and changes in the value of land after the Civil War to estimate the effect of fathers’ wealth on sons’ income in the US South. Pre-war real estate wealth positively predicts post-war household wealth, especially in counties with stable or rising land prices, but that slave wealth does not. Correspondingly, sons' occupation-based income in 1880 is increasing in fathers' 1860 real estate wealth, but not in his slave holdings. Sons with wealthy fathers were also more likely to move to a city and move up the occupational ladder outside of agriculture. We instrument for total household wealth after the war with the slave share of total wealth before the war and with war-related changes in county land prices. Our estimates imply an elasticity between fathers’ wealth and sons’ income of 0.2, a figure that sits between existing nineteenth century estimates and modern figures.

Shari J Eli, University of Toronto, Laura Salisbury, York University, and Allison Shertzer, University of Pittsburgh, “The Long-Run Effects of Losing the Civil War: Evidence from Border States”

This paper provides the first estimates of the long-term effects of serving on the losing side of the American Civil War on migration, health, and occupational outcomes. We compare men who served in the Confederate Army with their men who served in the Union army in the border state of Kentucky, which contributed significant numbers of soldiers to both armies. To create the dataset, we collected the universe of existing Union and Confederate enlistees from Kentucky and matched men to their pre- and post-war occupations and place of residence using the 1860 and 1880 censuses. Our findings show that Confederate soldiers were positively selected from the Kentucky population prior to the onset of the conflict. We demonstrate strikingly different postwar migration patterns between Union and Confederate veterans and show how leaving Kentucky erased the socioeconomic disadvantage faced by Union veterans. Our results suggest that the decision to serve on the Union or Confederate side created lasting social divisions between otherwise similar men, and that these divisions had diverse economic consequences.


This paper uses our newly estimated social tables for 1860 and 1870 to show the following: First, the Civil War and emancipation produced America’s greatest redistribution of income and wealth in our history. Second, the great rise in inequality from 1790 to 1860 continued in the North during the Civil War decade. Third, the war cost America enough to erase its large pre-war per capita income lead over Britain. Fourth, the decade completed the South’s two-century reversal of fortune, converting America’s richest region into its poorest. The Civil War raised incomes of the freed slaves, by about 30%, while their labor force participation dropped toward that of whites. The paper also reports (in an Appendix) new state-level income and wealth data for 1860 and 1870.

Discussants
Ager, Boustan and Eriksson: Joseph P. Ferrie, Northwestern University
Eli, Salisbury and Shertzer: Suresh Naidu, Columbia University
Lindert and Williamson: Robert A. Margo, Boston University
Paper Abstracts

Session: Friday, September 16
3:00–4:30 p.m.

4: BANKING RISK, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS
Chair
Richard Sylla, NYU Stern

Anna Grodecka, Sveriges Riksbank, and Antonis Kotidis, University of Bonn, “Double Liability in a Branch Banking System: Historical Evidence from Canada”
We investigate the effects of the abolition of double liability requirement imposed on bank shareholders in Canada on bank risk-taking and lending behavior. Under the double liability rule, the shareholders of a bank were liable up to twice the amount of their subscribed shares in the case of bankruptcy. With the establishment of the Bank of Canada in 1934, the double liability requirement became less stringent and depended on the pace of the redemption of notes in circulation issued by the individual chartered commercial banks. Using historical balance sheet and accounting data, we show that the abolition of double liability was not accompanied by increased bank risk taking in Canada. Our findings are consistent with the literature that focuses on uniform regulations and nationwide branching as key financial stability elements in Canada.

Deposit insurance reduces liquidity risk by removing the incentives of depositors to withdraw from banks when concerned about insolvency risk. However, it also can increase insolvency risk by encouraging reckless behavior by insured banks. Unlike modern systems that cover virtually all depository institutions and are installed in a single year, only a handful of U.S. states installed deposit insurance laws, those laws only applied to some depository institutions within those states, and the dates of the passage and implementation of deposit insurance differ across states. These experiments thus present a unique testing ground for investigating the effect of deposit insurance. We show that deposit insurance increased risk by removing market discipline that had been constraining erstwhile uninsured banks. Insured banks increased their insolvency risk, and competed aggressively for the deposits of uninsured banks operating nearby.

Geoffrey Fain Williams, Transylvania University, “‘Lending Money to People Across the Water’: The British Joint Stock Banking Acts of 1826 and 1833, and the Panic of 1837”
I argue that the Panic of 1837 was in large part driven by bank liberalization in the United Kingdom, which triggered reflation and looser credit. In the context of the rapid growth in the UK and US of the 1830s, this then led to a credit boom and a flow of specie to the United States. In particular, while nominal interest rates stayed stable, short-term real interest rates dipped to very low levels. The Bank of England, confused by nominal rates, allowed bullion levels to fall too low and accidentally facilitated the now well-established rapid accumulation of specie in the United States from 1830 to 1836. By the 1840s the Bank had adjusted its policies to prevent this particular problem. This builds on the arguments of Jenks, Macesich, Temin and Rockoff regarding the inflation of the 1830s, providing a specific cause for the specie accumulation in the United States.

Discussants
Grodecka and Kotidis: Eric Hilt, Wellesley College
Calomiris and Jaremski: David C. Wheelock, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
Williams: Larry Neal, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Paper Abstracts

Session: Friday, September 16
3:00–4:30 p.m.

5: TRADE AND MIGRATION IN FORMAL AND INFORMAL EMPIRE
Chair
Catalina Vizcarra, University of Vermont

Ellora Derenoncourt, Harvard University, “Atlantic Slavery's Impact on European Economic Development”
The economics literature on Atlantic slavery attests to its negative long-run impact on development outcomes in Africa and the Americas. What was slavery's impact on Europe? I examine the effect of a major component of slavery, the Atlantic slave trade, on European economic development from 1500-1850. By linking data from the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database to historical city population statistics for Europe, I find that a 10% increase in slaving voyages is associated with a 0.5% increase in population for cities within 65 km of the coast. I instrument for participation in the slave trade using sailing distances to the West African coast interacted with time to capture developments in shipping technology. Results are robust to restricting the analysis to Britain and including controls for overall UK trade volumes.

Daphne Álvarez Villa, Oxford University, and Jenny Guardado, Georgetown University, “The Long-Run Influence of Institutions Governing Trade: The Case of Colonial and Pirates’ Ports in Mexico”
In this paper we examine the long-term development impact of legal versus illegal overseas trade in colonial Mexico. While there is ample evidence that free commercial activity may lead to sustained economic benefits, it is unclear whether these effects are driven by commercial activity per se or by the accompanying state institutions that positively impact development (e.g. tax collection and legal enforcement). Using historical sources on the presence of smuggling and piracy in Mexican coasts from the 16th to 18th century we find that the presence of trade, either in its legal or illegal form, leads to significantly better development outcomes compared to neighboring areas where such activities were absent. Results are robust to instrumenting trade with natural harbors and are not driven by a mechanical effect of carrying out trade in the present, by the length of colonial presence, or by substantial geographical differences. These findings suggest that the positive impact of illegal trade may have compensated for the damaging effects of a weaker state presence and the culture of illegality surrounding it.

Edward Kosack, Xavier University, “The Long-Run Development Impacts of a Guest Worker Program: Evidence from the Bracero Program”
The Bracero Program was a historical guest worker program between Mexico and the United States that saw the temporary migration of nearly five million agricultural workers to the United States. These guest worker programs benefit the host country with cheaper labor and the sending communities with influxes of cash earned abroad. The Bracero Program provides an opportunity to understand the long term development impact of such a policy. I compare the adult outcomes of those children who were treated with exposure to the program to those children who were not exposed. I utilize two methods to isolate plausibly exogenous variation and estimate this effect. One is a family fixed effects model that compares siblings, and the other is a difference-in-differences model that exploits a natural experiment in the institutional history of the program. Positive effects in the long run provide further evidence of guest worker programs as good development policy.

Discussants
Derenoncourt: Christian Dippel, UCLA
Álvarez Villa and Guardado: Luz Marina Arias, CIDE, Mexico
Kosack: Leticia Arroyo-Abad, Middlebury College
Plenary Session

Gustavo Franco
(former President of the Brazilian Central Bank)

“Money, Institutions and Development: Brazil’s Experience in the Late 20th Century”

Friday, September 16
4:45-6:00 p.m.

