

Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (JWG) 1998/2:

Proto-Industrialisierung

I. Abhandlungen und Studien

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Ulrich Pfister, Proto-industrielles Wachstum: ein theoretisches Modell, in: Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (JWG) 1998/2, S. 21-47.

Rolf Kießling, Ländliches Gewerbe im Sog der Proto-Industrialisierung? Ostschwaben als Textillandschaft zwischen Spätmittelalter und Moderne, in: Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (JWG) 1998/2, S. 49-78.

Jaume Torras, Small Towns, Craft Guilds and Proto-Industry in Spain, in: Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (JWG) 1998/2, S. 79-96.

Klaus Gestwa, Der Marktkontext russischer Proto-Industrialisierung. Das Kleineisengewerbe von Pavlovo im 19. Jahrhundert, in: Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (JWG) 1998/2, S. 97-128.

Tirthankar Roy, Indian Handlooms in the 20th Century, in: Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (JWG) 1998/2, S. 129-150.

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Michael Kopsidis, Der westfälische Agrarmarkt im Integrationsprozeß 1780-1880. Phasen und Einflußfaktoren der Marktentwicklung in historischen Transformationsprozessen, in: Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (JWG) 1998/2, S. 169-198.

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Abstracts

I. Abhandlungen und Studien

Ulrich Pfister, Proto-industrielles Wachstum: ein theoretisches Modell

Abstract

After a review of the discussion which followed from the seminal work by Mendels and others, the paper calls for the development of proto-industry theory in a way that renders it capable to explain for regional differences in the development of handicraft industries in a more satisfactory way than is currently the case. In its main part, the paper provides an exposition of such a reformulation which essentially rests on three elements: First, a macro-economic growth model based on the assumption of a static technology; second. A model of the labor allocation process of households participating in manufacture production; and, third, reflections on the economic role of institutions in proto-industrial growth. The presentation includes empirical references which suggest that this model can structure in a coherent fashion our knowledge on a wide array of phenomena related with early modern manufacture production. The concluding discussion offers reflections with respect to ramifications of the main argument, our understanding of the origins of the industrial revolution and the possible limits of the model.

Rolf Kießling, Ländliches Gewerbe im Sog der Proto-Industrialisierung? Ostschwaben als Textillandschaft zwischen Spätmittelalter und Moderne

Abstract

The article deals with long-range developments in the textile-producing region "East Swabia" (between the Alps and the rivers, Danube, Iller, and Lech) from the sixteenth century until the beginning of the nineteenth century, with particular attention to the political framework of territorial regulation and the rural guilds as corporative organs. The notable shifting of textile trade from urban to rural regions led, after the crisis of the seventeenth century, to a revival in different parts of East Swabia, where production ranged between the poles of traditional linen weaving and innovative cotton-finishing. This development coincided with an increasing economic engagement on the part of the rulers, who adopted mercantilistic policies in support of commerce, especially during the eighteenth century, that extended beyond territorial boundaries and restricted the once dominant role of the free Imperial cities. It also coincided, during the seventeenth century, with initiatives on the part of rural weavers in the lesser territories to preserve access to urban markets and to distinguish themselves from competitors. The founding of rural guilds demonstrates, thereby, a very flexible adaption to local conditions of production, in which may be seen both a professionalization in imitation of urban corporations as well as characteristics of modern production cooperatives. The demographic findings, such as the introduction of various weaving organizations into rural society hardly shows signs of a detachment from agricultural subsistence, although the dynamic of the region reflected intensified market relations. Taken together, we see a very complex system, in which the stabilization of structures, forming since the sixteenth century, combine with proto-industrial tendencies.

Klaus Gestwa, Der Marktkontext russischer Proto-Industrialisierung. Das Kleiseisengewerbe von Pavlovo im 19. Jahrhundert

Abstract

In Russia trade was widely organised by salesmen of rural origin using weekly village-bazaars and fairs. Thus in the middle of the 19th century Russian economy showed a prevalent early-modern character and grew at an expanding, but largely slow pace in comparison to the Wesreuropean development. Fairs, weekly bazaars and peasant traders are vivid examples mirroring the extraordinary power and adaptive ability of traditional economic structures, which made a proto-industrial upward trend possible without fundamental structural change. The slowly growing domestic demand was the decisive factor for the development of the Russian proto-industry. The Russian peasant was both producer and consumer of commercial goods. That does not mean, that foreign trade did not play any role at all. But its close connection with growing commercial density demands a different point of view. In Pavlovo it was not foreign demand for commercial goods, which added to the rise of money economy and commerce. It was rather the expanding international trade in agrarian goods, which strengthened mass purchasing power, the import of raw materials and machinery and a protectionist customs tariff system that created the conditions for proto-industrial processes.