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England's Treasure by foreign trade. Ashley's Reprint. P. L.

1) the merchant because he must be a principal agent in this trade business.

First to show the general means whereby a Kingdom may be enriched and then proceed to those particulars.
The love and service of our Country consisteth not so much in the knowledge of those duties which are to be performed by others, as in the skilful practice of that which is done by ourselves; and therefore (my Son) it is now fit that I say something of the Merchant, which I hope in due time shall be thy vocation: Yet herein are my thoughts free from all Ambition, although I rank thee in a place of so high estimation; for the Merchant is worthily called the Steward of the Kingdomes Stock, by way of commerce with other Nations; a work of no less Reputation than Trust, which ought to be performed with great skill and conscience, that so the private gain may ever accompany the Publique good. And because the nobleness of this Profession may the better stir up thy desires and endeavours to obtain those abilities which may effect it worthily, I will briefly set down the excellent qualities which are required in a perfect Merchant.
thus have I briefly shewed thee a pattern for thy diligence, the Merchant in his qualities; which in truth are such and so many, that I find no other profession that leadeth into more worldly knowledge. And it cannot be denied but that their sufficiency doth appear likewise in the excellent government of State at Venice, Luca, Genona, Florence, the low Countreys, and divers other places of Christendom. And in those States also where they are least esteemed, yet is their skill and knowledge often used by those who sit in the highest places of Authority. It is therefore an act beyond rashness in some, who do disenable their Counsel and judgment (even in books printed) making them uncapable of those ways and means which do either enrich or impoverish a Commonwealth, when in truth this is only effected by the mystery of their trade, as I shall plainly shew in that which followeth. It is time indeed that many merchants here in England find less encouragement given to their profession than in other Countreys, and seeing themselves not so well esteemed as their Noble Vocation requireth, and according to the great consequence of the same, doe not therefore labour to attain unto the excellency of their profession.
Behold then the true form and worth of foreign trade, which is, The great Revenue of the King. The honour of the Kingdom. The noble profession of the Merchant. The School of our Arts, the supply of our Wants. the employment of our poor, the improvement of our Lands. The Nurcery of our mariner, the walls of the Kingdoms, the means of our Treasure, the Sireness of our wars, the terror of our Enemies. For all which great and weighty reasons, do so many well governed States highly countenance the profession, and carefully cherish the action, not only with Policy to increase it, but also with power to protect it from all foreign injuries: because they know it is a Principal in Reason of State to maintain and defend that which doth support them and their estates.
The prodigious increase of the Netherlands in their Domestick and Foreign Trade, Riches, and multitude of Shipping, is the envy of the present, and may be the wonder of all future Generations: And yet the means whereby they have thus advanced themselves, are sufficiently obvious, and in a great measure imitable by most other nations, but more easily by us of this Kingdom of England; which I shall endeavour to demonstrate in the following discourse.

Some of the said means by which they have advanced their Trade, and thereby improved their Estates, are the following.

First; they have in their greater Councils of State and War, Trading Merchants, that have lived abroad in most parts of the world; who have not only the Theoretical knowledge, but the Practical Experience of Trade, by whom Laws and Orders are contrived, and Peaces with foreign Princes projected, to the great Advantage of their Trade.
Improvement by sea and land, to quádo the Dutch revolution (1677-1678) and the Dutch revolution (1672).}
In trade there may be likewise said to be two kinds, the one trade at home, one with another: the other our trade, or traffick abroad with strangers. And in each of these particulars, by the bounty of nature and divine providence, this nation doth not only equal any neighbour country, but far excels in all the most profitable advantages.

France we know to be a nation, rich, populous and plentiful; and this only by the measure of its own store, raised both by the fruit of the soil, and industry of the people.............. Holland hath not much of its own store, especially not answerable to supply the wants of that nation; and yet by their industrious diligence in trade, they are not only furnished with whatsoever the world affords and they want, but by the profit of their trade they excel in plenty and riches, all their neighbour nations.