Location: Interlocken B
Paper Abstracts

Session: Saturday, September 17
8:15–9:45 a.m.

6: SCIENCE AND INNOVATION

Chair
Joshua Rosenbloom, Iowa State University

Margaret Charleroy, University of Warwick, and Katie Genadek, University of Minnesota, “Women in the Scientific Workplace: Life Course Experiences of Female Scientists in the Early 20th Century”

This paper investigates the life course trajectories of women in social and natural science fields in early-twentieth-century America. Historical work has richly documented the strategies small groups of women used to enter the heavily masculine realm. We set these studies in a large context by examining the factors that influence women's participation in science fields. Using newly released full count data from the 1940 US Census, we have identified almost 9,000 educated women working as research scientists, engineers, university professors, and lab technicians. In addition to using the 1940 census data, we link these female scientists to the four previous decennial censuses using preliminary full-count IPUMS census data. We use this longitudinal data on the scientists and other educated women to estimate the effect of family, geography and other characteristics on entering the sciences in the early twentieth century.

Alice Kuegler, University of Cambridge, “The Responsiveness of Inventing: Evidence from a Patent Fee Reform”

Do financial incentives induce inventors to innovate more? I exploit a large reduction in the patent fee in the United Kingdom in 1884 to distinguish between its effect on increased efforts to invent, and a decrease in patent quality due to a lower quality threshold. To analyse the impact on innovation I create a detailed new dataset of 54,000 British inventors with renewal information for each patent. In the longer run high-quality patenting increases by over 100 percent, and the share of new patents due to greater effort accounts for three quarters of the pre-reform share of high-quality patents. To test for the presence of credit constraints I generate two asset proxies from inventor names and addresses, and find a larger innovation response for inventors with lower assets. These results indicate efficiency gains from decreasing the cost of inventing and in addition, from relaxing credit constraints.

Barbara Biasi, Stanford University, and Petra Moser, NYU, “Effects of Copyrights on Science: Evidence from the World War II Book Republication Program”

This paper investigates how copyrights - and variation in book prices - influence follow-on science that builds on copyrighted work. The United States 1942 Book Republication Program (BRP) licensed German-owned science books to US publishers, who sold exact copies at a lower price. To investigate the effects of the BRP on follow-on science, we compare citations to BRP books by new scientific publications with citations to Swiss science books (that were not available for licensing). This analysis indicates that a 10-percent reduction in price led to a 38 percent increase in citations. We also find that the impact of copyrights is larger for disciplines that depend more on human compared with physical capital, such as math compared with chemistry. Data on library holdings show that books with larger price reductions became more evenly diffused. Patent data indicate that the BRP was associated with a 62 percent increase in US invention.

Discussants
Charleroy and Genadek: Claudia Goldin, Harvard University
Kuegler: Elisabeth Ruth Perlman, Boston University
Biasi and Moser: Fabian Waldinger, University of Warwick
Paper Abstracts

Session: Saturday, September 17
8:15–9:45 a.m.

7: WATER QUALITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Chair
Conor Lennon, University of Louisville

This paper explores the impact of water quality on long-run economic development by exploiting a natural experiment: the rise of tea consumption in 18th century England. This resulted in an unintentional increase in consumption of boiled water, thereby reducing mortality rates. The methodology uses two identification strategies tying areas with lower initial water quality to larger declines in mortality rates after tea drinking became widespread and following larger volumes of tea imports. Results are robust to the inclusion of controls for income and access to trade. The hypothesis is further bolstered by evidence from cause-specific deaths and early childhood mortality.

Gisella Anne Kagy, Vassar College, “Economic Consequences of Childhood Exposure to Environmental Toxins: A Case Study of Lead Service Pipes in Massachusetts”
The leaching of lead into drinking water through lead plumbing in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century represents a period of immense exposure to an environmental toxin that has damaging health consequences. Using historical data on the type of water infrastructure used in towns in Massachusetts and the 1900 and 1940 U.S. Census, I exploit variation in the type of material used for pipes that connected water mains to households to determine how childhood exposure to lead affects an individual's educational attainment and labor market success. I find that living in towns with lead plumbing leads to a nine percent decrease in the probability that a male is attending school in 1900, a decrease of 1.3 years of completed education in 1940, and a fifteen percent decrease in annual wages in 1940.

This paper examines the effects of chlorination on typhoid fever morbidity and mortality rates in London during the early decades of the twentieth century using a newly constructed panel data set at the borough-by-quarter-of-year level. A difference-in-differences identification strategy takes advantage of variation in the sources of water supply and the introduction of chlorination across parts of London in 1916. I find that chlorination accounts for 16 to 29 percent of the decline in the typhoid mortality rate during the sample period, with larger effects in the fourth quarter of the year when contaminated river water entered the water supply due to flooding. This study contributes to the empirical literature on the effects of improved sanitation infrastructure and the historical debate over the causes of the mortality decline in England and Wales during the late-19th and early-20th centuries.

Discussants
Antman: Martin Saavedra, Oberlin College
Kagy: Werner Troesken, University of Pittsburgh
Wray: Conor Lennon, University of Louisville
Paper Abstracts

Session: Saturday, September 17
8:15–9:45 a.m.

8: RELIGION, INSTITUTIONS, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Chair
Anne McCants, MIT

Modern economic development is closely tied with the emergence of modern schooling. However, schooling systems are expensive to build and to maintain and, as publicly financed service, they are also subject to intense political battles. We propose to evaluate who was for and who against the extension of schooling by investigating the actual parliamentary voting on a liberal school reform passed in the Austrian Empire in May 1869. Our dataset contains the voting records of all the members of the parliament on all proposed amendments and the final vote, their personal characteristics and the demographic, economic and educational variables of their districts. We argue that the landed interests opposed the reform because the reformed schooling would encourage the emigration of (now more educated) rural labor force to industrializing cities. Thus, through the reform, the industrial districts voted themselves an implicit subsidy: the countryside would pay for educating future industrial workers.

Noel Johnson, George Mason University, and Mark Koyama, George Mason University, “Jewish Communities and City Growth in Preindustrial Europe”
We study whether cities with Jewish communities grew faster than cities without Jewish communities in Europe between 1100 and 1850. We match data on city populations from Bairoch (1988) with data on the presence of a Jewish community from the Encyclopedia Judaica. Our OLS results indicate that cities with Jewish communities grew between 5% and 10% faster than comparable cities without Jewish communities, but that this effect does not emerge until after 1600. To establish causality, we create time varying instrumental variables which rely only on the spatially extended network of Jewish communities in order to predict Jewish presence in a given city. We also provide evidence that the Jewish city growth advantage stemmed in part from their ability to exploit increases in market access after 1600.

What are the origins and consequences of the state as a provider of public goods? We study legal reforms that established mass public education and increased state capacity in German cities during the 1500s. These fundamental changes in public goods provision occurred where ideological competition during the Protestant Reformation interacted with popular politics at the local level. We document that cities that formalized public goods provision in the 1500s began differentially producing and attracting upper tail human capital and grew to be significantly larger in the long-run. We study plague outbreaks in a narrow time period as exogenous shocks to local politics and find support for a causal interpretation of the relationship between public goods institutions, human capital, and growth. More broadly, we provide evidence on the origins of state capacity directly targeting welfare improvement.

Discussants
Cvrcek and Zajicek: Mara Squicciarini, Northwestern University and KULeuven
Johnson and Koyama: Claudia Rei, Vanderbilt University
Dittmar and Meisenzahl: Noam Yuchtman, UC Berkeley
Plenary Roundtable:

Economic History and Economic Development

Panelists
Gillian Hadfield, USC
Nathan Nunn, Harvard University
Christopher Udry, Yale University
Richard Hornbeck, University of Chicago

Moderator
Alan Dye, Barnard College

Saturday, September 17
10:15-11:45 a.m.

