Record Nr. UNINA9910149219103321 Autore Rasterhoff Claartje **Titolo** Painting and Publishing as Cultural Industries / Claartje Rasterhoff Pubbl/distr/stampa Amsterdam University Press, 2016 Amsterdam:,: Amsterdam University Press,, [2017] ©2017 **ISBN** 90-485-2411-3 Edizione [1st ed.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (344 pages): illustrations Collana Amsterdam studies in the Dutch golden age Disciplina [E] Soggetti Wirtschaft Malerei Buchdruck **Branche** Publishers and publishing **Painting** Art - Economic aspects Art and industry Painting - Netherlands - History Publishers and publishing - Netherlands - History Art and industry - Netherlands - History Art - Economic aspects - Netherlands - History History Electronic books. Niederlande Netherlands Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (pages 307-336) and index. Introduction -- Part I. Publishing -- 1580-1610: window of opportunity Nota di contenuto -- 1610-1650: unlocking potential -- 1610-1650: buzz and pipelines -- 1650-1800: mature markets -- Part II. Painting -- 1580-1610: a period of transition -- 1610-1650: unlocking potential -- 1610-1650:

buzz and pipelines -- 1650-1800: mature markets -- Conclusion.

Sommario/riassunto

The Dutch Republic was a cultural powerhouse in the modern era, producing lasting masterpieces in painting and publishing-and in the process transforming those fields from modest trades to booming industries. This book asks the question of how such a small nation could become such a major player in those fields. Claartje Rasterhoff shows how industrial organisations played a role in shaping patterns of growth and innovations. As early modern Dutch cultural industries were concentrated geographically, highly networked, and institutionally embedded, they were able to reduce uncertainty in the marketplace and stimulate the commercial and creative potential of painters and publishers-though those successes eventually came up against the limits of a saturated domestic market and an aversion to risk on the part of producers that ultimately brought an end to the boom.