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Titolo	Cities of commerce [[electronic resource]] : the institutional foundations of international trade in the Low Countries, 1250-1650 // Oscar Gelderblom
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Edizione	[Course Book]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (286 p.)
Collana	The Princeton economic history of the Western world
Classificazione	NW 2395
Disciplina	382.09492
Soggetti	BUSINESS & ECONOMICS / Economic History Benelux countries Commerce History To 1500 Benelux countries Commerce History 16th century Benelux countries Commerce History 17th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Commercial cities -- The organization of exchange -- Crossing borders -- Conflict resolution -- The protection of trade -- Dealing with losses -- Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	Cities of Commerce develops a model of institutional change in European commerce based on urban rivalry. Cities continuously competed with each other by adapting commercial, legal, and financial institutions to the evolving needs of merchants. Oscar Gelderblom traces the successive rise of Bruges, Antwerp, and Amsterdam to commercial primacy between 1250 and 1650, showing how dominant cities feared being displaced by challengers while lesser cities sought to keep up by cultivating policies favorable to trade. He argues that it was this competitive urban network that promoted open-access institutions in the Low Countries, and emphasizes the central role played by the urban power holders--the magistrates--in fostering these inclusive institutional arrangements. Gelderblom describes how the city fathers resisted the predatory or reckless actions of their territorial rulers, and how their nonrestrictive approach to commercial life succeeded in attracting merchants from all over Europe. Cities of

Commerce intervenes in an important debate on the growth of trade in Europe before the Industrial Revolution. Challenging influential theories that attribute this commercial expansion to the political strength of merchants, this book demonstrates how urban rivalry fostered the creation of open-access institutions in international trade.

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