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| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references (p. 387-470) and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- PART ONE: THE CIVIC REPUBLICAN CULTURE, 1776-1800 -- PART TWO: THE COMMERCIAL RLEPUBLICAN CULTURE, 1800-1860 -- PART THREE: THE INDUSTRIAL CULTURE 1870-1917 -- PART FOUR: THE LATE MODERN CULTURE 1917-1970 -- Epilogue -- Notes -- Index |
| Sommario/riassunto | Most people understand property as something that is owned, a means of creating individual wealth. But in Commodity and Propriety, the first full-length history of the meaning of property, Gregory Alexander uncovers in American legal writing a competing vision of property that has existed alongside the traditional conception. Property, Alexander argues, has also been understood as proprietary, a mechanism for creating and maintaining a properly ordered society. This view of property has even operated in periods-such as the second half of the nineteenth century-when market forces seemed to dominate social and legal relationships. In demonstrating how the understanding of property as a private basis for the public good has competed with the better-known market-oriented conception, Alexander radically rewrites the history of property, with significant implications for current political |

debates and recent Supreme Court decisions.
