

sculptures in the marketplace to reinforce civic identity and impress the importance of honesty and fair dealings. It should be added that while the relationship between market society and marketplace is central to the professed aim of the book, it is not as consistent a guiding principle in the text as one might expect. The second part of the book sometimes reads as an extensive description of market attitudes, practices, and rules, with only occasional references to spatial and physical aspects. It is in these descriptive sections that it becomes apparent that the link with prominent academic debates on the role of institutions in market exchange is not strong. Romano does not engage with recent debates on issues such as the benefits and disadvantages of merchant guilds (see Sheilagh Ogilvie, *Institutions and European Trade: Merchant Guilds, 1000–1800*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011) or the willingness of cities to adapt trade institutions in reaction to changes in trade networks and the requirements of traders (see Oscar Gelderblom, *Cities of Commerce: The Institutional Foundations of International Trade in the Low Countries, 1250–1650*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2013).

The author is at his best when he sticks to the core of his argument: the interaction between market attitudes and the layout and physical appearance of the marketplace. Here Romano is convincing, building up his argument by using poetry, architecture, paintings, and sculptures in various Italian cities. Scholars interested in the cultural and social aspects of medieval markets and their spatial manifestations will find his book well worth reading.

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Barbara I. Floyd. *The Glass City: Toledo and the Industry That Built It*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2017. 266 pp. ISBN 978-0-472-11945-5, \$50 (cloth).

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Barbara Floyd is well known as an Ohio historian and university archivist, and her new book reflects that scholarship. The major corporate glass industry archives are under her guardianship at the University of Toledo, and she has been the designer of many public

reviews and exhibits using those archives. *The Glass City* represents the first book to fully study the link between Toledo and the glass industry, and it offers a history of both. As might be expected from a university archivist, the book is based on original sources. This makes the book a resource for current and future authors and researchers. Of special note is that the work is based on primary sources and is well illustrated from these primary sources.

The book is a true industrial biography and an excellent history of the city of Toledo itself. The beginning chapters deal with the factors that would eventually bring industrial greatness to Toledo. In addition, the book breaks new ground and new details in previously published biographies of Michael Owens, Edward Ford, and Edward D. Libbey, early glass manufacturers in Toledo. Owens's, Ford's, and Libbey's unique relationships with the community give a human touch to the normal business careers covered by others. Floyd goes further in identifying lesser and sometime forgotten contributors to the development of the glass industry in Toledo, making her book a valuable resource also for local historians and libraries.

Floyd takes the history beyond the biographies of Owens, Ford, and Libbey, which all end in the 1940s. In fact, more than half of her book deals with the post-founders' era. Floyd uses a chronological approach to craft the overall story, yet she addresses technical, social, and business factors with attention to personal biographies, making it a very readable and easy flowing approach for many types of readers. She does an outstanding job in dealing with the cloud of deindustrialization and globalization that approached Toledo in the 1970s and overtook it in the 1990s. Her study of the many aspects of globalization, such as outsourcing and foreign takeovers of the glass companies, is excellent. The work further explores the challenges to industrial companies with the challenges of rapid technological changes, environmental factors, and the highly competitive global world. Floyd does an outstanding job of analyzing the impact of these factors, which can be used in future works on other industrial community symbiotic relationships, such as the steel industry and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the rubber industry and Akron, Ohio.

Many new details of the formation, struggles, and hostile takeovers of companies, such as Libbey-Owens-Ford, Owens-Illinois, and Owens-Corning Fiberglass are covered using a variety of archival materials, many being first-time primary sources. The analysis of this very difficult period tells an important and overlooked period of history in Ohio. One shortcoming is a more detailed analysis on how the rise of the solar energy industry was part of the destruction of the

glass companies. Floyd deals with this briefly when she notes it is a story of revival on a future industry in Toledo.

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Calvin Schermerhorn. *The Business of Slavery and the Rise of American Capitalism, 1815–1860*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2015. xi + 336 pp. ISBN 978-0-300-19200-1, \$65.00 (cloth).

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Calvin Schermerhorn's *The Business of Slavery* demonstrates the interdependent and symbiotic relationships connecting the expansion of race-based slavery to the ascent of capitalism and nation-building in the United States. The establishment and development of commercial cotton cultivation from the Carolinas to Texas, and commercial sugar cultivation in Louisiana, fueled the domestic slave trade. Schermerhorn convincingly asserts that the domestic slave trade explains the rise of American capitalism—a sophisticated system of trade dependent on investment, credit, debt, and future profits—better than any other economic activity in the antebellum period. He does this by investigating the economic and institutional forces that moved over a million enslaved African Americans from the Upper South to the Deep South in the five decades preceding the Civil War. He examines how this forced migration south and west relied on networks of entrepreneurs, investors, bankers, shippers, merchants, slave traders, politicians, legislators, and railroad operators. Schermerhorn illustrates that the business of slavery was national, not regional, and that investments in and profits from human bondage included financiers, banks, and transportation companies based in the northeast. In fact, the growth of the plantation economy depended on the economic activity of an array of people who lived in states that had declining populations of enslaved people, or had abolished slavery, or were in the process of doing so. Schermerhorn spotlights the economics of the domestic slave trade, but he never allows one to forget its human cost: the violence and destruction visited upon black people in the pursuit of profit, progress, and modernization.

The stories of individual entrepreneurs who made their wealth in the business of slavery are the subjects of the first three chapters.