Location: Interlocken A
**Paper Abstracts**

**Session: Saturday, September 17**
2:15–3:45 p.m.

**9: HEALTH AND NUTRITION**

**Chair**
John Murray, Rhodes College


This paper examines the effects pellagra, a disease caused by insufficient niacin consumption, on a variety of health-related outcomes in the American South during the first half of the twentieth century. The analysis draws on detailed county level data spanning 1915-1950 and an intensity of treatment approach. We have three main findings. The first two findings build off an historical literature that says the arrival of the boll weevil improved Southern diets, particularly in high cotton producing. First, in North Carolina counties, the arrival of the boll weevil between 1919 and 1922 caused pellagra mortality, infant mortality and all age mortality to fall. The effects were larger for counties with higher pre-boll weevil pellagra mortality rates and higher pre-boll weevil shares of land in cotton production. Second, over the period 1915-1921, the heights of white, southern born men who were drafted into the Army during World War II, rose after the boll weevil arrived in counties and rose more in boll weevil counties with higher shares of land in cotton production. Third, in Southern states the passage of mandatory fortification laws during the 1940s caused pellagra mortality, infant mortality, and all age mortality to fall. Fortification saved 2,030 infants per year. These results suggest that nutritional interventions played an important role in short and longer run improvements in Southern health.

Stefan Bauernschuster, University of Passau, Anastasia Driva, LMU Munich, and Erik Hornung, University of Bayreuth, “Bismarck's Health Insurance and the Mortality Decline”

The contribution of public health investments to demographic change and economic growth is much debated. We investigate the impact on mortality of the world's first compulsory health insurance, established by Otto von Bismarck, Chancellor of the German Empire, in 1884. Using Prussian administrative panel data, we exploit differences in eligibility for health insurance across occupational groups. Results from generalized difference-in-differences models suggest that a significant and large reduction of blue collar workers' mortality (the compulsory insured group) occurred directly after the introduction of the health insurance. Findings are robust to alternative control groups and competing explanations of mortality declines. Heterogeneous reductions of mortality by gender, age, and cause of death point to potential intra-family spillovers of insurance benefits.

Richard Steckel, Ohio State University, “Sweet Blood: A New Peril of Rapid Economic Growth”

Economists are raised to believe that rapid economic growth is a noble quest that can help alleviate the grinding hardships of poverty. Of course, growth has recognized costs such as pollution, congestion, and resource depletion. Here I add a new cost to the list: chronic non-infectious adult diseases and specifically type 2 diabetes. This paper develops implications of the fetal origins hypothesis, which can explain the formation of permanent biological human capital, i.e. organs such as the cardiovascular system, the kidneys and the pancreas, which are constructed in utero and adapted to the environment the newborn child is expected to inhabit. I apply these ideas to understand the high prevalence of type 2 diabetes in the American South and in numerous countries with a recent past of rapid development. The limited biological adaptability of the human species creates irreversible health vulnerabilities in times of rapid economic growth.

**Discussants**

Clay, Schmick and Troesken: Hoyt Bleakley, University of Michigan
Bauernschuster, Driva and Hornung: Andrew Goodman-Bacon, Vanderbilt University
Steckel: Dora L. Costa, UCLA
10: FINANCIAL CRISIS: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

Chair
Kirsten Wandschneider, Occidental College

Fabio Braggion, Tilburg University, Alberto Manconi, Tilburg University, and Haikun Zhu, Tilburg University, “International Liquidity Shocks, the Real Economy, and Social Unrest: China, 1931-1935”

What are the social consequences of liquidity shocks? We answer this question relying on a natural experiment from 1930s China, where the money supply contracted as a consequence of the 1933 US Silver Purchase program. Using a novel, hand-collected data set of loan contracts to individual Chinese firms and labor unrest, we find that the resulting bank liquidity shock led to a widespread, large credit contraction. We also find that firms borrowing from banks with a larger exposure to the monetary shock were more likely to experience labor unrest. These findings support Milton Friedman's (1992) conjecture that the US Silver Purchase program exacerbated social tensions in 1930s China, and contribute to our understanding of the (unintended) social consequences of liquidity shocks.

Erin McGuire, University of Arizona, “Estimating the Impact of Local Conditions during the Great Depression on Asset Preferences in Adulthood”

I exploit within state variation in income over time to investigate whether macroeconomic fluctuations at the sub-national level have a lasting impact on children. Consistent with beliefs about the notable impact of the Great Depression, children who grew up in states with lower average personal income and were exposed to greater state level income shocks invest less into risky assets throughout their lives. Individuals who lived through these adverse conditions were also less likely to be self-employed. Financial conditions during teenage years have the largest impact on risk aversion in adulthood. I provide evidence for these claims using three different datasets: the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, and the Health and Retirement Study.

Eugene N. White, Rutgers University, “How to Prevent a Banking Panic: the Barings Crisis of 1890”

Financial histories have treated the Barings Crisis of 1890 as a minor or pseudocrisis, with no threat to the systems of payment and settlement. New evidence reveals that Baring Brothers was a deeply insolvent institution. Just as knowledge of its true condition was revealed and a full-scale panic was about to ignite, the Bank of England stepped in; but it did not respond as Bagehot recommended. Instead of waiting for the panic to break and then lending freely at a high rate on good collateral, the Bank organized a pre-emptive lifeboat operation. A large domestic financial crisis was avoided with no further impact on the real economy, while steps were taken to mitigate the effects of moral hazard from this discretionary intervention.

Discussants
Braggion, Manconi and Zhu: Christopher M. Meissner, UC Davis
McGuire: Kenneth A. Snowden, UNC Greensboro
White: David Weiman, Barnard College
Paper Abstracts

Session: Saturday, September 17
2:15–3:45 p.m.

11: HUMAN CAPITAL AND INDUSTRIALIZATION
Chair
Naomi Lamoreaux, Yale University

Alexandra de Pleijt, LSE and Utrecht University, Alessandro Nuvolari, Sant’ Anna School of Advanced Studies, and Jacob Weisdorf, University of Southern Denmark and CEPR, “Human Capital Formation during the First Industrial Revolution: Evidence from the Use of Steam Engines”

This paper studies the relationship between technological progress and human capital formation during the early phases of the British Industrial Revolution. We adopt the methodology used by Franck and Galor (2016) and perform cross-section regression analyses using county-level variation in the number of steam engines in 1800 as an indicator of technological change. Using exogenous variation in carboniferous rock strata as an instrument for the regional distribution of steam engines, we find that technological progress improved the working skills of the labour force. That is, places with more steam engines had higher shares of skilled labour and of industrial-specific mechanical workers deemed important by Mokyr (2005) for industrialization. Technological progress was, however, not conducive to elementary schooling. Places with more steam engines had lower rates of literacy, numeracy, and school enrollment. These findings highlight the ambiguous effects of the Industrial Revolution on the formation of human capital.

Anton Howes, King’s College London, “The Relevance of Skills to Innovation during the British Industrial Revolution, 1651-1851”

This paper assesses the role of human capital in causing the rate of innovation to accelerate during the British Industrial Revolution. In particular, I present new evidence on the skills and education of 677 inventors and innovators in Britain, who were first active between 1651 and 1851. I find that their training and knowledge likely only affected the direction of innovation, but rarely appears to have actually caused them to innovate for the first time. Instead, I identify the spread of a mentality of improvement from person to person, which individuals could act upon regardless of their prior skills. The spread of this mentality of improvement better explains why individuals invented – particularly among a substantial minority whose skills and education had little bearing upon their later innovative activity. Its spread is also demonstrable among those inventors who possessed highly transmissible skills. Where individuals lacked the relevant skills to realise their innovative visions, they engaged in self-education.

William Maloney, World Bank, and Felipe Valencia, Bonn University, “Engineers, Innovative Capacity and Development in the Americas”

This paper offers the first evidence on the prevalence of a central actor in modern growth theory- the engineer. Using newly collected sub-national, and international data as well as historical case studies, it then argues that differences in innovative capacity, captured by the density of engineers and patents at the dawn of the Second Industrial Revolution, in fact, are important to explaining present income differences across US counties, states within countries, and between the US and Latin America. This remains the case after controlling for literacy, other higher order human capital, and demand side elements that might be confounded with engineering or patenting. Instrumenting engineering using the Land Grant Colleges program further limits remaining endogeneity. A 1 SD increase in engineers at the turn of the 20th century accounts for a 16% increase in US county income today, and patenting capacity contributes another 10%. This can partly explain why countries with similar levels of income in 1900, but tenfold differences in engineering density diverged in their growth trajectories over the next century.