Two things therefore appear to be chiefly necessary, to make a nation great, and powerful; which is to be rich, and populous; and this nation enjoying together all those advantages, with part whereof only, others grow great and flourishing: and with all, a Prince, who above all things delights and glories in his peoples happiness: this
19. England’s Interest and Improvement consisting in the Increase of the
Leaves at the End of the Year. (P. 11-12).

[Text continues with more content]
dommage de l'autre (Cotton)

Demades, Athenien, condamna un homme de sa vie de qui faisait mestier de vendre les choses necessaires autenterrements, sous pretexte de ce qu'il en demandoit trop de proufit, et que ce proufit veluy pouvait venir sans la mort de beaucou de gens. ce injement simple estre mal pris; d'autant qu'il ne se fait et arlun proufit qu'an dommage d'autrui, et qu'a ce compte il faudroit condemner toute sorte de gange. le marchand ne fait bien ses affaires qu'a la desbauche de laiernesse; le labourer, a la charte des bleus; l'architecte, a la ruine des maisons; les officiers de la justice, aux procet et querelles des hommes; l'honneur mesme et pratique des ministres de la religion se titre de nostre mort et de nos vices; nul medicin ne prend plaisir a la sante de ses amis mesmes, dit l'ancien comique grec; ny soldat a la paix de sa viee: ainsi du reste. Et qui pis est, que chacun se sonde au dedans, il trouvera que nos soihaits interieurs, pour la pluspart, naissent et se nourrisent aux despens d'aultrui. Ce que considerant, il ny est venan fantasie, comme nature ne se desment point en cela de sa generale palice; car les physiciens tiennent que la naissance, nourrissemnet et augmentation des chasque chose, est l'ateration et corruption d'une aultre. 17)
19) Fable of the Bees or Private Vices, Publick Benefits with an essay on the nature of Society. London 1728. Preface A. 9

18) Fable of the Bees or Private Vices, Publick Benefits with an essay on the nature of Society. London 1728. Preface A. 9

Twas said of人居环境 that he was pretty well vers'd in the defects of mankind but unacquainted with the

excellences of human Nature. If I have no words I shall think my self well used.

should not be contumibly recey'd or not be punished for them when they flow into Oimes.

and cunippier shold be tis without. I do not say that the particular members of them who are guilty of any

When I assert that Vices are inseparable from great and proper Societies and that it is impossible their Wathch

when
if laying aside all worldly Greatness and Vain-Glory, I should be ask'd where I thought it was most profitable that Men might enjoy true Happiness, I would prefer a small peaceable Society, in which Men, neither envy'd nor esteem'd by Neighbours, should be contented to live upon the Natural product of the Spot they inhabit, to a vast Multitude abounding in wealth and Power, that should always be conquering others by their Arms Abroad, and debauching themselves by Foreign Luxury at Home.

So vice is beneficial found,
When its' by Justice lost and bound,
Nay, where the people would be great,
As necessary to the State,
As Hunger is to make 'em eat.
Bare Virtue can't make Nations live.
In Splendor, they, that would revive
A Golden Age, must be as free,
For Acorns, as for Honesty.

Shopkeepers' nation
Since the ground of Trade cannot be deduced from Havens, or Native Commodities; it were not amiss to consider, from what other source it may be more naturally and certainty derived. For if we talk of Industry, we are still as much to seek what it is that makes people industrious in one Countrey, and idle in another, I conceive the true original and ground of Trade, to be great multitude of people crowded into small compass of Land, whereby all things necessary to life become dear, and all men who have possessions, are induced to Parsimony; but those who have none, are forced to industry and labour, or else to want: Bodies that are vigorous, fall to labour.
Such as are not, supply that defect by some sort of Inventions or Ingenuity. These Customs arise first from Necessity; but increase by Imitation, and grow in time to be habitual in a Country; And wherever they are so, if it lies upon the Sea, they naturally break out into Trade, both because whatever they want of their own that is necessary to so many men's lives, must be supplied from abroad; and because by the multitude of people, and smallness of Country, Land grows so dear, That the improvement of money that way is inconsiderable, and so turns to Sea, where the greatness of the Profit makes amends for the Venture.

