FIRST ESTIMATION STUDIES OF TADEUSZ PILAT (8.09.1844–9.01.1923)

Abstract. On the basis of his dissertation entitled “Methods of collecting data for harvest statistics” Tadeusz Pilat began lecturing at the Lvov University as a private associate professor. He improved his qualifications in statistics during a half-a-year seminar run by professor Ernest Engel in Berlin where he trained in the area of techniques of statistical research.

On November 14, 1872 after he had returned to Lvov he became an assistant professor of administrative law, administration and statistics of the Lvov University, and six years later he obtained the title of a full professor in administrative law and statistics.

In 1888 he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Learning in Cracow. He was also a corresponding member of the Central Statistical Commission in Vienna and a member of International Statistical Institute. The most important achievements of Tadeusz Pilat in the field of statistics are centered around the problem of estimation of crops based on information from farming correspondents employed by the Galician Agricultural Society.

Numerous techniques of statistical research introduced by Pilat for investigating farm produce are still used today.

Key words: first sample surveys, estimation of farm products.

Tadeusz Pilat was born in September 1844 in Gumniska near Tarnow. After he had finished a secondary school in Lvov he undertook studies at the Law Faculty of the Lvov University which he graduated from in 1866. A year later he was awarded a doctorate in law from the Jagiellonian University on the basis of the dissertation entitled “Practice in all political and legal skills”. In 1868 he obtained a postdoctoral degree on the basis of the habilitation thesis “Über den Begriff der wirtschaftlichen Werthes” and since 1869 he started, as a private associate professor, to give lectures at the Law Faculty of the Lvov University.

It is worth mentioning that he was one of the first professors to lecture in the Polish language. In 1870 he received an extension veniam legendi on teaching administration and economic policy, and a year later on statistics on the basis of his dissertation “Methods of collecting data for harvest statistics” (cf. the title page).

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Simultaneously with this dissertation he wrote another one entitled “On municipal statistical offices and establishing one in Lvov” (Lvov, 1871). In 1872 Pilat went to Berlin to take part in a half-a-year statistical seminar run by professor Ernst Engel, where he trained in the field of techniques of statistical methods. On 14 November 1872, after he had returned to Lvov, he was conferred the title of assistant professor of administrative law, administration and statistics of the Lvov University, and a few years later on December 31, 1878 he became the full professor of Austrian administrative law, administration and statistics.

In the academic year 1886/87 Pilat held the post the President of the Lvov University; he was also elected four times the Dean and four times the deputy Dean of the Law Faculty (at that time the term of office was one year long). In 1880 he was elected the corresponding member of the Academy of Learning in Cracow. Since 1876 he was also the corresponding member of the Central Statistical Commission in Vienna and since 1889 the member of the International Statistical Institute.

During his term as the President of the Lvov University he insisted on bringing back the old custom of wearing robes and birettes during important university celebrations and he was granted the consent. For many years he served as examination commissioner in the Commission for Theoretical Government Examinations.

Tadeusz Pilat was a pioneer of statistical research in Galicia and a recognized expert in the field of statistics who rendered great service to the development of statistics in the province of Galicia. In 1873 in Lvov he organized the National Statistical Office, which he headed in the subsequent years (1874-1920). He became the editor of many fundamental works e.g. “The textbook of statistics of Galicia” (Lvov 1900-1913) and “Statistical news on national relations” (Lvov, 1873-1918) published by the National Statistical Office and its German version where he printed his numerous dissertations related mainly to the problems of agriculture. Pilat’s publications which discussed essential economic and administrative problems are still a valuable source of information on the development of Galicia e.g. “Statistical tables on communal relations in Galicia” (Lvov,1877) (cf. Table 1), “Index of tabled goods in Galicia – the Grand Duchy of Cracow” (Lvov,1890).
Table 1: Population by sex and nationality, "Statistical tables on communal relations in Galicia", Lwów 1877

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status 1</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Single</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>789</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

His other works of textbook type include a monograph based on his lectures entitled "The science of administration", (Lwów 1880) and "Statistics", which consisted of a general part and demography (Lwów 1878, second edition 1923). Both the works made a serious contribution to the Polish scientific literature. More over, Plut published dozens of economic and political papers in "Court and Administrative Revue", "Warsaw Library", Polish Review", "Verhandlungen Deutscher Tagung", and others.

In 1876 he was elected a deputy for the Galician Sejm (Parliament) where he devoted to Galicia. It is worth mentioning his publications in the field of agriculture in his work "Methods of collecting data for harvest statistics" (Lwów 1872), a powerful influence on all other spheres of social life. Therefore, agricultural statistics makes a foundation based on experience and it is the only right basis for efficient management."

Appendix A
Złóż przestrzeń umiejscowienia dla wszystkich znaków, które nie są wyszukiwane, ale są wymienione w trakcie wyszukiwania.

W sekcji IV:

Złóż przestrzeń umiejscowienia dla wszystkich znaków, które nie są wyszukiwane, ale są wymienione w trakcie wyszukiwania.
When discussing methods used in statistics of vegetable production Pilat strongly supports estimation as an important source of statistical information.

Estimation research in vegetable production conducted by Pilat for many years enabled him to make a broad analysis of “Harvest of major agricultural produce in the whole of Galicia” in the six-year period (1870-1875) which was presented in a study entitled “Crop failure in Galicia in 1875 and its consequences” (Lvov, 1876). The work constituted the basic source of information for the Galician Parliament during its session devoted to “prevention of poverty”. Pilat implemented both his programme and research methods concerning agricultural production in his further studies and dissertations e.g. “Crops in Galicia in 1876 and appendix with the country’s division according to main crops and views on labour relations” (Statistical news on domestic relations, R. III. z. I, Lvov 1876). To estimate the situation of households Pilat made use of the information which he had obtained from agricultural correspondents employed by the Galician Agricultural Society.

The scientific and research activity of Tadeusz Pilat in the field of agriculture was of pioneer and innovative character, due to the fact that he introduced new methods of investigation to the practice of statistical research. Some of them are still used to this day.

Tadeusz Pilat died in on 9 January 1923 in Lvov and he was buried in Lyczakovsky Cemetery. During his lifetime he was awarded Franz Josef Order and Iron Crown Order III.

Czesław Domański

PIERWSZE BADANIA SZACUNKOWE TADEUSZA PILATA

Na podstawie rozprawy „O metodach zbierania dat do statystyki zniw” Tadeusz Pilat jako docent prywatny rozpoczął, jedne z pierwszych w języku polskim, wykłady na Uniwersytecie Lwowskim.

Swoje kwalifikacje statystyczne rozszerzył na półrocznym seminarium statystycznym prowadzonym przez profesora Ernesta Engela w Berlinie, gdzie odbywał praktykę w zakresie techniki badań statystycznych.

Po powrocie do kraju, 14 listopada 1872 r. został profesorem nadzwyczajnym prawa administracyjnego, nauki administracji i statystyki Uniwersytetu Lwowskiego, a sześć lat później profesorem zwyczajnym prawa administracyjnego i statystyki.

W 1880 r. został wybrany na członka korespondenta Akademii Umiejętności w Krakowie. Był także członkiem korespondentem Centralnej Komisji Statystycznej w Wiedniu oraz członkiem Międzynarodowego Instytutu Statystycznego.

Najważniejsze osiągnięcia Tadeusza Pilata z zakresu statystyki sprowadzają się do oszacowania głównych rodzajów upraw na podstawie informacji korespondentów rolnych zaangażowanych przez Galicyjskie Towarzystwo Gospodarskie.

Wiele technik badań statystycznych w badaniach produktów rolnych jest stosowanych aktualnie.

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