Discussants
de Pleijt, Nuvolari and Weisdorf: Alexander J. Field, Santa Clara University
Howes: Margaret Levenstein, University of Michigan
Maloney and Valencia: Aldo Musacchio, Brandeis University
Presidential Address:

Lee Alston
Indiana University

“Beyond Institutions”
Saturday, September 17
4:00-5:00 p.m.

Location: Interlocken A
Dissertation Session

Saturday, September 17
5:15–7:15 p.m.

Gerschenkron Prize Nominees
Convener: Petra Moser (New York University)

Ahmad, Shameel, “Demography and Economic Development in Colonial South Asia”
PhD, Yale University. Currently: Brandeis University.
This thesis studies the relationship between economic development and demographic change in colonial South Asia using a combination of archival data, economic theory, computation techniques, and regression analysis. Chapter 1 tests predictions of a Malthusian model about short run responses of fertility and mortality to economic shocks, using a new district-level panel dataset of births, deaths, and local monsoon rainfall for southern India, 1871-1931. Ahmad confirms the Malthusian prediction that death rates increases after negative rainfall shocks, and shows that fertility responds to rainfall shocks. A comparison with early modern France and England to grain price shocks shows that South India was not an outlier in terms of its responsiveness to shocks, but featured consistently larger shocks as a consequence of its reliance on monsoon-fed agriculture. Chapter 2 represents new detailed data on annual measures of fertility, age-specific mortality, and population counts for 150 districts of British India over five major provinces (accounting for over 200 million people). Chapter 3 document dramatic local population responses to the arrival of the railroads: specifically, fertility rose slightly, mortality fell steeply, and mortality became much less responsive to extreme rainfall shocks in the wake of the railroads. The long-run effect of these changes is that districts with railroads are 6% more densely populated than those without. Chapter 4 introduces a new dataset of fortnightly commodity prices during the 1870s. Ahmad finds that markets generally operated to reduce spatial price dispersion and to alleviate suffering in a time of extreme scarcity.

Buggle, Johannes C., “Essays on Culture, Institutions and Long-Term Development”
PhD, Ecole Doctorale de Sciences Po. Currently: University of Lausanne.
This thesis consists of four empirical essays that contribute to the literature on the economics of persistence and the deep roots of economic development. The first chapter investigates the long-term economic consequences of early forced labor institutions in Eastern Europe on the micro-level. The second chapter studies the causal impact of formal legal institutions on social trust within Germany. The third chapter examines whether pre-industrial agricultural production that used irrigation for the cultivation of crops led to the emergence of cultural values of collectivism. The fourth chapter researches the consequences of historical climatic variability for the development of social cooperation and inclusive political institutions in European regions.

Réka Juhász, “Temporary Protection, Technology Adoption and Economic Development”
PhD, London School of Economics. Currently: Columbia University.
This thesis examines industrial development in early 19th century France, a period of momentous sea-change often referred to as the ‘Age of Revolution’. A novel dataset makes it possible to examine key sectors of the economy as they developed from rural cottage industries into modern, factory-based production units. The Napoleonic Blockade against British trade (1803-1815) provides within country, exogenous variation in trade protection from the industrial leader, Britain. The first chapter documents spatial patterns which seem to comove with the switch to modern technology. Juhász documents finds that the time period was disruptive to the existing spatial structure of the economy, at least for the modernising sectors. The second chapter uses an exogenous shock to trade protection, driven by the Napoleonic Blockade against British trade, to assess whether temporary protection from trade with industrial leaders can foster development of infant industries in follower countries. Juhász show that in the short-run, regions (départements) in the French Empire which became better protected from trade with the British increased capacity in mechanised cotton spinning to a larger extent than regions which remained more exposed to trade. Temporary protection also influenced the long-term location of mechanised cotton spinning in France. The third chapter explores the wider implications of the exogenous shock to trade protection. Using variation in the location of post-blockade mechanised cotton spinning caused by the trade shock, Juhász sfind evidence of coagglomeration for technologically proximate spinning sectors.
Dissertation Session

Saturday, September 17
5:15–7:15 p.m.

Nevins Prize Nominees
Convener: Hoyt C. Bleakley

Elisabeth Perlman, “Connecting the Periphery: Three Papers on the Developments caused by Spreading Transportation and Information Networks in the Nineteenth Century United States”
PhD, Boston University. Currently: US Census Bureau.
This dissertation focuses on how transportation and information networks change the geographic distribution of economic activity. The first and second chapters examine the geographic distribution of patenting in the nineteenth century United States. The third explores the impact of the rollout of Rural Free Delivery (RFD) in the early twentieth century on voting behavior.

James Feigenbaum, “Essays on Intergenerational Mobility and Inequality in Economic History”
PhD, Harvard University. Currently: Boston University.
This dissertation explores intergenerational mobility and inequality in the early twentieth century. The first chapter asks whether economic downturns increase or decrease mobility. I estimate the effect of the Great Depression on mobility, linking a sample of fathers before the Depression to their sons in 1940. I find that the Great Depression lowered intergenerational mobility for sons growing up in cities hit by large downturns. The effects are driven by differential, selective migration: the sons of richer fathers are able to move to better destinations. The second chapter compares historic rates of intergenerational mobility to today. Based on a sample matched from the Iowa 1915 State Census to the 1940 Federal Census, I argue that there was more mobility in the early twentieth century than is found in contemporary data, whether measured using intergenerational elasticities, rank-rank correlations, educational persistence, or occupational status measures. In the third chapter, I detail the machine learning method used to create the linked census samples used in chapters 1 and 2. I use a supervised learning approach to record linkage, training a matching algorithm on hand-linked historical data which is able to efficiently and accurately find links in noisy in historical data.

Timothy Larsen, “Confederate Deaths and the Development of the American South”
PhD, University of Colorado. Currently: Vanderbilt University.
In this dissertation I present the first county-level estimates of deaths in the Confederate Army for eight of the former Confederate States (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia). As described in Chapter 2, I estimate the number of deaths by Confederate company (a unit of roughly 100 men) and map these back to the company’s county of origin. Counties’ death rates were driven by the battles in which their men fought, determined by generals for strategic reasons. This produces a wide distribution in county-level death rates, and it allows for causal inference in assessing the impacts of these losses on counties’ later development.
Paper Abstracts

Session: Sunday, September 18
8:30–10:00 a.m.

12: LONG-RUN ECONOMIC GROWTH: MACRO AND MICRO PERSPECTIVES

Chair
Ann Carlos, University of Colorado Boulder

Daniel Bernhofen, American University, and John C Brown, Clark University, “Understanding the Gains from Trade through the Window of Japan during the 19th-Century Globalization: Analysis of a Natural Experiment”

Many contributions to the literature on the impact of incorporating the global South into the international trading system during the nineteenth century make strong claims about the adverse impacts of globalization on subsequent economic development. While most of the argumentation about trade and growth is framed in dynamic terms, the actual analytical frameworks use static reasoning based upon a blend of Heckscher-Ohlin and Ricardian perspectives. This paper develops an alternative, resource-augmentation general equilibrium framework to measuring Japan's gains from forced entry into the international economy. Employing data on technologies, factor prices and trade, we can both estimate the actual welfare gains to Japan and make headway towards understanding the importance of Ricardian versus Heckscher-Ohlin forces in determining the gains from its trade with both the South and industrialized North.

William Easterly, NYU, Laura Freschi, NYU, and Steven Pennings, World Bank, “A Long History of a Short Block: Four Centuries of Development Surprises on a Single Stretch of a New York City Street”

Economic development is usually analyzed at the national level, but the literature on creative destruction and misallocation suggests the importance of understanding what is happening at much smaller units. This paper does a development case study at an extreme micro level (one city block in New York City), but over a long period of time (four centuries). We find that (i) development involves many changes in production as comparative advantage evolves and (ii) most of these changes were unexpected (surprises). As one episode from the block's history illustrates, it is difficult for prescriptive planners to anticipate changes in comparative advantage, and it is easy for regulations to stifle creative destruction and to create misallocation. If economic growth indeed has a large component for increases in productivity through reallocation and innovation, we argue that the micro-level is important for understanding development at the national level.

