

When lacking adequate information, tax levels can give an indication about the surface of stalls.

No, they can't. At least not as far as Krakow's Main Square unlocalised commercial facilities are concerned, in 1760. The following re-vision of Charles de Fourcroy's *tableaux poléométriques* demonstrates that neither the tax level, nor the tax increase at that time were proportional to the surfaces of the stalls.

The visualisation is based, as the previous one, on an 1760 inventory of commercial facilities [15], inside which the surfaces of each individual stall is reported, along with its tax level before and after that date.

Squares in the four top *tableaux* (Fig. 38a) represent surfaces of stalls, as in the previous example (cf. Fig. 36). Each square inside the top *tableaux* is then duplicated in the bottom part. But this time the colour used to fill a square is proportional to the tax level of the stall : the brighter the red is, the higher the tax is. Since the size of squares represents surfaces, if tax levels had been proportional to surfaces we would have bright red colours on the bigger squares, and progressively darker reds as the size of squares diminishes (Fig. 37 and 38a). Interpreting the visualisation becomes straightforward: bright and dark reds are NOT organised progressively, taxes are NOT proportional to surfaces. But maybe the tax *increase* in 1760 was proportional? Or maybe the tax increase in 1760 was a sort of catching-up process? Both these possibilities are also denied, by the second visualisation (Fig. 38b), where the bottom squares show the tax *increase ratio* in 1760 (bright red = high tax increase rate, greenish = low tax increase rate). There is no simple and direct relation of surface to tax.

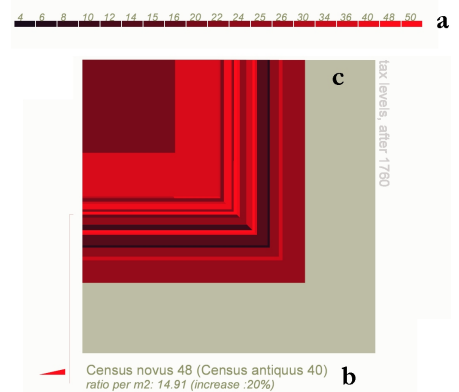


Fig. 37 In this re-vision of the *tableaux poléométriques*, various tints of red (a) are used to represent tax levels. Tax values and increase levels are available interactively (b). A shade of grey is used when the surface is known, but not the tax level (c). Incidentally, this is the case here ('Lithuanian' stalls) only for the largest of all the stalls (sic!).

Note 15. cf. *Wymiary zabudowy handlowej i wysokości czynszów w 1760 r.*, [in] *Źródła do dziejów zabudowy ...*, loc. cit.

Fig. 38 *Tableaux poléométriques* used to compare surfaces, tax levels (a) and tax increase rates (b) of individual stalls inside and across artefacts. ('Lithuanian' stalls, stalls near the minor traders hall, cookshops, stalls near the tow hall)