And whilst no great Riches are seen to enter by Publick Payments into private Purses, either to raise Faniches, or to seed the prodigal Expences of vain, extravagant, and luxurious men; But all Publick moneys are applied to the Safety, Greatness, or Honour of the State, and the magistrates themselves bear an equal share in all the Burthens they impose.
Holland is a Country where the Earth is better than the Air, and Profit more in request than Honour; where there is more Sense than Art; more good Nature than good Humour; And more Wealth than Pleasure; where a man would chuse rather to travel, than to live; shall find more things to observe than desire, And more persons to esteem than to love.

But the same Qualities and Dispositions do not value a private man and a State, nor make a Conversation agreeable, and a Government greater: Nor is it unlikely that some very great king might make but a very ordinary private Gentleman, and some very extraordinary Gentleman might be capable of making but a very mean Prince.
The Preface. 1

We observe that some of our Neighbour Nations, by our equals, or much our inferiors, are become...

interior of land and trade: and between these, and that of the government,
advanced, which I have principally perceived, but have found such a concurrence and sympathy between the
My original Design was to examine by what means our English land and trade lately fallen might be universally
provinces. — by an exact examination of the real and present state and condition of England, France, and the United
with application to the late and present state and condition of England, France, and the United
the grounds and reasons of the increase and decay of landlords', National wealth, and strength
or a discourse of trade, showing
Emergency declared to be the ground of a dispute of trade, showing
so prodigiously Rich and Powerful on a sudden (I mean the French and Dutch)........ The Nations and Races of people are the same, and the countries of England, France and Holland, stand where they did, they are not removed an Inch; nor do he English seem to have lost Their understandings; they are as cunning in their private Contracts as ever, and appear nothing inferior to the French and Dutch in most parts of Literature.

England's Improvement by Sea and land: to outdo the Dutch without fighting, to pay debts without moneys, to set at work all the poor of England with the Growth of our own lands, to prevent unnecessary suits in law; with the benefit of a voluntary Register: Directions where vast quantities of Timber are to be had for the building of ships; with the advantage of making the great rivers of England navigable: Rules to prevent fires in London, and other great cities; with Directions how the several companies of Handicraftsmen in London may always have cheap bread and drink. London 1677 Part. II. London 1681
Reader, thou must take notice that all Kingdoms and Commonwealths increase in Strength and Riches, according as they are situated for Trade, and do convenience themselves with just and equal Laws and Customs, whereby they outdo the rest of their Neighbours. We see of late years what great Contests and bloody Wars have been betwixt England and Holland, and all to obtain the Mistress called Trade. Sometimes the English Merchants complaining how the Dutch out-trade them, and that they are not able to live. And so in process of time they and others under pretence of ascertaining the Merchants Rights blow up a War betwixt England and Holland, which hath seldom been composed with a Peace but the Merchant goeth by the worst, and the People of England seldom bettered, or the Trade advanced. And it being my fortune to be travelling, and at Draysden the Duke of Saxony's Court, when the sad News came of the Dutch burning our ships at Chattam, I made it then my business amongst other things I was employed in, to observe as far as I could how and which way the Trade of England might be improved and advanced...............it appeared to me that though we could not beat them with fighting, yet on the other hand it was as clear to me that we might beat them without fighting, that being the best and justest way to subdue our enemies.
To beat the Dutch with Fighting is difficult, by reason of the great Advantages they have by their Sands and Holds all along the German shore, from the mouth of the Texel, and other Holland rivers, unto the mouth or Influx of the Elbe; and within these Sands and Holds they lie close and safe as long as they please, and we cannot come at them with our Ships; the Reason is, we draw five foot water with our Ships more than the Dutch do with theirs; and we must lye beating at Sea, and receive all Storms and Accidents that the Seas and our Ships are lyable to, while the Dutch are at Anchor within their defensible Sands and Holds, and upon their own coasts, and there with ease may take in and be supployed with all manner of Ammoniation, Provision, and Men, with all other things they stand in want of. And when the wind blows strong at East, we must bear away, and cannot keep our Station. The same wind that blows our Ships off, blows the Dutch out, and if they have a mind to follow us, they may, and when we are within some of our Bays they may come at us with ease: And as I said before, the reason is, we draw five foot water more with our Ships, than the Dutch do with theirs: They build for their shores and Harbours, and we build for ours; and we see by experience they make their sea water only defensive, and so will do untill they find themselves strong enough to venture to fight at half Sea.
have been agreed upon, and some good Laws made to encourage Trade and the Merchants: but I see although we