John Wallis, University of Maryland, and Stephen Broadberry, Oxford University, “Shrink Theory: The Nature of Long Run and Short Run Economic Performance”

Understanding long run economic performance is a fundamental concern of economic historians. New data on economic performance period suggests that economies vary as least as much in how they “shrink” as in how they “grow.” We show that over the long run, reductions in the rate and frequency of shrinking explains much more of the rate of long run economic performance than the rate of growing when economies grow. The key empirical findings reported here are: (1) In most of the world since 1950, and historically for today’s countries where data are available back to the thirteenth century, growing rates and shrinking rates have been high and variable. (2) Long run economic performance has improved when the frequency and rate of shrinking declined, rather than because the growing rate has increased. (3) When long run economic performance improves, the short run rate of growing has normally declines rather than increases.

Discussants
Bernhofen and Brown: John Tang, Australian National University
Easterly, Freschi and Pennings: Daniel Fetter, Wellesley College
Wallis and Broadberry: Charles W. Calomiris, Columbia University
Paper Abstracts

Session: Sunday, September 18
8:30–10:00 a.m.

13: PATRONAGE AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY
Chair
Richard Sicotte, University of Vermont

Morgan Henderson, University of Michigan, “The Economic Consequences of Immigrant Disenfranchisement”
While a large literature examines the impacts of electoral enfranchisement, less is known about the effects of disenfranchisement. I address this by estimating the effects of disenfranchisement on voting outcomes, public spending, and crime using a series of state-level provisions which, from 1864 to 1926, disenfranchised non-citizen immigrants in twenty-three states and territories across the U.S. I find that disenfranchisement led to an immediate and sustained drop in mayoral and gubernatorial vote totals, but little evidence of effects on measures of partisan electoral outcomes. States significantly reduced their spending directed toward education and social services, and there is suggestive evidence that cities reduced spending on water services. I find that the disenfranchised population was targeted in certain spending reductions: disenfranchisement nearly eliminated the likelihood of recent immigrants obtaining public employment. Finally, I present suggestive evidence that disenfranchisement led to an increase in municipal homicide rates.

Andrea Papadia, LSE, “Fiscal Capacity, Tax Composition and the (in)Stability of Government Revenues in the Interwar Period”
Large and abrupt changes in government revenues can disrupt the functioning of states and increase uncertainty. In the interwar period, and the Great Depression in particular, many countries experienced such events. I investigate how the composition of taxes and fiscal capacity interacted with economic conditions to determine the evolution of government revenues. I find a quantitatively important role for fiscal capacity in reducing their swings. Moreover, this mitigating effect worked through borrowing, rather than through reducing tax revenue volatility. The findings show that governments were significantly constrained in their response to the slump by past investments aimed at building fiscal systems. By presenting a novel data-set on the composition of tax revenues at the central and local level, the paper also contributes to a better understanding of the fiscal history of a period, which marked the beginning of far-reaching changes in the role of governments in the economy.

Debin Ma, LSE, and Jared Rubin, Chapman University, “Weak Administrative Capacity as a Solution to Principal-Agent Problems in Tax Collection”
Tax extraction in Qing China was low relative to Western Europe. It is not obvious why: China was more absolutist and had stronger rights over property and people. Why did the Chinese not convert their absolute power into revenue? We propose a model, supported by historical evidence, suggesting that China's weak administrative capacity, due to its size and poor monitoring technology, is the answer. The center could not ask its tax collecting agents to levy high taxes because it would incentivize agents to overtax the peasantry. But they could also not pay agents a high wage because they had no mechanism to commit to not confiscating their resources in times of crisis. A solution was to offer agents a low wage and ask for low taxes while allowing agents to take extra, unmonitored taxes from the peasantry. Low investment in administrative capacity was therefore a strategic substitute for credible commitment.

Discussants
Henderson: Shawn Kantor, Florida State University
Papadia: Hugh Rockoff, Rutgers University
Ma and Rubin: Jean-Laurent Rosenthal, Caltech
Paper Abstracts

Session: Sunday, September 18
8:30–10:00 a.m.

14: CULTURE AND SOCIAL NORMS
Chair
Carol Shiue, University of Colorado Boulder

Andrew Dickens, York University, “Ethnolinguistic Favoritism in African Politics”
I document the salience of ethnolinguistic group divisions in African politics with new evidence of favouritism in 142 language groups across 34 countries. I use birthplace coordinates of national leaders and a language map to determine each leader's ethnolinguistic identity, and introduce a computerized lexicostatistical measure that accounts for the relative linguistic similarity of every leader-language pair. As a measure of patronage I use group-level light luminosity between 1992 and 2013. To isolate patronage-specific light variation, I estimate a positive effect of linguistic similarity on night light activity off of changes in the ethnolinguistic identity of a leader. Identification of this effect comes from within-group variation among language groups that were split across national borders during the colonial partitioning of Africa. Using survey data I then distinguish between two mechanisms: a locational mechanism where leaders favour their ethnolinguistic homeland and a preferential access mechanism where individuals benefit irrespective of where they live.

Sara Rachel Lowes, Harvard University, Nathan Nunn, Harvard University, James A. Robinson, University of Chicago, and Jonathan Weigel, Harvard University, “The Evolution of Culture and Institutions: Evidence from the Kuba Kingdom”
We use variation in historical state centralization to examine the impact of institutions on cultural norms. The Kuba Kingdom, established in Central Africa in the early 17th century by King Shyaam, had more developed state institutions than the other independent villages and chieftaincies in the region. It had an unwritten constitution, separation of political powers, a judicial system with courts and juries, a police force and military, taxation, and significant public goods provision. Comparing individuals from the Kuba Kingdom to those from just outside the Kingdom, we find that centralized formal institutions are associated with weaker norms of rule-following and a greater propensity to cheat for material gain.

Yu Hao, Peking University, and Melanie Meng Xue, UCLA Anderson School of Management, “Friends from Afar: Migration, Cultural Proximity and Primary Schooling in the Lower Yangzi, 1850–1949”
This paper tests the hypothesis that the cultural distance between groups impedes public goods provision. A unique historical dataset of surnames is used to construct a measure of cultural distance between migrants and natives (MNCD) in the Lower Yangzi of China. We exploit the Taiping Rebellion as a quasi-natural experiment where migrants and natives engaged in minimal self-sorting to shorten cultural distance. We find fifty years after the rebellion, at the onset of the campaign for modern education, a one-standard-deviation increase in MNCD is associated with a decrease of 31.7% in primary school enrollment rate. Results survive numerous robustness checks, as well as an instrumental analysis exploiting pre-existing cultural distances between local and nearby populations. We propose weakened collective decision-making ability as one of the mechanisms through which migrant-native cultural distance impedes public goods provision. Evidence from the timing of MNCD taking effect, suggests that the primary mechanism runs from migrant-native cultural distance through quality of collective decision-making to modern primary education.

Discussants
Dickens: James Fenske, University of Oxford
Lowes, Nunn, Robinson and Weigel: Belinda Archibong, Barnard College
Hao and Xue: Cong Liu, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics
Paper Abstracts

Session: Sunday, September 18
10:30 a.m.—12:00 p.m.

15: POLITICAL DISORDER AND REVOLUTION

Chair
Gregory Clark, UC Davis

Mathias Iwanowsky, Institute for International Economic Studies, and Andreas Madestam, Stockholm University, “Surviving the Killing Fields: The Long Term Consequences of the Khmer Rouge”
In this paper we examine how indirect experiences of atrocities affect a country's nation-building efforts by studying the long-term effect of the Cambodian genocide. About three million people died within 3 years of the Khmer Rouge leaving millions traumatized by observing atrocities. We identify survivors using high-resolution data on the location of graves and prisons together with pre-genocide socioeconomic and geographic characteristics. To identify a causal effect, we explore variation in genocide exposure using temporal productivity differences. Areas more affected by killings experience higher political competition and more people voting in general elections 35 years following the end of the Pol Pot regime. Using individual-level survey data collected prior to the election in 2013, we find a larger mistrust in the national government as well as lower levels of trust in communes with more casualties.

