The State, the Financial System
and Economic Modernization

The role of the state is of paramount importance in the historical development of modern financial systems, and governments have long had need of large-scale finance related thereto. Unlike private parties, however, the state possesses powers of taxation, lending it a greater ability to borrow and repay debts than private economic entities. In addition, the state has had the power to create financial institutions and markets, and to shape their development through legislation and state regulation.

With chapters focusing on a number of European countries, as well as North and South America, and covering approximately 150 years of development, this book demonstrates the key role that finance has played in economic change. Thanks to the variety of countries studied, it is shown that financial systems did not develop uniformly; on the contrary, divergent systems came into being and persisted. Insights into the primacy of the state’s role in the financial development of the pre-industrial era have not carried over into the historiography of the industrial era itself, so never before have the insights developed here been brought together in a systematic manner. The aim is to demonstrate through comparative historical analysis the richness of the history of modern financial systems, and to restore the state to its primary role in the shaping of those systems. The book makes a unique contribution to financial historiography, and thus will be of interest to economists and to financial, economic and world historians.

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The State, the Financial System and Economic Modernization

edited by

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In honour of Rondo Cameron
Contents

List of figures .......................... ix
List of tables ............................ x
List of contributors ................... xi
Preface ................................. xiii

1 Introduction: comparative historical perspectives
   RICHARD SYLLA, RICHARD TILLY AND
   GABRIEL TORTELLA .................. 1

2 Politics and banking in revolutionary and Napoleonic France
   FRANÇOIS CROUZET .................. 20

3 Belgian banking in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries: the
   Société Générale and the Générale de Banque (1822–1997)
   HERMAN VAN DER WEE AND MONIQUE VAN DER
   WEE–VERBREYT ..................... 53

4 Banking liberalization in England and Wales, 1826–1844
   P. L. COTTRELL AND LUCY NEWTON 75

5 Banking in Europe in the nineteenth century: the role of the
   central bank
   FORREST CAPIE ....................... 118

6 Public policy, capital markets and the supply of industrial
   finance in nineteenth-century Germany
   RICHARD TILLY ...................... 134

7 The role of banks and government in Spanish economic
   development, 1850–1935
   GABRIEL TORTELLA ................ 158

8 Central banking and German-style mixed banking in Italy,
   1893/5–1914: from coexistence to cooperation
   PETER HERTNER ..................... 182
vi Contents

9 State power and finance in Russia, 1802–1917: the Credit Office of the Finance Ministry and governmental control over credit institutions
BORIS ANAN’ICH

210

10 The origins of banking in Argentina
ROBERTO CORTÉS CONDE

224

11 Shaping the US financial system, 1690–1913: the dominant role of public finance
RICHARD SYLLA

249

12 Cosmopolitan finance in the 1920s: New York’s emergence as an international financial centre
MIRA WILKINS

271

Index

292
Figures

3.1 Summary of liabilities of the Générale de Banque, 1823–1913  
   page 62
3.2 Summary of assets of the Générale de Banque, 1823–1913  
   64
3.3 Origin of revenue of the Générale de Banque, 1823–1919  
   70
6.1 Industrial investment and new issues in Great Britain and  
   Germany, 1883–1913  
   144–5
6.2 Realized inflation-adjusted returns on securities portfolios  
   in the UK and Germany, 1871–1913  
   147
6.3 Standard deviation among sixteen German security classes,  
   1871–1913  
   148
7.1 Bank-note creation and budget deficit, 1874–1935  
   164
7.2 Peseta–pound sterling exchange rate, 1890–1913  
   168
7.3 Bank of Spain: collateral credits, total line and actually  
   drawn, 1904–35  
   170
7.4 Securities portfolios in Spanish banks and Bank of Spain’s  
   collateral credits, total line and actually drawn, 1904–35  
   172
10.1 Banco de Buenos Aires, 1823–6  
   228
10.2 Banco Nacional issue, deficit and gold premium, 1826–9  
   229
10.3 Casa de la Moneda issues, 1837–61  
   229
10.4 Money supply and gold premium, 1823–52  
   229
10.5 Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, metallic and paper  
   deposits, 1855–8  
   231
10.6 Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, issues, deposits and  
   reserves, 1864–80  
   232
10.7 Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, issues, deposits and  
   reserves, 1880–91  
   233
10.8 Banco Nacional, issues, deposits and reserves, 1873–9  
   234
10.9 Banco Nacional, issues, deposits and reserves, 1880–91  
   235
10.10 Interest rates, 1829–47  
   238
10.11 Interest rates, 1864–90  
   239
10.12 Reserves and gold premium, 1863–1891  
   242
# Tables

4.1 Joint-stock bank creations in England and Wales, 1826–43

4.2 Geographical sources of initial subscriptions to the shares of the Wilts & Dorset Banking Company, 1835

6.1 Numbers of business incorporations and initial equity capital raised, 1826–1907

6.2 Rate of return on equity investment, 1871–83

6.3 Average annual industrial investment and industrial new issue activity in Germany and the United Kingdom, 1882–1913

6.4 Sectoral rates of growth and distribution of new issues

6.5 Two measures of investment banking spread on the issue of German industrial securities, 1885–1913

6.6 Structure of new industrial security issues in London and Berlin, 1883–1913

9.1 Numbers of different types of credit institutions in Russia in September 1910 compared with May 1913

9.2 The growth in business operations of the joint-stock commercial banks

10.1 Deposits of the Banco de la Nación, 1892–1909

10.2 Deposits in private banks, 1897–1909
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Preface

Around five years ago (in 1993) the three of us realized that we shared an interest in a theme of comparative financial history which deserved book-length treatment. That theme was the role of the state in the financial development of nations and the links between public and private finance. In order to ensure a broadly international comparative perspective, we set about recruiting knowledgeable scholars in various different countries.

As planning progressed, we began to see that the book would combine three fields of interest – financial history, economic development and international comparison. These interests, we realized, were also striking features of the work of an influential economic historian, Rondo Cameron. Since we and our collaborators continue to draw on Rondo Cameron’s work, we thought it fitting to say a few words about his influence here.

Three aspects of Rondo Cameron’s work are of particular interest today. First came his demonstration, supported by rich archival evidence and published in *France and the Economic Development of Europe* (1961), that the dynamic development role played by private business institutions could be fruitfully treated in an explicitly international comparative framework of analysis. Second, subsequent works, *Banking in the Early Stages of Industrialization* (1967) and *Banking and Economic Development* (1972), both of them team efforts headed by Rondo Cameron, put banks in the centre of the stage and upgraded their importance and, implicitly, the importance of financial institutions generally in the process of economic development. After they appeared, there was less chance that historians and economists would continue to slight those institutions, as they had in the past. Third by drawing attention to the positive roles played by private economic agents, the ‘Cameron’ studies fostered a more critical attitude towards government policies and state intervention in economic history than had been typical among economists and historians in the decades after the Great Depression and World War II. This was controversial at the time; some of it still is.

And that is the point: Rondo Cameron’s work has shaped our
xiv  Preface

perceptions of the problems in financial history that need to be addressed and of possible approaches to their solution. Our book does not follow Cameronian suggestions at every turn. Our occasionally differing interpretations of the role of the state are cases in point. But even when our conclusions differ from those he reached in his work, we share and build on his judgement that ‘finance matters’ and that comparative history is indispensable in showing why that is so. That is why we dedicate this volume to Rondo Cameron.

RS, RT and GT