brought into the possession of Trade to leave them, and make them a place of better ports, and

were there, the design of those of their Neighbours for this forty Years last past, who thought

To beat the Dutch with Right, so as to force them from their declared interests and delite, (which is Trade
and her predecessors. London 1774

Burden and improvements of discoverers, maps and charts at sea, from the original or navigation to this day.

Navigation and commerce, their original and progress, containing a second account of Trimmer in general.
To demonstrate this in a most conspicuous instance, we need look 'no farther than Holland, of which fertile or enchanted Spot, 'tis hard to decide, whether its wants, or Abundance are really greater, than any other countries under Heaven; since, by the quality, and other circumstances of Situation it affords neither Grain, Wine, Oyle, Timber, Mettal, Stone, Wool, Hemp, Pitch, nor almost, any other Commodity of use; and yet we find, there is hardly a Nation in the world which enjoys all these things in greater affluence: and all this, from Commerce alone, and the effects of Industry, to which not only the Neighbouring Parts of Europe contribute, but the Indies, and Antipodes: so as the whole world seems but a Farm, scarce another province to them: and indeed it is that alone, which has built, and peopled goodly Cities, where nothing but Rushes grew.  

(1) A treatise wherein is demonstrated that the church and State of England are in equal danger with the Trade of it. Treatise I. London 1671

(2) Reasons of the Increase of the Dutch Trade wherein is demonstrated from what causes the Dutch govern and manage Trade better than the English; whereby they have so far improved their Trade above the English. Treatise II. London 1671

(3) England's Improvements in Two parts. In the former is discoursed, how the Kingdom of England may be improved in Strength, Employment, Wealth and Trade, by increasing the Value of Lands, the revenues of the Crown and Church, Peace and Amity with foreign nations, without any charge to the subject. In the latter is discoursed
how the Navigation of England may be increased and the Soverainy of the Britishe Seas more secured to the Crown of England. Treatise III. London 1675

(4) How the Navigation of England may be increased and the Soverainy of the Britishe Seas more secured to the crown of England. Treatise IV. London 1675

So as, Reader, thou mayest understand, and that by demonstration, in the former treatise, from what causes, and by what means the English Nation is become so degenerate in strength, Wealth and Trade. In this thou mayest understand by what means and degrees the Dutch in less than 100 years have attained such prodigious Riches and Strength by Trade: we have little left but the French and Canary Trades (wherein we undo ourselves) and the Trade of our manufactures and Plantations. And in these two the Dutch may outdo the English in Foreign Trade, if their charge in acquiring them does not exceed their charge otherwise. And herein they may clearly out-do the English, if it be true, as is said, That in them English Factors Trade in their own Names, Yet upon the account of Dutch Merchants; whereby it much more comes to pass, which Sir Walter Raleigh long ago observed, that our Sea and Land commodities serve only to enrich and strengthen other Countries against our own.
This is a very remarkable fact! as author having been very far in advance of the preludges of his time. Were

Great part of our complaints is caused by a real and hearty lover of his king and country. London, 1677.

England's Great Happiness, or a Dialogue between Courant and Complain, wherein it is demonstrated, that a
論説

外國敵視主義ヨリ打出セラタル商品人の経済思想ハ、此时ヲ以テ商軍国主義ノ絶頂点トナス、端ナル自國本位説極端ナル

更テ、廣汎ナル更テ進歩セル意味ニ於ケル商國思想ノ漸次理想ヲ競テ英國経済学説ノ面目ヲ新ナル見ナルヲ乞フ以下項ヲ改メテ此新傾向ノ就テ略述スル

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