John V. Nye, George Mason University and NRU-HSE, Maxym Bryukhanov, NRU-Higher School of Economics, Sergiy Polyachenko, NRU-Higher School of Economics, and Vasily Rusanov, NRU-Higher School of Economics, “Social Mobility in the Russia of Revolutions, 1850-2015: A Surname Study”
In The Son Also Rises, Gregory Clark shows that social mobility rates can be measured parsimoniously for past societies using surname distributions, and that so measured social mobility is both slow, and invariant to social institutions. Here we apply this method to Russia, using a rich dataset, all students enrolling at Moscow State University, 1850-2013. Also, we have access to several million surnames from the modern social website Vkontakte. Russian surname types pre-1917 did indeed vary in average social status, as measured by the shares enrolling at the university relative to the population shares. We can thus measure social mobility rates in Russia before the 1917 Revolution, and the effects of the Revolution on the status of the upper classes in succeeding generations, and after the fall of Communism in 1990. In contrast to Clark, we find that Revolution in Russia did indeed increase social mobility rates.

Craig Ogden Palsson, Yale University, “Land Markets and State Capacity in Haiti, 1928-1944”
Markets and state capacity in many poor countries are undeveloped and impede growth. Good policy relies on understanding why they are underdeveloped. For Haiti, many theories on underdevelopment have been proposed, but few have been tested because of sparse data availability. I use new data I collected on land markets and state capacity in early 20th century Haiti to test some of these theories. To discern between theories, I exploit a state land rental program and the unexpected 1937 Trujillo Massacre, which induced a large refugee crisis. The shock created a large demand for state land and slowed public good provision. These effects weaken some of the accepted explanations for Haiti’s underdevelopment.

Discussants
Iwanowsky and Madestam: Eduardo Montero, Harvard University
Nye, Bryukhanov, Polyachenko and Rusanov: Steven Nafziger, Williams College
Palsson: Noel Maurer, George Washington University
Paper Abstracts

Session: Sunday, September 18
10:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m.

16: INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT
Chair
Jeremy Atack, Vanderbilt University


This paper uses detailed information about home and workplace locations contained in the New Survey of London Life and Labour, a 1928-32 working class household survey, to explore the impact of commuting and the availability of mass transport on the London labour market. We use the GIS coordinates of workers' home and work addresses and of London Underground Stations to construct measures of distance commuted and workers' access to public transport. We find a positive relationship between commuting distance and earnings, and that this relationship was stronger for secondary workers than for household heads. A one kilometre increase in commuting distance increased earnings by about 0.4 percent to 0.9 percent. We also find that, holding constant distance commuted, being located one kilometre closer to an underground station increased the earnings of household heads by slightly over 1 percent, but had no effect on the earnings of non-heads.

Joshua Lewis, University of Montreal, and Edson Severini, Carnegie Mellon University, “The Value of Rural Electricity: Evidence from the Rollout of the U.S. Power Grid”

This paper exploits the historical rollout of the U.S. power grid between 1930 and 1960 to study the impact of rural electrification on local economies. We find that rural electrification led to increases in agricultural employment and farm populations. This expansion was offset by a contraction in urban industries, as increased demand for rural land drove up local housing costs and crowded-out non-agricultural sectors. The growth in the rural sector was due both to advances in agricultural productivity and improvements in housing quality. Applying a standard Rosen-Roback style model to our reduced form estimates, we derive estimates of the implied value of electricity for agricultural productivity, and the amenity value of residential electricity access. We find that farm access to electricity raised productivity by 35%, and that families were willing to forgo 32% of annual income to live in an electrified home. The results suggest that the benefits of rural electrification far exceeded the historical costs of extending the grid, and imply that there is large scope to expand rural access in the developing world today.

Eric Edwards, Utah State University, and Steven M. Smith, Haverford College, “The Role of Irrigation in the Development of American Agriculture”

Starting in the 1930s, agriculture in the US underwent a productivity revolution. We examine the role of irrigation in the marked increase in farm productivity and distinguish the effects of surface water from groundwater. The Bureau of Reclamation expanded surface water infrastructure immensely beginning with the completion of the Hoover Dam in 1935. Meanwhile, rural electrification and the advent of the center pivot expanded use of groundwater as well. The development of each has been studied in isolation, but not in an integrative analysis. We use data from the US agricultural census to track measures of irrigation along with measures of farm productivity from 1900 on. To statistically identify the effect of irrigation, we compare counties before and after 1940 based on their potential access to surface water and groundwater defined by physical characteristics. Results indicate that groundwater provided more growth than surface water projects, but surface water remains more productive.

Discussants
Bean, Seltzer and Wadsworth: Rob Gillezeau, University of Victoria
Lewis and Severini: Carl Kitchens, Florida State University
Edwards and Smith: Zeynep Hansen, Boise State University
# Graduate Student Poster Session

**Friday, September 16 and Saturday, September 17**

Friday, 1:00-5:00 p.m. and Saturday, 8,15 a.m.-5 p.m.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First</th>
<th>Last</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fernando</td>
<td>Arteaga</td>
<td>George Mason University</td>
<td><a href="mailto:farteaga@gmu.edu">farteaga@gmu.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thales</td>
<td>Augusto Zamberlan</td>
<td>University of Sao Paulo and UCLA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thaleszp@usp.br">thaleszp@usp.br</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob</td>
<td>Bastian</td>
<td>University of Michigan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jacobbas@umich.edu">jacobbas@umich.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew</td>
<td>Butner</td>
<td>University of Colorado</td>
<td><a href="mailto:matthew.butner@colorado.edu">matthew.butner@colorado.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kara</td>
<td>Dimitriuk</td>
<td>University of California, Irvine</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kdimitriu@uci.edu">kdimitriu@uci.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theresa</td>
<td>Finley</td>
<td>George Mason University</td>
<td><a href="mailto:theresa.s.finley@gmail.com">theresa.s.finley@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhilong</td>
<td>Ge</td>
<td>George Mason University</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zge@gmu.edu">zge@gmu.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauren</td>
<td>Hoehn</td>
<td>Boston College</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hoehnl@bc.edu">hoehnl@bc.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>University of Virginia</td>
<td><a href="mailto:scm4jh@virginia.edu">scm4jh@virginia.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel</td>
<td>Milner</td>
<td>Yale University</td>
<td><a href="mailto:samuel.milner@yale.edu">samuel.milner@yale.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arianna</td>
<td>Ornaghi</td>
<td>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ornaghi@mit.edu">ornaghi@mit.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aniket</td>
<td>Panjwani</td>
<td>Northwestern University</td>
<td><a href="mailto:aniket-panjwani2018@u.northwestern.edu">aniket-panjwani2018@u.northwestern.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>Persaud</td>
<td>University of Michigan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:persauda@umich.edu">persauda@umich.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara</td>
<td>Piotrowska</td>
<td>University of Rochester</td>
<td><a href="mailto:barbara.piotrowska@rochester.edu">barbara.piotrowska@rochester.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilian</td>
<td>Rieder</td>
<td>University of Oxford</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kilian.rieder@univ.ox.ac.uk">kilian.rieder@univ.ox.ac.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>American University</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ws9055a@student.american.edu">ws9055a@student.american.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua</td>
<td>Stachura</td>
<td>American University</td>
<td><a href="mailto:joshua.stachura@american.edu">joshua.stachura@american.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colin</td>
<td>Weiss</td>
<td>UCLA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:weissc39@gmail.com">weissc39@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lingwei</td>
<td>Wu</td>
<td>Hong Kong University of Science and Technology</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lwuaa@ust.hk">lwuaa@ust.hk</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EHA ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Practical Tips for the Meetings Attendees:

• Please remember the elevation. You should drink lots of water to help acclimate yourself. Common symptoms of altitude sickness include headache. Moreover, you should avoid alcohol consumption if you exhibit such symptoms.

• While marijuana is now legal in Colorado, there are limits to what you can do and where. Please familiarize yourself with the rules: [https://www.coloradopotguide.com/marijuana-laws-in-colorado/](https://www.coloradopotguide.com/marijuana-laws-in-colorado/)

• You need to register onsite if you intend on attending conference events and especially the Friday evening reception. You need to keep your name tag with you at the reception, as well as your ID if you wish to consume alcohol. Otherwise you cannot enter the reception area.

• The conference hotel (Omni Interlocken) offers many recreational opportunities, such as golf and hiking, so bring the appropriate gear to enjoy them.

• EHA offers free shuttle (Green Ride) transportation to and from Boulder downtown to all attendees and their guests. On **Friday, September 16th**, you can use the shuttle at the following times: Leaving Omni at 3 pm and 7 pm; returning (11th and Pearl St.) at 5 pm and 9 pm. On **Saturday, September 17th**, you can use the shuttle at the following times: Leaving Omni at noon, 3 pm, and 7 pm; returning (11th and Pearl St.) at 2 pm, 5 pm, and 9 pm.
EHA ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Friday Workshop:
Job Market Tips and Tales
Christopher Cotter (Vanderbilt University) and
Conor Lennon (University of Louisville)

9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Pine

A must for graduate students!

Friday Evening Graduate Student and Faculty Mentors Dinner

8:00-11:00 p.m.

Hosted by: Murat Iyigun (University of Colorado Boulder)
Location: Rio Grande Mexican Restaurant
(https://www.riograndemexican.com/locations/boulder/).
Departure directly from the reception with Murat.

Sunday Full Buffet Breakfast
Sponsored by: Global Financial Data

7:00-9:00 a.m.
Interlocken A

Everyone is welcome to attend!
EHA ANNOUNCEMENTS:

FRIDAY EVENING RECEPTION
6:30—8:30 p.m.
Koenig Alumni Center

http://alumni.colorado.edu/wp-old/services/koenig/

Sponsored by University of Colorado Boulder.

Please note that you need to bring your name tag (and ID if you want to be served alcohol).

The Koenig Alumni Center is located on the edge of the UC-Boulder campus (1202 University Ave, Boulder, CO 80302). The first bus leaves from Omni Interlocken at 6:15 p.m. The first return transportation back to the Omni will be available at 7:45, then 8:15, and 8:30 p.m.
EHA ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Annual Business Meeting

Saturday 1:15–2:00 p.m.

Interlocken A

Everyone Attends!

Be present for election results, committee reports, announcements of upcoming conferences, and the transfer of the gavel from President Lee Alston to incoming President Michael Bordo.

______________________________________________________

BOOK EXHIBIT

Location: Private Dining Room

Books from several publishers are on display. Before 4:30 p.m. on Saturday, put your name on the card in a book if you want a chance to purchase it. Buyers will be selected from book cards at 5 p.m. that day.

The lucky purchaser will get to buy the book at 50 per cent off the list price. Everyone else can order the book from the convention flyer at the publisher’s discount. Books may be paid for from 5:45 to 6:30 p.m. on Saturday afternoon and 8:30 to 9:30 a.m. on Sunday morning. Books not reclaimed by 9:30 a.m. on Sunday morning will be sold to whoever is first to purchase them. See the flyer in your registration packet for more information.

If you wish to order a book, please be sure to use the press’s convention flyer. Publishers decide whether to exhibit based on the number of books ordered with convention flyers.
Presidential Banquet and Awards Ceremony

8:15 p.m. in Interlocken BCD

A few additional tickets may be available for the banquet.

Please check at the registration desk.

_____________________________________________________

Awards to Be Presented:

**Alexander Gerschenkron Prize**
For the best dissertation in economic history
dealing with an area outside the United States or Canada

**Allan Nevins Prize**
For the best dissertation in U.S. or Canadian economic history

**Arthur H. Cole Prize**
For the best article published in the JEH since September of previous year

**Larry Neal Prize**
For the best article published in Explorations in Economic History in the previous year

**Alice Hanson Jones Biennial Prize**
For an outstanding book in economic history of North America

**Jonathan Hughes Teaching Prize**
For excellence in teaching economic history
EHA ANNOUNCEMENTS:

President’s Party

Saturday
10:00 p.m.-12:00 a.m.
Interlocken A

Featuring musical performance by The Custom Shop band (see: http://thecustomshopband.com/), featuring Murat Iyigun on guitar.

Hosted by Lee Alston, sponsored by Indiana University.

Everyone is Invited!

______________________________

Historians’ Breakfast
6:45-8:00 a.m.
Interlocken C

William Summerhill (UCLA):
“Inglorious Revolution: Political Institutions, Sovereign Debt, and Financial Underdevelopment in Imperial Brazil”

______________________________

Teachers’ Breakfast
6:45-8:00 a.m.
Interlocken D

Martha Olney (UC-Berkeley):
"In-Class Group Work Activities for Undergraduate Economic History Classes"
EHA ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Economic History Association Meeting
September 15-17, 2017
San Jose, California

Macroeconomic Regimes and Policies; the Quest for Economic and Financial Stability and Growth

President Michael Bordo will host the 2017 meeting at the San Jose Hilton hotel.

Program proposals will be due January 31, 2017 and can be submitted via the EHA Meetings website (to be activated by November 1). More details will be posted on this later.

Alexander Field and Martha Olney will chair the local arrangements committee and have already arranged support locally.

Contact Meetings Coordinator Jari Eloranta (elorantaj@appstate.edu) for more information.
2016 Economic History Association Annual Meeting

President
Lee Alston

President-Elect
Michael Bordo

Vice President
Gregory Clark

Immediate Past Presidents
Robert Margo
Philip Hoffman
Robert Allen

Trustees
Stephen Broadberry
Leah Platt Boustan
William Collins
Karen Clay

Editors
Ann Carlos, Co-Editor
William Collins, Co-Editor
Lily Welch, Editorial Assistant
Sally Sztrecska, Production Editor

Executive Director
Price Fishback

Program Committee
Alan Dye (chair)
Richard Hornbeck
Gary Libecap
Noam Yuchtman
Edwyna Harris

Local Arrangements Committee
Carol Shiue (chair)
Murat Iyigun (co-chair)
Ann Carlos

Dissertation Session Conveners
Hoyt Bleakley
Petra Moser

Meetings Office
Jari Eloranta, Coordinator
Ryan Ingerick, Assistant

The Economic History Association would like to thank, in addition to those directly involved with making the conference a success, the following for their work and financial support:

University of Colorado Boulder
Indiana University and Ostrom Workshop
Lee and Mary Alston
Institute of Behavioral Science (especially Myron Gutmann and Jane Menken)
Cong Liu and Keith Meyers (University of Arizona)
Lana Sooter (EHA Administrative Coordinator)
Janice Jeffryes, Jessica LaRue, Melissa Sue Piper, and Maria Oliveras (local support)
Global Financial Data
Cambridge University Press

38
## 2016 Economic History Association Annual Meeting

### 2016 Contributors to Support Graduate Student Participation at the Annual Meetings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ran</td>
<td>Abramitzky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremy</td>
<td>Atack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel</td>
<td>Bogart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leah</td>
<td>Boustan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen</td>
<td>Broadberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joyce</td>
<td>Burnette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td>Calomiris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike</td>
<td>Cermeant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory</td>
<td>Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen</td>
<td>Clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metin</td>
<td>Cosgel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dora L</td>
<td>Costa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alan</td>
<td>Dye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jose-Antonio</td>
<td>Espin-Sanchez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel</td>
<td>Fetter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td>Fohlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claudia</td>
<td>Goldin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>Hanlon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor</td>
<td>Jaworski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reka</td>
<td>Juhasz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>Lindert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralf</td>
<td>Meisenzahl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petra</td>
<td>Moser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larry</td>
<td>Neal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory</td>
<td>Niemesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha</td>
<td>Olney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh</td>
<td>Rockoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua</td>
<td>Rosenbloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elyce</td>
<td>Rotella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winifred B</td>
<td>Rothenberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natalia</td>
<td>Rozinskaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard</td>
<td>Steckel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Wallis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gavin</td>
<td>Wright</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2016 Economic History Association Annual Meeting

2016 EHA Award Recipients:

Arthur H. Cole Grant in Aid for Post-Doctoral Research:
Mark Anderson, Montana State University
Cihan Artunc, University of Arizona
Amanda Gregg, Middlebury College
Eoin McLaughlin, St. Andrews University

Economic History Association Dissertation Fellowships:
Edward Fertik, Yale University
Santiago Perez, Stanford University

Cambridge University Press Dissertation Fellowship:
Eduardo Montero, Harvard University

Sokoloff Dissertation Fellowships:
Gillian Brunet, University of California-Berkeley
Arianna Ornaghi, MIT

Cambridge University Press Pre-Dissertation Exploratory Grants:
Erin McGuire, University of Arizona
Cathrin Mohr, University of Munich

Economic History Association Pre-Dissertation Exploratory Grants:
Aviv Derri, New York University
Victor Gay, University of Chicago
Trevor Jackson, University of California-Berkeley
S. Wright Kennedy, Rice University
Jeremy Land, Georgia State University
Call for Papers

The Economic and Business History Society (EBHS) is now accepting proposals for our 42nd Annual Conference, to be held at the historic Skirvin Hotel in downtown Oklahoma City. Proposals for presentations on any aspect of recent economic or business history are welcome, as are proposals for whole panels. We welcome submissions from graduate students and non-academic affiliates.

The EBHS conference offers participants the opportunity for intellectual interchange with an international, interdisciplinary, and collegial group of scholars (typically about half our participants are from economics departments and half are from history or economic history departments). The EBHS prides itself on its openness to new members and we offer reduced conference fees for graduate students and early career researchers (four years or less since doctorate earned). Our regular registration fees are reasonable, as is the cost of accommodation at the conference venue.

In addition to the sessions, there will be some activities that should be of interest to all participants. The Skirvin is located next to the Bricktown section of Oklahoma City and is known for its unique shops and restaurants. Oklahoma City is also home to a world class zoo and the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum. There is also the opportunity to see Bricktown Ball Park and perhaps to catch a minor league game.

Proposals should include an abstract of no more than 500 words and contact details. The deadline for submission of proposals is February 15, 2017. The Program Chair will send a notification of acceptance of abstracts by March 1, 2017. Online registration will be available soon at www.ebhsoc.org.

Proposals may be submitted through the EBHS website at www.ebhsoc.org, by email to ebhs2017@ebhsoc.org.

If you have further questions about the meeting or organization please contact Program Chair Vincent Geloso, vincentgeloso@hotmail.com, or EBHS President Fred Gates, fred.gates@swosu.edu.

EBHS also operates a peer-reviewed open access journal, Essays in Economic and Business History, edited by Jason Taylor (Central Michigan University). Conference papers and non-conference papers alike may be submitted to Essays for consideration. We invite you to visit our website, www.ebhsoc.org, to see our editorial board and policies, as well as back issues.

We look forward to welcoming you to Oklahoma City!
OTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS:

The 8th World Congress of Cliometrics  
Strasbourg (France) from July 4-7, 2017

We invite you to submit a paper to the 8th World Congress of Cliometrics that will take place in Strasbourg, France, July 4-7, 2017.

The World Congress is designed to provide extensive discussion of new and innovative research in economic history, with an expected 80-90 papers to be selected for presentation and discussion.

The World Congress website for paper submissions, hotel reservations, and conference registration will open in November 2016.


Those wishing to present a paper should provide an abstract and a 3-5 page summary of the proposed paper. Submissions will be accepted only in electronic form. At least one author of an accepted paper must be a member of the Cliometric Society. You may join the Cliometric Society at: http://cliometrics.org/membership.htm

We particularly encourage paper proposals from graduate students. A grant from the National Science Foundation provides competitive support for travel and accommodations for students on the program.

A 45 minute session is devoted to each paper, in which authors have 5 minutes to make an opening statement and the rest of the session (40 minutes) is dedicated to discussion among all conference participants in the spirit of the annual cliometric conferences.

All sessions will be held at the Strasbourg Convention Centre: http://www.strasbourg-events.com/en/agenda/convention/uds-8th-world-congress-cliometrics

Calendar:
- Proposals due: January 29, 2017
- Authors notified of acceptance of paper: March 1, 2017
- Due date for accepted papers: April 21, 2017
- World Clio Meeting in Strasbourg: July 4-7, 2017

Funding to help support the conference is provided by the Association Française de Cliométrie, the Association Française de Science Economique, the Banque de France, the Bureau d’Economie Théorique et Appliquée, the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, the Cliometric Society, the National Science Foundation, the Université de Strasbourg, Private donors, Springer Verlag...

Questions? Please contact clio2017@hawaii.edu and/or cdiebolt@unistra.fr
MeasuringWorth

MeasuringWorth is a website concerned with both the generation and dissemination of knowledge and with evaluating values across time and space. We are particularly interested in how to make meaningful comparisons between different time periods. The site averages about 100,000 visitors a month.

The website has nine comparators, data sets, a graphing tool, tutorials, and essays. Most of the data sets used in the comparators were created for the site, and these data can be downloaded for your use. The data are updated regularly as new observations become available.

The relative value comparators are the most popular feature on the site, accounting for well over half the traffic. They each use five to seven indicators to compare the relative value of a monetary amount between any two years for all the years we have data. We now have relative value comparators for the United Kingdom from 1270, the United States from 1790, Australia since 1828, and Spain since 1850. The later two work with a historic change in currency -- Australia in 1965 and Spain in 1998.

Below is a list of other comparators and the data sets that support them as well as the titles of the three essays we have so far.

OTHER COMPARATORS

Annualized Growth Rate of Various Historical Economic Series

This comparator computes the annualized growth rate for all the series between any two years since 1790 for the US, 1265 for the UK, and earlier for some gold prices. Several ranges can be compared side by side. Computing 'Real Value' Over Time with a Conversion between U.K. Pounds and U.S. Dollars, 1830 to Present

This comparator computes a "real value" of a price or cost measured in one currency in an initial year and "valued" in the other currency in a desired year.

How Much Would Your U.S. Savings Have Grown?

This calculator computes how much a savings deposit in an initial year grows, depending on the type of financial investment or asset chosen: a short-term asset, a long-term asset, or a bundle of corporate stocks.

Annualized Growth Rate of the DJIA, S&P 500 and NASDAQ in the United States between Any Two Dates

This calculator shows the growth rate between any two days the markets are open between 1885 (when the index was first published) to yesterday. The answer is the daily-compounded annualized growth rate between the two days.

Annual Inflation Rates for the United States, 1775 - to Present, and United Kingdom, 1265 to Present

Annual inflation rates in the US (using the CPI) and UK (using the RPI) are presented for each year in the range picked, as is the annualized rate for the entire range.

ANNUAL DATA SETS

United States: real, nominal GDP and population from 1790, wages and prices from 1774, the consumer bundle from 1900, two stock indices from 1871, and interest rates from 1790. There are also exchange rates between the US dollar and 41 other currencies.

United Kingdom: real, nominal GDP and population from 1270, earnings and prices from 1209, and interest rates from 1729.

Australia: real, nominal GDP and population from 1789, prices from 1851, wages from 1861 and a stock index from 1875.

Spain: real, nominal GDP, population, prices and wages from 1850.

There are also Gold and Silver prices as far back as 1257.

ESSAYS

Explaining the Measures of Worth

Measuring Slavery in $2011

Parable of Saving

We hope you find our site useful in your teaching and research. Any suggestions would be appreciated. Please consider writing an essay for us that would take your work and put it in a current-value perspective, as was done in the slavery essay that was viewed by over 100,000 visitors last year. This is a great chance to explain the relevance of your work to a much larger audience. (Please contact Sam Williamson sam@mswth.org)
Perspectives in Economic and Social History (Routledge)
Series Editors: Andrew August and Jari Eloranta

The series deals with aspects of social and economic history worldwide from the early modern period into the twentieth century. It incorporates titles organized around the following principal thematic areas: landholding patterns; poverty and welfare; demography and family history; consumption; medicine; industrialization, including occupational structures; urbanization and the urban environment; trade; and microhistories. Books in the series offer reappraisals of the interaction of economy and society at the level of nation state, region, community and family.

https://www.routledge.com/series/PESH

New Titles:
Culture, Philanthropy and the London Poor, 1880–1900 (2016)
Franco Modigliani and Keynesian Economics (2016)
Gender and the Business of Prostitution in Los Angeles, 1850–1940 (2016)

Older Titles:
Barriers to Competition
The Clothing Trade in Provincial England, 1800–1850
Commercial Networks and European Cities, 1400–1800
Conflict, Commerce and Franco-Scottish Relations, 1560–1713
Consuls and the Institutions of Global Capitalism, 1783–1914
Crime and Community in Reformation Scotland
The Decline of Jute

We invite submissions from established scholars and first-time authors alike. Prospective authors should send a detailed proposal with a rationale, chapter outlines and at least two sample chapters alongside a brief author's biography and an anticipated submission date.

Send your enquiries and proposals to:
Social History: Andrew August: axa24@psu.edu or Emily Kindleysides: emily.kindleysides@tandf.co.uk
Economic History: Jari Eloranta: elorantaj@appstate.edu or Emily Kindleysides.